THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1865.

Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—12,606.

NEW ORLEANS:
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Our Motto: "Good goods," "Large Sales and Small Profits," result in a competency:

DRAKE & MARKHAM,
56 Camp street.

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Auguste Sisson's Bookstore, No. 35 Royanne street, between Union and Perdido.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. H. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

FROM THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.—Far off Asia, come the aromatic roots, of which Fragrant Sozodont is composed. In this preparation the chemistry of the toilet has achieved it most remarkable triumph. Pure, unsullied teeth, and agreeable breath, and absolute exemption from all disease that affect the gums, are the results of a daily application of the Sozodont.

DEATH OF JUDGE MEEK.—Judge A. B. Meek, of Alabama, died on the 1st instant, at Columbus, Miss., from disease of the heart. Judge Meek was for a number of years a prominent citizen of Mobile, and besides being an elegant public speaker, enjoyed a wide reputation as a man of letters and refined culture. Some of his poems possess rare beauty and are familiar in the South as household words.

The Election To-day.

The people of this State were never called on to perform an electoral act more solemn and momentous than that which develves upon them to-day. We have said heretofore that there was ground in the actual situation for the existence here of but one party of good citizens and patriotic, and devoted Louisianians—the party of those who seek to restore as speedily as possible the political existence of the State, and to secure her reinstatement in the Union on the best conditions attainable, and by means well advised, prudent, practicable and honest, able—of those who not hesitate to sacrifice personal interest, personal feeling, and, if need be, old political attachments and associations, to the paramount purpose and duty of regaining for Louisianians the power to shape the destiny of Louisiana in loyal reconciliation with her legitimate relations to the National Authority. We have deplored all movements that tended to distract and disconcert this party, to confuse the public mind with conflicting views of the situation, to obscure the real question involved in the election, to create needless difficulties in the work of reorganization or to bring that work to a dangerous crisis or a disastrous issue. We had hoped that the action of the Convention of the 2d October would have furnished a general basis,—however some may have been dissatisfied with that action in minor particulars,—sufficient to unite all those whose only politics at this time are the early rehabilitation, the safety, the welfare, the prosperity in every sense of the State. We still trust that the spirit of schism or faction, of blind personal antipathy or preference, of hasty zeal that is neither according to knowledge or discretion, will not defeat the happy result of such a union.

There is one consideration which should alone suffice to give a common direction to the ballots of the mass of our voters; it is this: that the great question to be decided is not so much who shall occupy our State offices, who shall sit in our Legislative halls, who shall be elected to represent the State in Congress, but especially and above all, whether our Representatives shall be admitted, whether the State shall be recognized, whether it shall have any existence as a State in the Union, or any assured and definite rights as a State out of the Union. The thing of instant and absorbing importance is to regain Statehood in the Union and to recover the legitimate control of our internal and home affairs. The great danger is that such a consummation may be prevented, or long and unhappily delayed, by a rash and precipitate effort to anticipate its consequences or remote and uncertain contingencies.

The ticket of the 24 October is headed by a name which symbolizes harmonious and satisfactory relations between the State Government as now existing and the Federal Executive. It is the obvious interest of our people to have these relations continued, and it is hardly conceivable that they would deliberately reject the obvious means of continuing those relations for a doubtful, perhaps dangerous or fatal experiment.

The War Question.

Something harsh and peremptory in the tone of Mr. Adams's demand of Lord John Russell for reparation for damages inflicted by the Alabama, something dubious and unassuring in Mr. Seward's allusion in his late Auburn speech to the foreign relations of the country, and especially to the Monroe doctrine in its application to the French-Mexican question, have caused some tremor and flutter in monetary circles and furnished a fruitful topic to sensational telegrammists. Add to this a recent Washington dispatch credited to the New York *Herald* representing the sudden arrest of the sale of war material and an order for the equipment of all the iron clads, and we have before us all that may be plausibly cited as grounds for apprehending the imminence of a warlike crisis or eventuality. To be sure, the New York *Herald* has editorially asserted that one hundred thousand Americans were already assembled on the borders of Mexico, ready to invade that country in the interest of Juarez and for the overthrow of Maximilian. But this assertion is in suspicious propinquity to a favorable mention of the character and prospects of the Maximen loan. The hundred thousand preparatory invaders look very much like a mere flourish of the tail of a financial bull, and a bull and bear fight is likely to be about as much of actual war as will come out of the alledged movement.

As to the orders respecting war material and war vessels, we know too little yet of their precise nature to justify a conclusion or a serious speculation concerning them. We are carried back, then, to the utterance of Mr. Seward and to the correspondence of Mr. Adams, presumed to be inspired by the instructions of Mr. Seward, for means of determining the degree of warlike tendency in affairs towards a rupture with France or England, or with both. We do not perceive in Mr. Seward's late remarks in reference to the establishment of the Imperial Government in Mexico any sentiment of opposition stronger than he has repeatedly communicated in diplomatic form to the French Government, and at times when the relations of the two governments were confessedly friendly, and, it might also be said, unclouded. In the communications to which we refer Mr. Seward assured the French Government that the erection of a monarchy in Mexico, such as that proposed under Maximilian, would be repugnant to both the policy and sentiment of this country, and could never be regarded by the American people in a friendly light or with a willing tolerance.—But nowhere has Mr. Seward, in official or unofficial form, indicated the occurrence of a *casus belli* as a necessary result of persistence in the establishment of an empire in Mexico. In this respect Mr. Seward has much more faithfully followed the example of President Monroe than many public men who profess to expound and insist that the Government shall vindicate what they are pleased to call the Monroe doctrine. For President Monroe never threatened to go to war to prevent or to overthrow monarchical governmental organizations on the American continent. He simply declared that the establishments of such governments by European intervention on this continent would be regarded as dangerous and menacing. Wherefore, in that event, he would deem it well to prepare to meet that attack, but not to go to war until actually assailed. It seems to us that this is also about the spirit and tenor of all that Mr. Seward has let fall regarding the French-Mexican question.

The argument that associates Mr. Seward's position relative to Mexico with the Adams-Russel correspondence he accumulation of warlike portents is one which, to our mind, tends to defeat itself; for it is hardly possible to conceive that Mr. Seward would seriously think of committing his government at the same moment to a warlike attitude towards both France and England. "One war at a time" was a favorite saying of Mr. Lincoln, and it was very ordinarily illustrated in the diplomatic practice of Mr. Seward. It is not easy to believe that he would now discard the wisdom of encountering, if war must come, a minimum of hostility instead of needlessly increasing it to a maximum.

And the obvious impolicy of multiplying belligerent force suggests another reason for doubting the probability of a rupture with England on the Alabama question. We allude to the admitted concurrence of views and mutual convention between England France on all important questions of neutral and belligerent rights and responsibilities, including those connected with the Alabama, which arose during the late war. It was pointedly intimated both in France and England, since the beginning of the Adams-Russell correspondence, that the two countries were a unit on the question which it involved. Surely Mr. Seward could not, without much graver provocation than yet seems offered, push to extremity a question that could hardly fail to result in forcing him to the mortification of receding or of plunging the country into two tremendous wars at the same time.

Arrival of the Merrimac.

The steamship Merrimac, Ed. Van Sice, commander, from New York Oct. 25, and Sar Nov 4, with merchandise and passengers to J. M. Courtney, Esq., arrived yesterday. She reports:

October 26, Henry Carr died and was buried at sea. October 30, spoke Spanish bark Matilde with mizzenmast, main-top-gallantmast and upper mainstay sail yard carried away, and quarter boats stove, and desired to be reported, was in latitude 76 3 8', longitude 28 28'. November 1, saw a bark on Pickle Reef with wreckers and a steamer alongside. The Merrimac had a heavy southerly wind south of Hatteras and a northerly in the bay. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs A C Willner, A Werner, F B Harden, H Lewis and child, M Stern, R H McMillan, Chas Stratton, J C Teller, A P Dennis, G F Foss, Miss Gennie Hall, Miss Hall, H W Everett, S S Newhall, J W Chase, C J Haley, W H Remmington, J H Fleming, Thos H Nichols, Cap Norton, Ed Sands, W M Mather, L L Lemoine, S W Stanley, G K Coster, J Sutton, M Werner, E F Cowan, John Berringer, J F Clinton, G W Parker, M E Black, C M Gough, wife, child and servant, Miss William, Miss Whitten, and 140 in steerage.

Pim, Lapeyre & Co., (in gold) $146,000, A F Potter $9,500, Edwards & Co., W, $12,000, Scottes & Bach 15,000, Kally, Schmidt & Co. (Currency), $25,000, Gilbert & Constant, $,000. Total in gold $307,000. Currency, $30,000.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Miss Heron's farewell house was excellent, both in quantity and quality. What is probably her last engagement among us has been eminently successful. She leaves us to fulfil an engagement in Cincinnati. Our heartiest wishes for the future go with her—whether off, or on, the stage.

The School for Scandal went off, on Saturday night, more smoothly, as a whole, than on its first representation. Its production among us has been a real dramatic treat; and we hope that we have not seen it for the last time this season. By the way, cannot Manager Floyd reproduce Author Bourcicault's last great drama, Arrah Na Pogue, shall have claimed its first honors? Mrs. Chanfrau would make a charming Lady Teazle. We confess to a weakness for the whole play—and, what is more, we do not abhor (as we ought, perhaps, to do,) either the Man of Sentiment, or that wicked, witty cipole, whose brilliant, albeit ill-natured, sallies heretofore the delight of three generations.

To-night will be revived a comedy, more famous in its way, than even the "School for Scandal". A sort of national interest has, somehow or other, attached itself to the "American Cousin" and has had a good deal to do with its immense success, wherever it has been presented in the country. Messrs Floyd, Hennessy, Baker, Fisher and Carran, and Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Leighton and Mrs De Bar are all in the cast, which is "a powerful one", by the way. The "Swiss Swains" is the afterpiece.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—There will be presented a succession of legitimate plays, during this week, at "Old Drury", Mr. Eddy filling the principal parts. Shakspeare's worthies will, for a season, walk the stage, and will give forth, (reverently, let us trust), choice excerpts from that strong eloquence—that biting sarcasm—that universal wisdom, which have wedded his name with Immortality. "King Lear", "Macbeth", "Othello" and "Richard III", are all underlined for the week.

Mr. Eddy opens the week as *Hamlet*. It is needless to tell our readers who he is, as he has frequently appeared before New Orleans audiences. Mr. Eddy will be supported by Miss Irving as the Queen, Mr. Davenport as Laertes, Mr. Williams as Polonius, Mr. Whiting as the King, Mr. Stone as the First Grave Digger, Miss Amy Stone as Ophelia, and Miss Maddern as Ophelia. The farce Married Rake follows the tragedy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Another great programme has been arranged by the inexhaustible Manager Bidwell. We see announced a host of novelties in all the arts. There will be songs, ballets, pantomimes, and dances. A mere glance at the list is enough to make a susceptible man nervous.

M'lle Galetti will appear in a beautiful Spanish ballet, La Maja de Seville, assisted by all of her attendant fairies. Hernandez, Bob Hart, Dick Parker and Billy Emerson, too, are all included in the bills. By the way, we are sorry to see it announced that this is the last week of that great feat of the Rizzinde Brothers, the Aërien Volants. Have you not seen it? If you have not, you had better go this week, for such an exhibition of nerve and muscle is rarely seen among men.

DE HAVEN & CO'S CIRCUS.—Of course everyone knows that, after having delighted the up town people for a whole week past, this mammoth Circus will pitch its tents on Congo Square to-day. There will be two exhibitions each day, commencing at 12 M. and 6 1/2 P. M., respectively. Mr. De Haven will be so kind to the Second District, as he has been to the First, and will remain in Congo Square during the whole week. The gigantic tent will be crowded at every representation—that is a matter of course. There is not a little boy or girl in the Second and Third Districts, who has not already coaxed a promise from papa and mama to take them to the Circus. Content! what are we saying? They required precious little coaxing; for, grave as they look, they are every bit as anxious as the little folks themselves, take our word for it!

The first noon performance will be to-morrow.

Organization, Character and Habits of the Mexican Guerrillas—Their Modes of Robbery, Murder of Colonel, &c.

The subjoined extracts from a lengthy letter, by the N. Y. *Tribune's* special correspondent at the Mexican capital, on the subject of the guerrilla system in Mexico, will tend to explain the recent decree of the Emperor Maximilian ordering the capture and execution of guerrillas as outlaws and outcrows:

Partisans of the Empire who were in expectation that the Rights of Juarez in El Paso and the launching up of his Government would soothe the furious spirit prevailing among his followers and cause dispersion of guerrillas to decrease, have been disappointed. Mexico is crowded by guerrillas as much as before. If not more, which shows that the savages contained by those dependency bands have nothing in common with the policies of the country, or with the form of its government. Those who believe that they represent any sentiment whatever connected with the state of public opinion are greatly mistaken.

It is not difficult to perceive that guerrillas are *self-constituted associations*, operating sometimes for some ambitious leader too compromised to hope for a reward, or a promotion from the Empire; sometimes on their own account and simply under the influence of the public they expect to derive from an illicit trade. They are usually divided into bands of 50 to 300 men, roaming through the land in search of plunder. They care little about the opinions or antecedents of the victims they have selected; whether a Republican or an Imperialist, it is all the same to them. If he lives in an *hacienda*, they surround his property, break open the doors, plunder the house, perpetrate all sorts of outrages upon the persons, steal everything they can lay their hands upon, and afterward leave the place to go a little further, and repeat the same atrocities. If the victim lives in a city under the protection of the police, where the morning of his house would be attended with danger, then the guerrillas follow a different course. They watch an opportunity to arrest him in some corner where they cannot be seen, and once in their power they put him under bond. The bond varies from $1000 to $2000, according to the wealth of the party arrested; and if he is a certain number of hours, or days, stipulated in the bonds, the unfortunate does not fetch the money, the guerrillas post themselves along the roads or streets through which he is in the habit of going, take him with the *lazo*, stab him, or shoot him through the windows.

There is another kind of guerrilla operation still more profitable. It is when three or five hundred of them band together for the taking of a defenseless city or village. In that case, it is not one house, but one hundred at a time that are visited and plundered. The profit of these aggressions, when successful, are generally very large. You can form an idea of it by the recent raid of Figueros, a Juarist General upon Tabasco.

On that occasion the celebrated guerrilla and his men carried out of that city one hundred thousand dollars of compulsory contributions exacted upon the inhabitants, and 1300 guns, without mentioning the plate and jewelry.

Follow, for instance, the course of the same Figueros. What do you think he will do with the $100,000 he has just stolen? Send them to Juarez? By no means. He takes his money, buys and pays a few hundreds of Indians, by whom he increases his band, and selects, for the field of his operations, a certain mountainous region of the State of Oajaca, frequented by diligences, travelers and conducts. At that place along these roads are arrested and robbed. Communications are intercepted, diligences suspended, trade is stopped. All those who possess something hide their money, and the country occupied by Figueros and his men, struck with terror, is thoroughly desolated. But the guerrilla leader and his men are transporting their capital, and find the business extremely profitable.

There are cases where this kind of speculation is attempted, as in the case of Mr. Castillo, with the most horrible circumstances. It is when a few guerrillas are watching the opportunity of finding their victim alone, and possessing upon him, and by dint of ill-treatment and threats, succeed in his obtaining a sum for its liberation. Then a pass is given to signed; they put him to the heart, after which they go to his house to collect the money. This is what has just happened to the unfortunate man whose name I have forgotten. Mr. Castillo, a rich baker of Mexico, left his store on the morning of the 23d inst. Night comes and Mr. Castillo does not return. Next day no news of Mr. Castillo. His family, justly alarmed, advise the police of his absence, and searches are made. Meanwhile, one of his employés called Trejo, presents himself to the house, with a draft of $8000 drawn by Castillo, and says that his employer has been arrested by a band of guerrillas in the mountains of Cocuya, put under bond, and that he is sent by him to fetch the money which is to deliver him from prison.

The partner of Castillo, suspecting the veracity of Trejo, has him arrested. Further research proves that the apprehension of two other men, called Pineda and Guerrero, who, in the dead body of poor Castillo is found buried under the floor of Pineda's house, a rope around his neck and a cloth in his heart. In presence of the corpse of Pineda confesses that he has committed the murder in company with Trejo and Guerrero. The details of the crime can be summed up in a few words. The three men drew Castillo out of his house under pretense of business, and as they found themselves alone with him they threw a rope around his neck and made him subscribe a note for $8000. The once done, they told him with perfect coolness that their own security demanded that they should take his life, and, without listening to his entreaties, they immediately thrust a dagger into his heart. The whole population of the City of Mexico has been moved by this horrible crime.

There are cases, however, where the intentions of the guerrillas are not so plain. It is when they are animated by a revenge of a private order. As an instance of the manner in which guerrillas are behaving when under the influence in that passion, let me relate to you the death of Bonifacio Soto, a soldier of the Empire. Soto, who lives in Tamaulipas, has obtained a furlough, and was at home on a visit to his family when he was surprised by Victor Ramirez, one of the lieutenants of Escobedo. He ordered of set two horsemen to tie the legs of Soto with the reata—a rope which each guerrillero carries at his saddle. This operation performed the two horses were driven at full speed in an opposite direction, and the soldier of the Empire was quartered alive.

These are the enemies against which the Empire has now to contend. They are divided into four classes: guerrillas arresting diligences and robbing travelers; guerrillas breaking open houses and haciendas and pillaging their contents; guerrillas surprising villages at night and putting the inhabitants under contribution; guerrillas putting their victims under bonds and killing them afterward, and guerrillas giving the torture to their enemies before dealing the death blow upon them. I would add, however, that any of these classes is confined to a single field of operations; that those who steal on the highways do not murder afterward, and that those who put cities under contributions do not quarter men alive. I am not aware that any one belonging to the profession is moved by scruples of any kind, or that a crime is, in his eyes, blacker than another.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Castella Gone.—Peter Castello, the chief witness for the State in the case of P. E. O'Connor and James Walsh, accused of perjuring themselves in procuring the citizenship of one said Castello, in the First District Court, left the city on Saturday evening, on a steamer for Mobile, intending, as he informed a gentleman who met him on Saturday, to return himself to German city. Castello who is a laborer, in informing this gentleman of his intention to leave, remarked that he had plenty of money, enough to carry him to any part of the country.

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Accident.—A negro girl named Mary, whose parents reside on Julia street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, fell from the gallery of the house into the yard yesterday morning and was badly wounded.

Burglary.—The residence of Mr. Auty, 146 Annunciation street, was burglariously entered on Saturday night and robbed of forty-five dollars. By whom the burglary was committed, is not known.

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It is eminently desirable that the North and the Government should, by all proper means, aim to secure to the freedmen the sympathy and good will of their immediate white neighbors, who can help or hinder the black more far effectually than we can at this distance.

Whatever is done *from without* for the freedmen should, if possible, be so done as to carry the sympathy of the Southern men. Unnecessary offense, all irritations springing from severe words, and all appearance of intrusion that shall seem arrogant will rouse upon the blacks.

Legislation and christian philanthropy in the North will do much; but more than all other influences for good or ill to the freedmen will be the kindness or the unkindness of the white people of the South.

If the freedmen could have given to them all their natural rights (of which suffrage is the least important) that would go further than any single political act to secure them from injury and insure kindness. If suffrage when given even to classes only that would generally be exercised by the colony of the whole. But, if they are not to be permitted to vote, no adequate interposition that will meet their case and, if their white neighbors turn against them, they will be ground to powder.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Pictures.

Painter, paint me a picture!
Not "shades" of mud, or ever,
But bid the flesh course within
The story my lips shall convey
Your brush shall be fingers upon
The soul and heart of a poem,
And, artist, to mention your palette,
When needed, I'll give you mine.

Paint, paint me the magic caverns,
A member of Sindbad's party,
With here and there a diver
Peeping the rocks behind you,
Rubies, emeralds and diamonds,
Where tender young feet have gone,
Pave the dark pathway by bones
Of those who have lured them on.

Paint, paint me a merry dancer,
Dancing with a bold sky,
Where over a bird could swim,
And over a blossom sweep by,
Dry your brush in the waves of Mirth,
And paint description there,
Then, paint me a pleasant picture
Of a pleasant face and fair.

Paint, paint me a fearful picture,
A picture of hopeless pain,
Where hopeless and weary and weeping
And the lifeless rock and gone!
With tony clouds and golden
Of sunset, paint the shore—
Why, my dear fellow, painter, artist,
I've known but to you and me.

A Radical Sermon.

FRED. DOUGLAS ASSAILS BEECHER AND THE PRESIDENT.

(From the Boston Post, October 25.)

The second lecture of the Fraternity Course was delivered last evening, in Music Hall, by Frederick Douglas. Mr. Douglas spoke of the events of the year, and proceeding to review the late sermon of Henry Ward Beecher, said:

Beecher is more liberal than Christianity, and so is President Johnson. In the Christian religion we are required to forgive our enemies and to forgive them that trespass against us, even seven times a day, and seventy times seven, but upon one condition, and this seems to be entirely omitted in the present case—if they repent. That is the condition. [Applause.] I would cherish a spirit of forgiveness, but I do not think that shall receive forgiveness at my hands, until repent of the crime of which he asks forgiveness. But I am not bound to believe him if he says, "I repent," and sets up though he didn't. I may require that he shall bring forth fruits meet for repentance. [Applause.]

Until he does that he has no claim upon me for forgiveness. I can not forgive that of another, which that other refuses to himself. As a man I may pardon the thing in himself, but I can not forgive; you that looking upon the oberish in your heart, for forgiveness is to place you as though you had not fallen—as though the rebellion were not of you, as though you had repented of your treason. The only repentance which the South gives of having to the repentance which the burglar feels when the strong hand of the officer is on his collar. [Applause.] He isn't sorry he committed the burglary; he is sorry that he didn't succeed. And that is what Governor Fenton meant when he said he was sorry for the crime; he only lamented the bad success that attended it. And those are the men—those murderers of our sons, brothers and husbands—and searches are made. Meanwhile, one of his employés called Trejo, presents himself to the house, with a draft of $8000 drawn by Castillo, and says that his employer has been arrested by a band of guerrillas in the mountains of Cocuya, put under bond, and that he is sent by him to fetch the money which is to deliver him from prison.

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HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Organization of Congress.

MR. HAUPERSON'S PLAN FOR DECIDING THE ADMISSIBILITY OF MEMBERS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who is Clerk of the House Committee on Elections, says:

There is a lack of correct information in certain quarters respecting the organization of the House of Representatives. The Clerk of the last Congress, by law, holds over till the new Congress elects a Speaker, and it is his duty to prepare an official list of members. He calls the roll when the House meets, and when the election of Speaker takes place he uses this roll. Great power is conferred upon the Clerk, but it could not be otherwise.

Mr. McPherson has informed his friends without reservation, that he will not place upon the official list of members any persons claiming to be elected from a State that has been in rebellion against the Government. To do differently would be to decide, himself, one of the most important questions before Congress; for to let in eighty Southern members at the outset to vote upon the subject of their own recognition, would end the controversy in their favor at once.

The uniform practice of the House during the last three years has been not to admit claimants from districts which have been in rebellion till after the House has pronounced upon their papers. This recognizes the practice in ordinary cases, where the person holding regular papers always holds his seat till the House decides against him. Two members from New Orleans participated in the organization of the Thirty-eighth Congress, but the previous Congress had admitted members from those districts, thus acknowledging that they were entitled to representation. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Ingersoll and others to the vote of these members—Messrs. Field and Cottman—but finally concurred to waive the point, as their votes could not affect the result, or, that even if the majority of the House had not admitted members from those districts, it could not be quoted as a precedent.

All old and influential members of Congress are committed to some of his friends a new plan for the establishment of the vexed question of the right of representation in Congress. It is as follows: Let a select committee (a joint committee would be better) be raised, to whom the credentials of the "reconstructed" Confederate States should be referred, with all papers bearing upon the subject. This committee shall consider, first, whether the State claimant is in rebellion in form; secondly, whether it is the act of the loyal people of the State over which it is sought to establish it, and thirdly, whether the loyal majority is so far restored in each State as to put it in a position to make its voice heard in the Union. If the people are mistaken in question, the decision would be referred as usual, but such decisions will materially avoid the report by the select committee from each State. This proposition meets with considerable favor here, and will not be opposed by the President.

The Fenian congress has adopted a new constitution for the brotherhood, modeled after that of the United States. It provides for President, Secretaries of War; the Navy and the Treasury, a Senate and a House of Representatives. At the session last week, the Senators were chosen—Michael Scanlon, of Illinois, being among the number; and on a joint session of both Houses, Gen. John O'Mahoney was elected President of the Fenian Brotherhood of North America. W. R. Roberts, of New York, is President of the Senate. Colonel Hallinan is Speaker of the House and P. J. Coffins is Secretary.

Senator Wilson and a New York Republican on Negro Suffrage.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in a late speech in Brooklyn, N. Y., said:

He was Senator's colleague—[great applause] but that was not the question at home. He told the Democratic party that Republicans differed on this subject. The Republican party was the outgrowth of free discussion, and he declared that they had the support of the President, of Congress, and the Supreme Court. They would not set the nation of rebels or their sympathizers in the administration of the Government. He would tell Gen. Slocum that he belonged to a party that honored by Sherry, rose from death to new eloquence.

The next Congress meant to pass a bill which would secure liberty to all colored men of the country. [Cheers.] Did the Democratic party support the President in his endorsement of his doings of the last two sessions of Congress, and in his willingness to permit the black men of the District of Columbia to vote, which the Congress would do by the passage of an act, which the President, he believed, would sign? Gen. Merritt, on the New York Republican State ticket, at the same time said:

Certain, certain as truth and justice reign, if we even forward this Democratic policy, that hailed to the Congress will surely come; indeed, it already revealed that it is against nature—that their claim differs so deeply as to render it impossible, I cannot tell. God knows. This Presidential policy may be the opening scene in that grand drama in which the negro race is to leave this land. [Hisses.] I know, if the negro race goes, I will not be with them. I know, too, he will never go until, by the the assistance of treachery, he has been prepared for his departure. If he shall come, I am still small enough to take from the hands assuming of his countrymen, and inflicting him that his social elevation to political equality, and be perfected in this land, because, commencing ship with the white man to measure, [Hisses] if I live, I know that I shall come, then I know that the black man will choose to go. [Hisses mingled with cheers.]

Order from General Canby Relative to the Impressment Business.

Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., October 24th, 1865.

General Orders No. 50.

I. The commissioners of Slavery at the expiration of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopted March 3, 1813, July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863, in relation to slaves and to deserters from the army and abandoned from the draft, also by the officers in the Freedmen's Bureau's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, (except in the case of slaves of the 14th conscription, or where the ownership is claimed by a special pardon) and by the laws of the State of Louisiana, as defined by the Governor's Proclamation of September 21st, 1865.

II. The order of Commander of the Army from interfering with elections "unless it shall be required to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls."

No military interferences will be allowed in such elections, and no troops be permitted to attend at the polls, except upon the application of the properly constituted authorities for assistance to preserve the peace.

Commanding officers will have their troops well in hand on the day of the elections, and hold themselves in readiness to respond to any call that may be made upon them by proper authorities to suppress disorders that threaten the "peace and security of the Department."

By order of Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

BURKHART HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: NATHANIEL BURNHAM, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THE OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1865.

Light stocks prevent any material change in Eastern Produce, and operations in Sugar and Molasses are confined to a limited scale, with there in a tame in the Cotton movement, caused by a disagreement between buyers and sellers as to prices, and a general disposition, on the part of consumers now off from Liverpool and expected in the next telegrams from New York. In the jobbing trade there has been a fair degree of animation, and the boisterous character of the weather which has connected this city with the outside and inland spell. The recent rains must have certainly interfered with cotton picking, but the letters from the country complain more of the scarcity of hands than of labor. One planter who has worked 300 hands writes he can spare better to hire than to send him 150 white laborers who he is willing to engage at fifty dollars wages. There is a serious apprehension that a large portion of the crop will be lost from the want of hands to pick it. It is much to fact that such correspondents can hardly fail to make the New Orleans factors more stringent in their instructions predicated on the prospects of light receipts. A good demand prevails for the trade and for shipment to Alabama and Texas, and there were sales to day of 350 bale at 15½c, 100 and 300 at 16c per lb, which is the retail price.

COTTON—Dealers are supplying the demand at 34 to 35c a pound for new.

INDIA BAGGING—The demand is fair and is being supplied to dealers at 25½ to 26c per yard in bales and 24½c in rolls.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 50 to 2 60 per bbl in sacks, $3 to 3 50 in bbls, Onions $2 to 2 50 in sacks and 2 50 to 2 90 per bbl in bbls, Apples at $4 to 5 50 per bbl, Eggs at $35 to 40 per bbl, and Chickens at $30 per dozen.

FREIGHTS—The market is very firm. There is considerable Cotton offering to go forward and very little disengaged freight room in port either by steamships or sailing vessels. The rates are 2 1/2 to 2¾c per lb for Cotton to Liverpool for New York, 2 1/2c for Boston, 1 1/2c per lb by sailing vessels for New York and Boston, $1 25 per bbl for Flour, 9d for Cotton for Liverpool, and 1 1/2c for Havre. A bark was taken up for Fall River at 1 1/2c per lb for Cotton. The steamer Alabama cleared for Liverpool this evening with a full cargo, at 1 1/2c per lb for Cotton.

Nothing else reported.

Cotton market.

OFFICE OF SUN-DIAL,
Saturday Morning, November 4, 1865.

Arrived Monday: 10 Texas States and 40 flags.

Stock on sale: 4th Texas Brown, 227 Yazoo, 800 Texas, 800 Stone, 500 Brown and 50 Mitch Gore.

Western Receipts, per country F B and wagon.

Western Receipts, 1st quality, F B bale	35 c	0	— c
Western Receipts, 2d quality, F bale	34	0	—
Western Receipts, 3d quality, F bale	33	0	—
Texas Receipts, 1st quality, F bale	35	0	—
Texas Receipts, 2d quality, F bale	34	0	—
Texas Receipts, 3d quality, F bale	33	0	—
Texas Receipts, 1st quality, F bale	35	0	—
Texas Receipts, 2d quality, F bale	34	0	—
Texas Receipts, 3d quality, F bale	33	0	—
Western Texas, F B bale	34	0	35
Gretna Mills, F bale	34	0	35
Gretna Mills, 2d quality, F bale	33	0	34
Gretna Mills, 3d quality, F bale	32	0	33
Mill Cotton, F bale	30	0	32
Mill Cotton, 2d quality, F bale	29	0	31
Mill Cotton, 3d quality, F bale	28	0	30

SIRED.

Yesterday, at 7 o'clock A. M., HENRY J. M. son of Henry and Annette Ph. Tyler. The friends and acquaintances of the family and of L. Phillips; Lafayette, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the parents, Mr. Phillips, from the residence of the parents, No. 216 Royal Street, between Toulouse and Bienville streets.

NEW Orleans and Texas Steam Navigation Company.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for Stock in the above Company will be received at our office, on and after MONDAY, November 6th.

FIRE, LAFSTER & BROTHER.

PARTIES having solicitations or jobs before the city or in the city, which they desire to have attended to, or be had frequent applications for work in the neighborhood, can be had frequent applications for work in the neighborhood.

A. L. LOCKE,
No. 6 Commercial street.

ROOTS AND BROOM—Just received per steamship Hudson, and Gazette, from Boston:

60 GANG ROOTS AND BROOMS, which with our other stock make a complete assortment, to which the attention of wholesale buyers is respectfully solicited.

JESSE M. SOUTH, Agent.
No. 6 Magazine street.

Wanted,

A WHITE GIRL to assist around in house work. Apply at No. 31 Bienville street.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Nov. 6, 1865.

ARRIVED YESTERDA