THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT No. 78 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1 time	2 days	3 days	1 week	2 weeks
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Extra Editions of Monthly Page Advertisements each square, $25 per month.

Weekly Advertisements having the run of the paper, $20 per square; each additional insertion, $5.

First or Editorial Page Weekly Advertisements, $30 each insertion.

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

Regular advertisers, who occupy largely, shall be allowed such discount from above rates as may be agreed upon by special contract, but in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

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

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Walton & Delaunde sell real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Chas. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal st.

S. Guinault sells 100 bbls. charcoal, mules, horses, wagons, &c., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Rampart street, between Hospital and Barracks sts.

A. SUGAR PLANTATION AT AUCTION.—Messrs. J. B. Walton & Delaunde, auctioneers, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, the "Columbia" plantation, situated only forty nine miles below this city, in the parish of Plaquemines, well known as one of the finest sugar estates in the South, and is worthy the attention of capitalists desiring planting interests.

BOOK BINDERS, &c., WANTED.—The "Bronze Pen," 62 Bourbon street, advertises for three binders, two pasteboard makers, and two apprentices, to whom constant work and good wages will be given.

OATES, AMNESTIES AND REBELLIONS.—We are favored by the author, Hon. Chas. Gayarré, with a printed copy of his lecture on oaths, amnesties and rebellions. It is rather an exhaustive dissertation than a lecture in the popular sense. Replete with scholarship, it has passages of high moral eloquence, and of pleasing episode, and we have met with nothing of the kind more readable.

COAL AT $1 PER BARREL.—W. G. Coyle & Co., 162 Gravier street, advertise to deliver screened Pittsburg coal to all parts of the city at $1 per barrel; also, anthracite at the lowest market price.

SCHEDULE OF THE N. O., OPELOUSAS AND G. W. R.R.—The departures and arrivals of the trains of this Railroad are announced by President Segur in another place. Passenger trains are to leave the Algiers depot at 8 A. M., connecting with the Canal street ferry boat which is to leave at 7½ A. M. Returning trains arrive at 5 P. M.

LATEST BY EXPRESS.—We have by the Southern Express New York papers of the 9th, Cincinnati of the 10th and Nashville of the 11th.

Mr. H. D. Coudiff, clerk of the Mississippi, has obliged us with late Western papers, and Mr. Geo. Williamson, clerk of the Alabama, with Vicksburg and Memphis papers.

COMIC OPERA, ETC.—The French Company at the new Opera House offer a charming programme for this evening—the one act comic opera of the "Charmers," the one act comedy of *Coucher à Une Etoile;* and the one act vaudeville of "My Wife and My Umbrella."

MR. STEVENS DOES NOT WANT THE SOUTHERN NEGROES TO VOTE AND BE REPRESENTED.

The most unblushing exhibition of unprincipled hardhood in a politician was presented by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens in his late speech on the Constitutional amendment relative to representative apportionment. This amendment, as it is known, proposes that the States shall be represented according to numbers, excluding Indians untaxed, provided "that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons thereof of such race and color shall be excluded from the basis of representation." It was in this form that it came back from the Reconstruction Committee to which it had been recommitted. It was in this form that it was advocated by Mr. Stevens, in the speech to which we refer, and that it was passed in the House by a two-thirds vote. Now, the clear development of the provision inflicting a loss of Representatives on States that should deny equal suffrage to negroes is this: that, inasmuch as the whites of the South are believed to be indisposed to render justice to the blacks in the matter of the elective franchise, they are to be hereby punished for the wrong they may thus persist in doing to that part of the population. It is likely concede, then, that the leading advocate in the House of this penal measure, we might say the author of the measure itself and the Radical master of the House, should be in favor of the perpetuation of the very wrong which it is apparently designed to punish. Yet Mr. Stevens distinctly avows that it is not justice, but injustice to the negroes, that he wishes to secure through the effect of the proposed amendment. He no more desires that the Southern negroes shall vote than he desires that they shall be represented without voting. With what shameless candor he is ready to repudiate principle, to trample upon an acknowledged obligation of justice, for the sake of aggrandizing his party, sufficiently appears in his own words when he says:

If the Southern States exclude the colored population they will lose at least 35 Representatives in the hall. If they adopt it they will have 83 votes. Take it away from them and they will have only from 45 to 48 votes, all told in this hall; and then, sir, let those have all the Copperhead assistance they can get, and theory will still be triumphant. Now, I prefer that to an impossible declaration that all shall be represented; for if you make them all voters and let them into the hall, not one beneficial act for the benefit of the freedmen or for the benefit of the country could ever be passed. Their 83 votes, with the Representatives of the Five Points and other debatable districts, would be sufficient to overrule the friends of progress here, and this nation would be in the hands of Reactionaries at the very next Congressional election, and at the very next Presidential election.

He not, therefore, want to grant them this privilege at least for some years? I want, in equitable time, that our Christian men shall go among the freedmen and teach them what their duties are as citizens; they know them no much better than their masters, and I hope their masters will take notice of what they learn. I say I want our Christian men to go among them, the philanthropists of the North, the honest Methodists, my friends, the Hard-shell Baptists, and all others; and then, four or five years hence, when these freedmen shall have been made free indeed, when they shall have become intelligent enough, and there are still some loyal men there to control the representation from that State, I shall be glad to see them admitted here. But I do not want them to have representation—I say it plainly—I do not want them to have the right of suffrage before this Congress has done the great work of reconstructing the Constitution and laws of this country according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

In close connection with the above language, Mr. Stevens says that "no more severe punishment could be inflicted upon them as States" than the proposed curtailment of representation. In calling this a "punishment," he necessarily admits that the exclusion of the negroes from suffrage, for which it is to be inflicted, is a wrong; and not a remote or conditional wrong, but a wrong at and on the instant. Yet he is insistent that this wrong be committed. For not less than four or five years he would deny the blacks the rights for not conceding which he would punish the whites. He would feel outraged, no doubt, if the latter should discharge him by abstaining from the offence. For, given the penalty, the offence is precisely what he wants.

The political conclusion of Mr. Stevens can not well be misunderstood. He assumes that the Southern States will not voluntarily admit the negroes to suffrage on the same terms with the whites, and while they are, in consequence, reduced in political strength, he thinks that the ascendancy of the Radical party can be so thoroughly established that no combination of the conservatives in the North and the South can shake its footing or undo its acts. He is much more practical in his views as a party leader than Mr. Sumner, who is always for taking the most direct road to the extreme of what he calls "principle," though it may be, in the type of Mr. Fernando, totally out of the range of practical accomplishment. Mr. Sumner, who may be called a slave to principle in a worse sense perhaps than Robespierre, was fond of telling himself "the slave of liberty," contends that if denial of suffrage to the negroes deserves to be punished, it ought to be prevented. He insists on the instant prevention of the asserted wrong of which Mr. Stevens desires the sentenced punishment. This is a strange difference between the two men who are the acknowledged leaders of the Radical majority in Congress.

The broad and true influence of difference between the views in this volume of the two Radical chiefs, is made strikingly apparent in the concluding portion of Mr. Sumner's two days' speech in opposition to the Civil-Rights Bill, which we have seen in the Senate from the House. Mr. Sumner in the interests of amending the Constitution in order to do justice, he insists that it is the right of the Federal Government, under the Constitution as it now stands, to enfranchise the negroes in the States, and to secure to them the elective franchise, "as he says, being inconsistent with the power—to guarantee to the negroes every political equality, and above all the right to the ballot, which wonderful keeps in the charge of ballots. "What is liberty without equality?" asks Mr. Sumner, and there is no equality, and no true liberty, he argues, where voting and representation are denied. "There are now, he says, "3,600,000 colored persons suffering under the tyranny of taxation without representation. Their money is not rejected; why reject their votes?" Again, he says, "do not simply your votes by casting at nought the great principle of the Sphere, through your government, signed only on the consent of the governed, and its inseparable corollary, that taxation without representation is tyranny." Referring to the objection that many of the Northern States have refused to grant suffrage to negroes, he assumes the idea that Congress and the States have had done a wrong and mean thing:

We have the testimony of one of the two great Radical guides and lawgivers in Congress that what the other desires to inflict upon the South, through a Constitutional amendment, is "a wrong and mean thing;" that it is the "tyranny of taxation without representation;" that, in the denial of equality, it tends to set off annihilation of liberty. Each of the guides of the other. One embodies that distinction of a remorseless party, the other the distinction of a remorseless dogma. Morally, Sumner is the more unanswerable; but Sumner does not personally a less fierce captivity of power, and a less cruel intolerance of opposition.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

Senate.—The Lieutenant-Governor called this body to order at 12 M., a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Father Moynahan.

The journal was read and approved.

The Governor sent in his veto to the bill ordering District and Parochial elections. The subject was made the order of the day for the following day. The Governor says that there is not sufficient time to give the election notice.

The special order of the day was called up as act to amend and re-amend the third section of the second paragraph of an act entitled an act to provide for the payment of the revenue of the State and to raise means to pay the interest on the State debt. Approved April 6th, 1856. The bill was adopted and sent to the House for concurrence.

The bill relative to the publication of legal notices in the Corporation of New Orleans, came up as the order of the day. The bill provides that the General Assembly, at the fourth Monday of the ensuing January, shall appoint for a term of two years, a newspaper to be published in appropriate separate papers, was adopted.

The act to authorize the Governor to lease buildings for the State, is the order of the day for Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

The *House* was called to order at 12 o'clock, M., by the Speaker, Hon. D. S. Cage. Sixty-eight members present. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hodges. The minutes were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the rules were suspended in order to take up the bill ratifying and confirming the appointment of Levee Commissioners, provisionally made by the Governor of the State and to constitute their functions.—The bill was finally passed with its title and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill for the relief of the Louisiana State Seminary and Military Academy, was referred to the Committee on Public Education and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Solomon, the bill providing for the registry of the names and residences of all the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans, according to Art. 11 of the State Constitution, was taken up, passed to engross and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Feazey, the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill, relative to licenses on the sale of lottery tickets was concurred in by the House. The amendment provides, that after paying to the Charity Hospital the sum of $30,000, the remainder of the proceeds shall be paid into the General Fund of the State.

A message from the Governor informed the House that he has approved and signed the following bills:

To act to organize the Police of the city of New Orleans.

An act, to amend an act relative to Justices of the Peace in and for the City of New Orleans, to authorize the issue of State Bonds for the purpose of paying certain debts.

Mr. Scanlan's bill, requiring bakers to stamp the weight on all loaves offered for sale after the 1st of March, 1866, was passed with its title and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the joint resolution from the Senate, to appoint a joint committee for the purpose of investigating charges of corruption against members of the New Orleans & Jackson Railroad Company, was concurred in by the House. Messrs. Williamson, Fenner and Leeds were appointed for this committee on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Fagot, the act postponing all seizures and sales for city taxes until the reorganization of the City Government shall have been effected, was finally passed and sent to the Senate.

The bill for the relief of Wm. Lockwood was referred to the Committee on Claims. The Senate bill, amending sections 5 of an act relative to surveys, approved March, 1855, was concurred in by the House.

An act for the relief of John N. Carrigan, of the Parish of Orleans, was read and sent to the Senate, as was also a bill for the relief of F. S. Richard.

An act, introduced by Mr. Tucker, creating a board of examiners of steamboat engineers and pilots, and defining their duties was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Halsey, the act, granting Mr. Callahan the privilege to establish a ferry across the Atchafalaya river, at Simmport, was then taken up and the bill passed. Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My attention has been called to an editorial in the columns of the Bee, of the 10th inst., in which the author indulges in very unfounded and erroneous sentiments against the Government of Spain and its people.

I am not a politician, and therefore not competent to take a political issue with the writer of said editorial, but, nevertheless, I can not see why government as majestic and as nobly defending it, and placing it right before the people. I can not but say that this attack upon the loyal and honest friends who unprovoked, and certainly no one could have arrived at the conclusion of the author, except in ignorance of the valor and patriotism of my countrymen. In the first place Italy should take in view the history of the late Moroccan war, in which the Moorish troops, outnumbered the Spanish by thousands, led by their best generals, and assisted by the English Government, which supplied them with every material for warfare. The Civil Government also availed itself of this disparity and feeling disposed to stop its illegal proceedings, the victorious Spanish troops, which was at once concluded, and as if any lower, great or small, far or near, have any reason to tarnish or insult the Spanish flag by saying it.

The Bee seems vexed at Spain in deserting France in her usurpation of the Mexican Republic, and seems to be of the opinion that the good will of such a power as France, the Spanish Government may well feel authority for the island of Cuba, but the populace and the people of Spain, Isabella II., is well aware of the patriotism of her subjects of that isle. And at the same time we are not to forget the reception of the invaders under the auspices of Lopez, at the hands of those distant but loyal subjects of the Spanish crown.

To say, therefore, that Spaniards and all those who owe allegiance to the Spanish Government, lack loyalty, is contrary to their past history.

JAMES NAIBNGRA.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY.—The New York *Express* gives the radical organs who have shed so many inky tears (appropriately black) over the interdiction of the *Independance Belge*, by the Spanish Government, the following hard rap:

"Some of our Republican contemporaries, we see, are going into raptures over Louis Napoleon's suppression of the *Independance Belge* for expressing sentiments hostile to the Imperial policy, and for that reason applying an exclusive passage among his enemies in Paris. As the class of newspapers we allude to are those which had no compunction in suppressing similar arbitrary acts in this United States, at various periods during the past few years, one cannot help calling their sincerity in question, or suspecting them of indulging very like an Irish hypocrisy. Shedding tears for the suppression of a single newspaper, by an Imperial edict in a foreign country, three thousand miles off, was taken up, passed, engrossed, and the decree of them were speedily served at home by the arbitrary will of a mere war secretary, is a question that from disposing of certain privileges granted by Secretary Stanton to build a telegraph line from New Orleans to San Francisco.

The *Tribune's* special says rumors prevail that Hon. Geo. Bancroft will be appointed Secretary of State at some future period.

The President has signed the appropriation for the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee.

Numerously signed petitions of Union men of Virginia for a Territorial Government, have been presented to the Reconstruction Committee.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to $1,300,000.

The *World's* dispatch says the House Judiciary Committee have rejected nearly all the various propositions to amend the Constitution, referred to them; also, the bill fixing the death penalty for counterfeiting fractional currency.

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Washington, Feb. 14.—At Elder Sunderland's Church, last night, Chief Justice Chase introduced Fred. Douglas in highly complimentary terms as a crowded audience.

Douglass delivered a lecture on emancipation and its lessons.

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Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 14.—A negro was hung by a mob for shooting Lieut. Col. Dyer, of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

Affairs in Jamaica.

Our New York papers of the 4th and 5th have Jamaica dates of the 19th, from which the following are taken:

EFFECT OF GOV. EYRE'S SUSPENSION.

(From the Colonial Standard.)

The evil effect of the suspension of Mr. Eyre on the minds of the lower orders of the people has been remarked by every person of intelligence in the community. The news of that suspension and the virtual dethronement of the representative of the late rebellion, which is apparently indicated, have been industriously disseminated throughout the country, even to the most remote settlements, by those who call public writers and politicians, whose constitutional malignity, depressed before the late news by the most abject fear and cowardice, has begun to react.

It is commonly believed, and, indeed, it is openly expressed among the lower orders, that Gov. Eyre and certain active agents of the authorities during the rebellion are to be hanged; that His Honor the Custos has escaped from the island; that the Queen has pronounced herself against the retaliation visited towards the rebels; in fact, stories without end are circulated which, notwithstanding their palpable exaggeration, are nevertheless adopted implicitly by the orders of the people referred to as proofs of the signal satisfaction which is to be drawn from their supposed success. Many persons from the country parts have told us of the violence of speech which they now hear indulged in by men among the peasantry who formerly held the outrages of the rebels in Morant Bay in especial horror.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

[*Jamaica Morning Journal, Jan. 19.*]

Yesterday old St. Jago de la Vega was unusually animated by the meeting of the Legislature for the dispatch of business. It is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant that an extraordinary session has been so brilliantly attended.

Precisely at 3 o'clock, his Excellency entered the audience chamber, followed by a large retinue of military and naval officers. His Excellency Sir Henry Knight Storks, K. C. B., M. G., seated himself at the head of the table. On his right were his Excellency Sir James Hope and the Right Rev. Bishop Courtenay; on his left was Major General O'Connor, with their several staffs.

ADDRESS OF SIR HENRY STORKS.

I have requested your attendance here to-day in an extraordinary session, and I am afraid at some inconvenience to yourselves, for the purpose of submitting to you a bill to provide certain statutory powers which will enable Royal Commissioners to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to examine them on oath under a Royal Commission about to be issued by her Majesty, the Queen, for an inquiry into the origin, nature and circumstances of the late disturbances in this island, and with respect to the measures adopted for the suppression of the same. The bill will be placed before you without delay, and I confidently trust in your wisdom and prudence to give the Royal Commissioners such powers as will facilitate the inquiry ordered by her Majesty.

AFFAIRS AT ST. THOMAS.

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A correspondent has sent us the following: Several of the natives have come to a dead stall for want of labor, the negroes having refused to work. It is said, however, that the reason why the people won't work is that the overseers refuse to pay them for the work done the week previous to the rebellion. There is a rumor afoot that the "cat" is still used to suppress on a certain estate in the River Distrikt. Governor Sturks ought to learn if indeed it be true. The Inland River and Morant or Kingston River pass, and were for days impassable in consequence of the strong north winds forcing the water down. A writ has been issued for the election of a representative for this parish in the room of Mr. G. W. Gordon.

DEAD.—The Rev. Alexander Campbell, the leader in the reform in the Baptist church, popularly known as "Campbellites," died in Kentucky lately. Mr. Campbell was an able debater, and his controversies with Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Robert Dale Owen, Rev. Mr. Rice, Presbyterian clergyman, and others, on theological points, have been published and widely read.

OFFICE 78 CHARTRES STREET.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,704.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

Louisville, Feb. 14.—The weather is very cold, indicating snow.

Tobacco—Sales, 100 hds.; logs are lower. Leaf was sustained. Flour $7; Corn 85c. Oats 48c. Pork $29. Bacon Shoulders 14½c. Whisky $2 25.

Pittsburg, Feb. 14.—The river is 11 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather cloudy and wet.

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—About four inches of snow fell last night. The mercury this morning was two degrees above zero.

Accounts of heavy snow storm in Kansas and westward. The mercury is 16 degrees below zero at Leavenworth.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined 5c. Corn 53c. Oats 35 to 38c. Hogs dull and nominal. Pork $28 50. Lard 18c. Groceries dull. Cotton 43c. Whisky dull and nominal.

New York, February 14.—Cotton steady but less active at unchanged prices. Flour dull, Common grades 15¢ lower; Wheat 3c lower; Whisky $2 22; Coffee steady—Java 26c; Sugar firmer—Cuba Muscovado 12c; Molasses quiet—New Orleans $1 60; Pork $29 11-16; Gold closed at 136¾; Stocks steady.

Washington, February 14.—*House.*—The Michigan contested election case between Baldwin and Trowbridge was taken up, and after some debate was voted upon and the latter was declared entitled to the seat.

The Speaker announced the select committee on the proposed Bureau of Education.

The Bankrupt bill was considered.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Mining shares are active.

New York, Feb. 14.—The *Post* says a dispatch from Washington revokes the exequatur of Ketian Rogers, a Chilian Consul.

The trial of McPherson for sending torpedoes to Chili has commenced.

Washington, Feb. 14.—*Senate.*—Petitions presented by the Tennessee representatives asking the recognition of the present State government as the true and proper one were referred to a Committee of fifteen.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the women of New England, asking that no distinction be made in the elective franchise, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The discussion of the Constitutional amendment was resumed.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Flour dull and declined 15c. Wheat dull. Corn dull and nominal. Oats 22½c. Provisions dull. Pork $26. Lard 16¾. Dressed Hogs $10 50.

[Associated Press dispatches.]

Press Dispatches from New York and Washington.

New York, Feb. 14.—The *Herald's* Washington special says Hon. Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, is before the Committee on Banks and Banking, to give his opinion on the practical working of the present banking laws and others which are contemplated. No bills are likely to be introduced and amendments recommended until the Ways and Means Committee have set on a loan.

The leading photographers of this country are assembling at Washington to urge Congress to reduce the taxes on their products.

P. H. Donegan has opened an office here for the sale of Fenian bonds.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs is taking testimony with regard to the alleged frauds of Government agents on the frontier.

The Court Martial has organized with Gen. Emory as President, and Major T. Gaines as Judge Advocate, and commenced his session.

A Havana letter of the 3d inst. says: Owing to the proximity of Chilian privateers, the shipping of Spanish bottoms have advanced. Shippers show great aversion to the charter of Spanish vessels.

New York, Feb. 14.—An injunction was issued yesterday against Thurlow Weed and others to restrain them from disposing of certain privileges granted by Secretary Stanton to build a telegraph line from New Orleans to San Francisco.

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[*Jamaica Morning Journal, January 15.*]

A correspondent has sent us the following: Several of the natives have come to a dead stall for want of labor, the negroes having refused to work. It is said, however, that the reason why the people won't work is that the overseers refuse to pay them for the work done the week previous to the rebellion. There is a rumor afoot that the "cat" is still used to suppress on a certain estate in the River Distrikt. Governor Sturks ought to learn if indeed it be true. The Inland River and Morant or Kingston River pass, and were for days impassable in consequence of the strong north winds forcing the water down. A writ has been issued for the election of a representative for this parish in the room of Mr. G. W. Gordon.

DEAD.—The Rev. Alexander Campbell, the leader in the reform in the Baptist church, popularly known as "Campbellites," died in Kentucky lately. Mr. Campbell was an able debater, and his controversies with Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Robert Dale Owen, Rev. Mr. Rice, Presbyterian clergyman, and others, on theological points, have been published and widely read.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Effort of Mardi-Gras.—John Larkin had tired of the sights and the good things of Mardi-Gras that he was overcome by it, and had to be roused from his couch on the banquette, on Gravier street, and was taken by officer Dunnity to the First District Station. That official kindness saved him that pile of $100, counted loose in his pocket.

Not Short Enough.—Geo. Wright tried his hand at an attempt to come the game over W. Ward, who, he in return charges him with having obtained $60 and two kags under false pretences, and caused his arrest.

Robbery.—Pat. Driscoll charges Pat. Mulkern of having robbed Billy Crosshawn of midnight of Mardi-Gras night. The officer found $155 of the money claimed. He awaits the investigation of the law.

Unpolished.—Samuel Levier got in the hand grasp of Mayor Michel, who accuses him with leaving acted grossly towards the dignity of his with. He has to answer for his naughty behavior.

Per contra, is Antonio Spinola, charged by Mrs. Shepherd with having threatened the life of her husband, and was arrested in consequence of the complaint.

A Poisoning Case.—John Blank and Mrs. Keernan have to answer an ugly charge, to the effect that they administered poison to Albert Keernan, husband of the latter.

Jerome—John McDonnell, suffering from the small-pox, got into a fit of insanity, from the effects of the disease, when he jumped out the gallery of house No. 3 Front Levee street and was killed. The verdict of the Coroner was in accordance with the above.

Theft.—The trunk of Lieut. Hatch, at the quarters of the 1st Louisiana Volunteers, was broken open during Mardi-Gras night and $600 or more and some clothing taken therefrom.

The Emperor Napoleon's Speech—His Favorable Observation Towards the United States.

The following is a portion of the Emperor Napoleon's speech to the Corps Legislatif, January 22:

"As in preceding years, I will examine with you the principal question which interest our country abroad. Peace seems assured everywhere, for everywhere the means are sought for amicably settling difficulties in place of setting them with the sword. The mediation of the English and French fleets in the same ports has shown the relations formed upon the field of battle have not been weakened. Time has only consolidated the agreement of the two countries.

"In regard to Germany, my intention is to continue to observe a policy of neutrality which without preventing us at all times from being displeased or dissatisfied leaves us, nevertheless, strangers to questions in which our interests are not directly engaged.

"Italy, recognized by almost all the powers of Europe, has strengthened its unity by taking Rome, the capital, for the center of the penin sula. We may count upon the scrupulous execution of the treaty of the 15th of September, and upon the Italian Government's honorable maintenance of the power of the Holy Father.

"As I expressed the hope last year that our expedition to Mexico was approaching the accomplishment of its object, in understanding with Maximilian to fix the epoch for the recall of our troops. Before their return the Mexicans without compromising the French interests which we have been defending in that country, North America, issuing victoriously from a formidable struggle has re-established the Union and has solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France, which forgets no noble page of her history, offers up sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Union, the American Republic, and for the maintenance of amicable relations which soon will have had a century's duration.

"The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on Mexican soil will be pacified by the frankness of our declarations. The Union, which will comprehend our expedition, to which we invited them, was not opposed to their interests. Two nations equally jealous of their independence, ought to avoid every step which might affect their dignity and their honor."

Two Speeches From the President.

President Johnson was waited upon on the 7th, by the body of colored delegates, headed by Revd Doctor Brown, to the number of 500, to receive his answer to the address presented on the 5th, soliciting the political rights of the present banking laws and others which are contemplated. No bills are likely to be introduced and amendments recommended until the Ways and Means Committee have set on a loan.

The leading photographers of this country are assembling at Washington to urge Congress to reduce the taxes on their products.

P. H. Donegan has opened an office here for the sale of Fenian bonds.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs is taking testimony with regard to the alleged frauds of Government agents on the frontier.

The Court Martial has organized with Gen. Emory as President, and Major T. Gaines as Judge Advocate, and commenced his session.

A Havana letter of the 3d inst. says: Owing to the proximity of Chilian privateers, the shipping show great aversion to the charter of Spanish vessels.

New York, Feb. 14.—An injunction was issued yesterday against Thurlow Weed and others to restrain them from disposing of certain privileges granted by Secretary Stanton to build a telegraph line from New Orleans to San Francisco.

The *Tribune's* special says rumors prevail that Hon. Geo. Bancroft will be appointed Secretary of State at some future period.

The President has signed the appropriation for the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee.

Numerously signed petitions of Union men of Virginia for a Territorial Government, have been presented to the Reconstruction Committee.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to $1,300,000.

The *World's* dispatch says the House Judiciary Committee have rejected nearly all the various propositions to amend the Constitution, referred to them; also, the bill fixing the death penalty for counterfeiting fractional currency.

The Committee on the Judiciary have had an interview with the British Minister, and informed him they were disposed to sanction such legislation as looks fair and just, for redress of wrongs done between the Provinces and the United States.

Washington, Feb. 14.—At Elder Sunderland's Church, last night, Chief Justice Chase introduced Fred. Douglas in highly complimentary terms to a crowded audience.

Douglass delivered a lecture on emancipation and its lessons.

Omaha, Nebraska, Feb. 14.—The Legislature has almost unanimously indorsed the President's administration.

New York, Feb. 14, 12 M.—Cotton steady at 45 to 46c. for middling. Gold 136¾.

FROM RICHMOND AND OTHER POINTS.

Richmond, Feb. 14.—The Virginia Legislature have informed a petition for the pardon of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. The Legislature has resolved not to resume the payment of the interest on the State debt at present.

Frankfort, Feb. 14.—The Kentucky Senate, yesterday, adopted the House resolution requesting the removal of the troops from the State; condemning the President's Bureau, asking for the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus, and rejecting the constitutional amendment.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The House has passed a bill fixing eight hours for a day's labor by 70 to 14.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 14.—A negro was hung by a mob for shooting Lieut. Col. Dyer, of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

The Cattle Trade.

The London and China *Telegraph* of the 4th ult., says:

Of the thirty ships now lying at anchor in the harbor of Macao, sixteen are chartered for Havana with cargo, the other is a number of coolies in the country, ship a certain number of coolies in excess of their contract, in order to have the means of supplying the places of those who may die on the voyage. It is curious that so many men, as yet, found out why so many of the coolies lose their sight on the voyage. Out of a cargo of 500, forty will be completely blind before they arrived at their destination; and, so according to the terms of the charter party, the between the owner will only pay for the number of coolies that arrive in perfect health and sight, the unfortunate blind are probably cast into the sea or landed upon some desert island, for the Government will never allow the Chinaman to live in Havana unless he belongs to a master.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill so Passed.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, so that it is a law with the exception of the provision for the Freedmen's Bureau, as it finally passed, provides that its operation can be extended to all parts of the United States. Under it the President is authorized to restore from sale or settlement, under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart, for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees, male or female uncompiled public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, not exceeding in all 3,000,000 of acres, provided that no more than 50 acres is given to each freedman or refugee. The latter are to pay such annual rent for said land as may be agreed on. With regard to the South Carolina cotton lands, the bill provides that Gen. Sherman's orders giving freedmen the lands, shall be confirmed for three years, from January 16, 1865. The owners can make application for the restoration of their lands, provided the occupants consent to be removed to other lands, either public or private. In other cases the bill is nearly the same as the law now in force.

Speech of Reverdy Johnson.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Reverdy Johnson's speech attracted a large crowd. It was a very strong argument against the Constitution—and the best yet in either House. He shows that the effect of the pending reconstruction would be to reduce the representation of the Southern States, and leave New England untouched. In the course of his remarks he pronounced the bill lately passed for the protection of civil rights unconstitutional. He said we would be willing to vote for an amendment basing representation upon the number of voters.

A NOVEL AND SUGGESTIVE COSTUME.—The most remarkable costume at the recent "Tiger Ball" in New York was that of a lady for