THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEE,
C. P. VIRGIN & CO., Proprietors,
Office, No. 72 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE DEE.
Daily (Morning Edition), per annum, in advance, $10 00
Daily (Evening), per annum, 6 00
Weekly, per annum, 4 00
The Daily DEE is published every Tuesday and Saturday, Wednesday, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, first insertion, 75 cents per square (10 lines); each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square. Special, or Editorial Page Notices, Advertisements, double rates, $1 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as at regular intervals.
Yearly or Monthly Daily Page Advertisements contracted for, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, when advertising largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount be over 25 per cent.
All transient Notices of Advertisements to be charged as regular new ones, each insertion.
All transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1866.
ADDITION SALES THIS DAY.
John L. Lauresche sells porter, dry goods, etc., at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Nos. 70 and 72 Canal street.
THE STEAMER CAMELIA FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—It is a great satisfaction to observe the occasions which have been made, the present year, to the steam packet accommodations for visiting the lake and sea shore watering places from this city. It is a special pleasure, in this connection, to note the regular dule of departures and returns, published in another place, of the low-pressure steamer Camelia, Captain P. Beardman. The Camelia is a first-class steamer, very swift, elegant, commodious, unexceptionally officered, and in all respects admirably equipped. Purchasers regarding her trips, hours, landing places, etc., may be found in the advertisement elsewhere, or obtained from Mr. Cohen M. Soria, No. 10 Carondelet street.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE RADICAL PROJECT.
It is plain, if we compare the developments of Buchanan in Congress with the tenor of Stephen Douglas's edited acts and documents, speeches and letters, that the former is the late child war, that, unless he should have the most ubiquitous by wholesale and tenned squarely from the course which he was pursuing, he would have found it impossible to avoid a collision with the Radical party. Whether that party would have possessed in a contest with him the formidable front which it is able to Congress and elsewhere to present to the President, it is needless to inquire. Probably, his antecedents and remaining fidelities in his late conflict relations to the attention would have enabled so much to break the front and dissipate the elements of opposition as to ensure him an easy victory where another would have had to engage in labor, and protracted struggle. It is enough to know that he would have become has been so often invoked by Radical leaders to point reproach and persecution against President Johnson, was the political precursor not less than the official predecessor of the latter. That no angry contest occurred between President Lincoln and Congress is doubtless due to the fact that both parties clearly and constantly perceived with the progress of the year. But still there were latent differences which the strong necessity for harmony between the Executive and the Legislative Departments could not always cause to be concealed. Suppressed and held in abeyance during the war, for the sake of a common object, the overthrow of the Confederate rebellion, it was to be expected that they would crop out in vigorous immediate when that object had been accomplished, and with its accomplishment the question of the legitimate sphere of harmony had ceased to be felt.

At this present juncture President Lincoln died and left a contest war with Radicalism as inheritance of President Johnson. No matter who might have been the successor of President Lincoln, he must of necessity encounter that he could hope to do it, and one of the army of being it. The Presidential office is in no part so powerful as survive in its very existence that, if there be any of the most inveterate Radicals, it would be sure to come in more or less antagonism with that revolutionary spirit which is so conspicuous in the Radical ranks of the North at this time. This Radicalism is a law of its own, tends constantly onward, and, without power of self-regulation, or of self-restraint, must move onward until it meets obstructions stronger than anything law and Constitutional theory.

The disposition of President Lincoln to make the permanent object of the war the simple one of securing a prompt and complete disruption of the Union and of peculiarly restoring all the States to their former constitutional relations, is manifest in his annual message of December, 1862, where he says:

Considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the integrity of the Union should in the progress and final restoration of it the early advancement of the national prosperity and happiness. I therefore, in every step taken, have offered pardon and freedom to all who would cease to be enemies, and resume their relations as citizens of the United States. I have not attempted to coerce any State into submission, but I have always been ready to give assistance to any State or part of a State whose people, or any considerable class of them, might be in open revolt against the National authority, so soon as the general government could be relieved of the task of suppressing the rebellion. I have thought that in this way the object of the war could be better secured than by any other course, because it would be attained with the least destruction of the institutions, and with the most favorable effect upon the minds of the insurgents.

Some of the Liberal forces have been robbing passengers of stage coaches. The celebrated bandit, Joaquin Murieta, has been apprehended at Loquisbon, in northern Spain, and at the head of a gang of bandits. He had done much mischief. Guided a victory over a small force of Liberals near Santa Cruz, capturing 90 prisoners, 8 pieces of arms and several banners. The prisoners would probably be shot. The town of Bilbao was attacked by a Liberal force and taken by them. Colinas was threatened by a Liberal force. A number of filibusters were expected from San Francisco on. A French war steamer had arrived from Matamoros with 169 prisoners on board of war from Corpus Christi and Brownsville. Among the killed in the fight were several Americans.

Messrs. Dennis and Orville Hall fought on the 23d ult. Orville was attacked by Dennis with a deadly knife. Orville drew a pistol and shot his brother dead. Orville was arrested by a Liberty