THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1866.

A liberal reward is offered to the person who shall find and bring back to No. 42 Carondelet street, a gold watch lost yesterday.

Mess. Seymour, Sax, Warren—The "Brown Pony" 40 Bourbon street, adjoining the Bee office, now publishes best makers, and two newspapers, to whom constant work and good wages will be given.

We are obliged to Mr. E. R. Overall, of the Commercial Printing Rooms, for the *Field, Farm and Turf* of the 10th, and the *Mercantile Journal* of the 5th; for which valuable New York publications he is urgent.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY BALL.—A grand dance, fancy dress and masked ball will be given by the Centennials on the 23d inst., at Odd Fellows' Hall. The elegance, as well as propriety, combined with discreet management, which formerly characterized the Centennials' anniversary festivals, will doubtless be recalled in this instance.

THE STONEWALL JACKSON CONCERT AND ORATORIO—It will be remembered that the concert and oration for the benefit of the widow and daughter of Stonewall Jackson, postponed from last week, will be given this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. J. W. Overall will repeat his brilliant and eloquent lecture, which was so enthusiastically received on the first occasion, and eminent musical talent will contribute to the concert. Reserved seats may be had at the Hall and at Blackmar's and Grunewald's music stores.

G. de Feriet, Auctioneer, sold yesterday the following property:

One house and lot, No. 236 St. Louis street	$2385
One house and lot, No. 246 St. Louis street	2650
One house and lot, No. 120 Claiborne street	2350
One house and lot, No. 254, Marais street	2725
One house and lot, No. 347 Ursulines street	1525
One bakery and lot, Bakery street between Marigny and Mandeville streets	8450
One lot ground, adjoining the above	2205
One lot of ground on Mandeville street	2025
One house and lot on Esplanade, between Royal and Chartres streets	5900
One house and lot, corner Esplanade and Chartres streets	7500
One house and lot on Moreau, near Esplanade	4375
	$40,140

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH AND THE EVACUATION OF MEXICO.

The following is a more correct translation of the portion of the French Emperor's speech relating to the Mexican question than we have had in telegraphic reports:

In Mexico, the government founded by the will of the people is becoming consolidated; the anarchy is disappeared, and dispersed, have no longer any leader. The national troops have shown their worth, and the country has found guarantees for order and security which have developed its resources and raised its commerce with France alone from twenty millions to seventy-seven millions. According to the hope which I expressed last year, our expedition is approaching its termination. In coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian for fixing the period for recalling our troops, care that the return may be effected without compromising the French honor which we have gone to defend in that distant country.

North America, after having victoriously finished from a fratricidal war, has reestablished the Old Union and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France, which foresaw no other aim in her intervention sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American Republic, and for the maintenance of amicable relations, now of nearly a century's duration, will be the first to recognize the United States by the presence of the French army on the Mexican territory will be quieted by indeed the frankness of my intentions. The American people will understand that our expedition, in which we had invited them to take part, was not directed against their interests. Two nations, both equally jealous of their independence, should avoid any step in which their dignity and their honor would be engaged.

The Paris and London papers have been prolific in exegetical and speculative commentary upon this imperial text. It is generally agreed that the Emperor has made up his mind to terminate the armed intervention of France in Mexico, and that arrangements are already in progress for withdrawing the French auxiliaries from that country. But all of them do not construe the reservation in regard to "French interests" into an implied disclaimer of French suzerainty for the Empire of Maximilian. The Paris *Temps* believes that this implication is conveyed in the Emperor's language; but it is not sure. "It seems to us the French Government does not regard itself as the surety of that of the Emperor of Mexico," says *Le Temps*.

The Paris *Pays*, (Government organ) appears to assume, as an understood condition of the withdrawal of France, that the United States would consider itself bound by the principle of non-intervention, if not by some tacit promise to abstain from all manner of interference, and leave the question of the consolidation or the dissolution of the new Empire to be decided between Maximilian and the Mexican people. "Our troops recalled," says *Le Pays*, "the Government of the Union stands before a people of Mexico to whom it can not deny the right of regulating their own affairs and the conditions of their being." The London *Times* thinks that the French Emperor is not yet released as an honorable guarantor of the Empire of Maximilian as against exterior attempts to overthrow it. In this relation the London *Times* says:

He may be freed from the duty of rendering any further assistance against the dissatisfaction in the empire, but he could not retire and leave the Emperor Maximilian to contend alone with the aggressors. Even if the transactions of the past gave the Mexican Emperor no right to expect assistance against internal enemies, it could not be expected that the Emperor of Austria would tamely permit the regime he has established.

It is consistent with all that he has hitherto done, and with his present position, that he should be willing to withdraw his auxiliary forces from Mexico upon receiving an assurance that the American government will not impede the consolidation of the new empire. But the offer to which M. Drayn de Lhuys may be considered committed, and is involved in the imperial speech of yesterday. Nor can Mr. Johnson refuse to assent to it without advancing pretensions which have hitherto been confined to popular rhetoricians, and which no politics could admit to be reasonable. The people of Mexico as such are entitled to the form of government under which they will consent to live as the people of France and the United States, and the only way of ascertaining their wishes is to let them determine (free from the influence of foreign influences. It is very probable that upon the withdrawal of the French forces the Mexican empire would almost instantaneously collapse, but the possibility of such a catastrophe ought to be an additional inducement to the American government to accept the suggestions of the French Emperor.

It is important to know what view Mr. Seward is likely to take of the French Emperor's words regarding Mexico and his professions towards the United States. The New York *Times*, which is a recognized organ of Mr. Seward, gives us in a recent editorial, distinguished as one of special significance by double leading, what may reasonably be regarded as Mr. Seward's unofficial opinion of the new situation indicated by the Imperial speech at Paris. The *Times* begins by pronouncing the declaration of the Emperor that he was preparing to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, to be "the most important news, in some points of view, that we have published since the downfall of the Confederacy." It adds: "The importance of this gratifying announcement lies in its *assurance of peace*." The *Times* congratulates the peoples of both France and the United States on this result, and then proceeds to argue that it is a signal testimony to "the eminently wise statesmanship of Secretary Seward" in the management of "a difficulty so full of danger and menacing."

But when Mr. Seward's organ turns from the pacific termination of the French branch of the Mexican difficulty, to consider the original Mexican question, it is not so well satisfied. And here its language is such as to induce the opinion that Mr. Seward has no desire to see, nor to assist in producing the immediate collapse of the Empire of Maximilian. The *Times* ignores altogether those words of a letter from an "American resident in Paris" quoted by us yesterday, saying:

There is some danger of a war with France, but a great deal more danger of our slipping into the French shoes in Mexico, which would pinch us worse than they do the Emperor.

We see then there is danger of going to war first, and then too slow, and being left with Mexico on our hands, a calamity to us greater than a French war." The *Times* appends to its correspondent's words an amplified and indirect corroboration in which it says:

It is indeed a fact, that behind, and very far behind, the pressing question of the "French in Mexico," or the temporary question of "Maximilian and the imperial usurpation," lies the great profound, serious, and hazardous question of American question. Were the French to withdraw well out of Mexico to-day—were Maximilian to decamp to-morrow for his palace by the Adriatic, the so-called Republic of Mexico, the system of 25 States and its eight millions of people, would unquestionably tumble again into the condition of anarchy in which it has existed ever since the Spanish troops were driven out forty-five years ago.

In Mexico we have had, for nearly a half century, the appalling spectacle of the original Spanish population and by individuals of them for a great while, it is true, but all the while one or the other, moreover less of them—men who have been educated and lived the lives of half-savages and semi-savages.

The downfall of Maximilian would be the signal for their expulsion, and the removal of the foreign power which now is great mass into compactness, and wrinkle to some extent the unsophisticated chaos, gives them the coveted opportunity of rioting again in the grand national carnival of crime.

We may, therefore, that the withdrawal of the French troops, though an indubitable benefit in itself, and desirable to us—though it the most interesting chaos and opens up peaceful prospects of a Two Republics—does not, therefore, follow that it is the duty of the Emperor of Mexico. Shall Mexico revert to anarchy, or shall she be France history!

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

REMARK OF DROUYN DE L'HUYS TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER—HE EXPECTS THE U. S. GOVERNMENT TO OBSERVE STRICT NON-INTERVENTION TOWARDS MEXICO.

BILL IN THE SPANISH CORTES IN FAVOR OF THE POPE'S TEMPORAL.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

THE FREEDMEN BUREAU BILL NOT YET SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

New York, Feb. 15.—The following additional intelligence comes by the steamer Bremen:

Liverpool, Jan. 31.—Cotton dull, with the quotations of last Friday barely maintained.

The Manchester market is quiet and steady. Flour very dull, at a decline of 6d. Wheat quiet. Corn declined 6d. Pork steadyr Bacon firm. Lard looking up at 60s 7d. Sugar dull. Coffee steady.

The Government has issued another proclamation offering two thousand three hundred pounds for Head centre Stephens. Additional seizures of rifles have been made at Dundack.

FRANCE.—M. Drouyn de L'Huys, in conversation with Mr. Bigelow, said: "We expect from the Washington Cabinet the assurance that the American people will conform to the laws of non-intervention which they invoke by maintaining strict neutrality with regard to Mexico."

SPAIN.—The Ministry have assented to the introduction of a bill in the Senate in favor of the Pope's temporal power.

Kansas City, Feb. 15.—The Clay County Saving's Association at Liberty was robbed by a party of twelve men. They obtained $72,000, and escaped pursued by citizens.

New York, Feb. 15.—The American theatre and several stores on Broadway were destroyed by fire to-day, involving a loss of $200,000.

The race between the Winowski and Algonquin was abandoned yesterday, on account of the storm on the Sound. This morning both vessels started for New York, and in three hours the Winowski ran the Algonquin out of sight from the mast-head, making one-half turns per minute, with 35 pounds of steam.

The *Post's* Washington special says the President has not yet signed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It is understood the subject will be considered at the next Cabinet meeting. John Minor Botts has been before the Reconstruction Committee.

To-day Mr. Pollard had an interview with the President, endeavoring to get permission to publish the *Richmond Examiner* again.

The fate of the bankrupt bill in the House is doubtful.

San Francisco, February 15.—The Victoria *Chronicle* announces the fatal loss of the American bark Mustang, on the 21st ult. She left San Francisco on the 14th. The ship William Tell was reported lost some time since.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The House was considering the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Post-office and Post-routes relative to depositing stamps and stamped envelopes for sale.

Among the Senate confirmations to-day were the following marshals: Wm. S. Dickson for the District of Georgia, Alex. Magruder for the District of Florida, John R. Goodloe for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

New York, Feb. 15.—The Cotton market closed at 44½c for Middling. Flour declined 3c. Corn declined 2c. Coffee and Sugar firm. Pork 38c 87½. Sterling Exchange 107. Gold 137¾. Government Stocks buoyant. Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Flour dull. Wheat $1 20. Oats dull at 22½c. Pork 26. Lard 16½c. Hogs declined 50c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at 90c. Corn, 8c. Oats, 35c. Hogs, dull and nominal. Pork, $26 50. Bacon, 14½c to 15½c. Lard, 17½c. Groceries dull. Cotton dull at 42c.

Louisville, Feb. 15.—The weather is extremely cold throughout the North. The mercury here is three degrees below zero.

Leaf tobacco has slightly advanced. Flour dull at $7 for superfine, $8 for extra. Pork, $38 75. Bacon Shoulders 14 1/4c. Clear Sides 19c. Lard, 18c. Corn, 80c. Oats, 45c. Whisky, $2 22.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

Redemption of Mutilated Currency.

Treasurer Spinner, U. S. Treasury Department, issued under date of Jan. 31st, 1866, a circular of amendatory regulations in regard to redeeming mutilated currency. Its important features to the note-holders are as follows:

The rules adopted for the redemption of mutilated National bank notes shall be designated depositories, in the work of redemption, except such notes as by the rules of the department are designated and described as mutilated, and by the term mutilated is meant such as are not worth the full face. The value of some of these banks do not seem to have been understood, or have been unwilling to accept this duty, or to furnish to holders of money which ought to be retired from circulation; from sample issues for the redemption in exchange of defaced United States notes or fractional currency, and such notes as by said rules are defaced or mutilated, and subject, therefore, to discount at the Treasury, the following additional rules have been adopted:

Whenever a holder of any United States Currency shall present to an assistant treasurer of the United States, United States depository, or a National Bank, which is designated depository of the United States, notes which in the aggregate shall be of the nominal value of fifty dollars or over, which notes shall have been carefully assorted, strapped, looked, and then put up in one parcel, in conformity with the rules applied by the Secretary of the Treasury, April 21, 1865, for the redemption of such notes, it shall be the duty of such officer or bank to receive such parcel of notes, and give to the owners thereof credit for the value of the same in money, or a receipt conditioned for the payment of the proceeds of such parcel which returns thereof shall have been received from the Treasurer of the United States. Such parcel must be securely done up, with the owner's name, the amount claimed, and the date plainly written thereon.

* * * *

It will be greatly to the interest of parties remitting mutilated currency which has been torn into two or more pieces, to restore the form of such mutilated notes as near as may be by pasting the fragmentary parts of each of the respective notes on slips of paper of the size and form of the original notes; but all pieceing and mounting of mutilated currency with fragments of other notes is prohibited, and no allowance will be made for such fragments as have been found so pieceing as do not constitute portions of one original note.

No National bank notes, whether mutilated or not, are redeemable by the Treasurer unless they are notes of banks in liquidation. Such notes are redeemable only by the bank which issued them. It is not advisable to send parcels of money to the Treasury by mail; but those who choose to incur the risk must prepay postage on such parcels to forwarded to the office for redemption, as all communication by mail addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., will come free under the law.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Bellepeur.—Wm. Hall, of the 81st Colored Infantry, received his discharge, with money portions of whisky and then threatening to shoot a police officer. The Provost Court sentenced him with bail and chain.

Family Jars.—Louis Kalis, for the prosecution of breach of the peace against Mrs. Kalis, is to have his proper punishment.

A Murderous Charge.—Dr. Elliot, the horse-man, is to answer the charge of having committed a murderous assault on the person of James Hawthorne, with a loaded cane.

Another Murderous Affair.—James Kelly is in the lockup of the Second District. He is charged with having attempted to kill and has wounded an unknown man, who, however, resides at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Roman streets. The wounded man was taken to his residence.

Small Swindling.—Jno. W. Carter was arrested at the corner of Canal and Canal streets, charged with obtaining shoes and goods under false pretenses for his own use. He is small and one eyed, slim, one overcoat, five pair drawers, two shirts, necktie, etc., of the value of $155.

Fire.—The roof of a house on Carondelet, between St. Mary and St. Andrew streets, occupied by Mr. McNeeton and occupied by colored people, was found on fire yesterday. It was put out by neighbors with buckets, and extinguished from a few in the chimney of the building.

Juvenile Wanderers.—Ch. Hurdle, Jas. Furman and Johnny Morgan, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, were taken in charge by the Second Police Station, on the charge of being juvenile vagrants. The Recorder disposes of them.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, }
Thursday Evening, February 15, 1866. }

COTTON.—The market opened with a very good enquiry, but the movement being checked by there being only a limited amount offering and factors being rather more stringent in their pretensions, as well as by the discouraging tenor of the Liverpool accounts, the sales were confined to 2250 bales, taken by eleven brokers at irregular prices, mostly showing some improvement, although no quotable advance on yesterday's currency. After the news the market lost its previous buoyancy, but factors evinced no disposition to make any concessions. With a little over 3000 bales yesterday, this makes an aggregate for the past two days of 5300 bales. We quote Ordinary at 30 to 32c; Good Ordinary at 40 to 41c, Low Middling at —to 43c and Middling at 45 to 46c, the outside rate for Middling being for even running lots of good staple.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 52,272
Received yesterday	3,050
Received previously	48,819—51,869
Total	104,141
Cleared to-day for Havre	2,540
Cleared previously per coastwise	101,601—104,141
Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared	100,300

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts of yesterday comprise 99 hhds Sugar, 174 bbls Molasses. The supply on sale though not large is fair. The demand is only moderate and prices of Sugar are easier. The sales to day comprise 350 hhds Sugar, in various lots, on the basis of 12½ to 13½c per pound for Common to Good Common, 14 to 15c for Fair, Fully Fair, 15¼ to 15¾c for Prime, 16 to 16½c for Choice and strictly Choice, and 16¾c for Yellow Clarified. Of Molasses about 250 bbls have sold at 60c for Good and 70c per gallon for Strictly prime. There is only a retail demand for Cuba Sugar at 13 to 15½c per pound for No. 12, and 17¼ to 18½c for No. 20. Round lots of Cuba Molasses will not command 55c per gallon. Several cargoes are being expected from Cuba.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—With extremely cold weather here, and intelligence by the telegraph of the prevalence of cold weather in the West, a much better feeling has prevailed in the general market—the stocks are more firmly held, but there is more enquiry and prices all around were stiffer, especially for Flour and Oats.

FLOUR.—There was a much better and more general demand to day, and the supplies being small, prices were stiffer. The sales comprise 1600 bbls, of which 70 Fine at $8 25; 200 Good Fine at $8 50; 300 Superfine, in two equal lots, at $8 75, 100 Superfine at $9 25, 50 and 100 Choice Superfine at $9, 60 and 200 Low Extra at $9 50; 200 in lots at $9 75 and 100 Choice Extra at $10. Prices in merits at $9 50, 100 Low Extra at $10, 100 in lots at $10 50 and 100 Choice Extra in lots at $10 50 per barrel.

CORN—Is in good supply, but not so much in demand. Prices are unchanged. The sales comprise 5,150 sacks, of which 2000 on private terms, 1000 Mixed in lots at 81, and 550 White at 81 05 per bushel.

OATS.—The stock has been very much reduced and prices have advanced 1 to 2c per bushel. There were sales today of 4100 sacks, of which 900 in lots on the levee at 55c, and 1900 at 56c per bushel. We hear of sales not reported at 57c per bushel.

BRAN—Is still in demand, and firm at prices. About 600 sacks have sold at $1 60 per lot in the.

HAY—Is in active demand and prices are ruling in favor of sellers. 100 bales Western have sold in lots at $29, and 350 at $30 per ton. Dealers are realizing $31 per ton.

COAL OIL—We note sales in the retail of 160 bbls at 77½c per gallon. It is selling in jobbing way to the trade at 75c per gallon in barrels and 80c per gallon in cans.

PORK.—We have not heard of any sales of round lots. They may be quoted at $31 to $31 25 per bbl for Mess. Dealers are obtaining $32 per bbl at retail.

LARD—There have not been any sales worth of note to day. Round lots of Prime in tierces are quoted at 16c per pound. Dealers are realizing on small lots and kegs 21 to 21½c per pound.

WHISKY—Is very little in demand, even at reduced prices. We quote at the reduction of $1 per gallon, tax. Rectified is retailing at $2 30 to $2 34 per gallon—as to line.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $1 50 to $5 00; Apples at $6 to $8 per barrel; Onions at $2 to $2 25 per barrel; Eggs at $30 to $32 per barrel. Chickens at $1 50 per dozen. Geese at $14, and Turkeys at $1 50 per dozen.

GUNNY BAGS—Are selling in a small way at 33½c to 34c apiece.

BALE ROPE—Dealers are retailing 17c per yard in rolls and 20c in bales.

CORDAGE—There has been some inquiry for the West during the past three days, but we have learned of only one sale, viz: 100 coils, of which 108 sacks on private terms. 100 at 20½c, and 180 at 21½c per pound delivery. We quoted at 17½c for Tarred Rope to Prime 20½ to 20¾c per pound. There is good demand for the country, which is being supplied at the prices quoted. Ordinary, 20 to 20½c for Fair and 20c for Prime.

FREIGHTS—Coastwise freights are very dull, and the rates are lower. Foreign freights are quiet and unchanged. The rates are 7c per pound for Cotton by steamships and by sailing vessels for New York. We hear of sailing vessels for Boston, 7c per bbl; for Liverpool, and 1½d by steamship. Lumber is dull for Havre.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, February 16, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fredonia, Merrill, for Galveston, T C Morris.
Steamship Austin, Bertinpour, for Galveston, T C Morris.
Steamship Tonawanda, Torrl, for Galveston, G A Fosdick.
Steamship Tensas, Hamilton, for Galveston, G A Fosdick.
Steamship Madison, Pepper, for Galveston, Miller, Cornell & Co.
Steamship Star, Hopkins, for Galveston, Miller, Cornell & Co.
Ship Bazaar, Science, for Havre, G W Hynson.
Brig R S Hassell, Hassell, for Matanzas, G W Hynson.
Schr Victoria, Ravelet, for Mobile, Hutchinson.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Orleans, Hopkins, from Galveston, Miller.

—STEAMBOATS—

Belle Meekin, from Louisville.
Mary E Forsyth, Calhoun, from St Louis.
Previous, Conner, from Cincinnati.
Tom Bismore, Grant's, from Red Fork.
LaCrosse, Brannon, from Red River.

MEMORANDA.

The steamer Belle Isle (Louisville) reports the Ohio at Louisville, and broke up New Orleans Gorge. Left Cairo 11th, but Indiana at Mount Vernon. Left Cincinnati 8th, Pittsburgh 6th, Louisville 10th, Cincinnati 8th, Pittsburgh 6th, Louisville 10th, Cincinnati 8th, Pittsburgh 6th, Louisville 10th,