The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

E. M. Jacobs sells household furniture, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, No. 200 Spain street, between Crupe and Orestman streets.

We learn by a dispatch dated Philadelphia, December 1st, received yesterday by Messrs. Creevy, Nickerson & Co., that the steamship Star of the Union sailed on that day for this port, with a full freight.

There was a large gathering of the Fenian brotherhood at the Mechanics' Institute last evening. Speeches were made by District Centre Dr. Wm. Cleary and J. C. Colman, Esq. Liberal donations were made and much enthusiasm prevailed.

ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL MEADE.—The steamship Gen. Meade, A. W. Sampson, commander, from New York 26th ult., arrived at her wharf yesterday morning. The following is a list of her passengers:

Capt. E T Norton, wife and child; Mr. J McDaniel and wife, Mrs A Greenwood and child, Mrs A Sumlin, Miss McKendrick, Miss G E Merrill, Miss J Middleton, H J Hoart, J Hoff Fitzpatrick, P F Dalbeque, M Smyth, P H Poyntis, J McLaughlin, F H Brunan, B Albers.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Carden announces for his first benefit, to-night, the beautiful play of the "Willow Copse." He will assume the part of *Luke Fielding*, and will be supported by the strength of the company. The farce of "Our Country Cousin" will close the performances.

A benefit is the most assured mode, by the way, in which the public can show their appreciation of a favorite and meritorious actor. Mr. Carden has been here but a short time. He came to us unheralded; and if, to-day, he stands high in the estimation of the patrons of the Varieties, this is undoubtedly due to his earnest efforts to give a correct and artistic impression to the parts with which he has been charged. *Romeo* has not been too exalted for him; *Michael Feeny* has not been too mean. In these, and in the list of characters between them, Mr. Carden has always tried to give point, and force to the idiosyncrasies of each. We trust that this first benefit of this talented tragedian will fill the house with friends and his purse with greenbacks.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Zoe is in the last week of her successful engagement. After her comes a dashing, lively, gamboling, musical, guitar-thrumming, Terpsichorean favorite, known to us here as "Little Lotta." Until Lotta's arrival, the admirers of the versatile Cuban should make the most of her.

The reappears to-night in the fascinating role of *Esmeralda*, in which she made a capital hit last evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Such an array of talent as Manager Bidwell has succeeded in collecting together, through the junction of his travelling and resident troupes, has never, we take it, been equalled, even by himself, who is universally recognized as being one of the most skillful and successful caterers to the publictaste in America.

It is decidedly refreshing to go to a theatre as *easy*, in every respect, as the "Academy," and to sit out an entertainment as brilliant and as prolific in jollity, grace and marvels, as that to one or more of which we there, finds himself invited. The Zavistowski's Troupe, whom we are pleased to see back again, with their elegance and dash—Bob Hart, with his immense humor and capital speeches, of one of which, by the way, he proposes to unburden himself to-night—Carleton, as lively and, like one of his own heroes, as "nimble footed," as ever—Johnny Thompson, brimful of fun and a wonderful variety of oddities—Billy Reeve, comical in look and movement—Bob Smith, who sings a good song, and note the respectful plantation negro to the life—Miss Madeline Hardy and Mr. Collins, in tender touching ballads—Frank *Lacy* and Miss Reynolds, to present humor under an English dress—De Louis, with his dancing dogs—the Misco Brothers, soon to be here, with their fearful sports in mid-air—and, to sum up all, the crowd of charming, rustling, bewildering creatures, in costume and face, who whirl and pirouette in the train of the Queen of the dance; all these in the same show, and appearing the same night, present such a combination of attractions as cannot, at this hour, be surpassed on the Continent. The bill, this evening, is of the raciest, ending with the spectral illusion of "Shadows on the Wall," with *Harlequin* and *Pantaloon* in it. Mr. Collins will also sing, by the way, a stirring song, entirely new, on "Stonewall" Jackson's death. This lament comes from across the Atlantic, and Mr. Collins renders it with true feeling.

THE NEW GERMAN THEATRE.—We are gratified to notice that this splendid temple of the Thespian art has opened under very flattering circumstances to the enterprising young Director, Mr. Ostermann. It has been well attended every evening, especially by our German friends, in whose language the plays are rendered. Mr. Ostermann has engaged some fine artists for appearance during the season, besides having secured already the services of Mr. Thome Rhode and Pohringer, who are very pleasing actresses in their line. The building itself is beautifully finished inside, finely arranged in its acoustic properties, and will accommodate an audience of about 1500 or 1600 persons.

A Washington dispatch of the 28th ult. says:

A prominent New Orleans merchant telegraphs here that a memorial, quite largely signed by leading men, is on its way here, asking Congress to inaugurate a new State government for Louisiana.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—It is no new thing that this paper pronounces for impartial suffrage in every State of the Union; therefore, we "follow" no journal in advocating it. We expressed the same opinions on this subject we offer now, nearly two years ago. Events may have made the matter more urgent, but events never have altered our views of the soundness of the principle in a free community. It is, in fact, a thoroughly democratic principle, equal in its application, and fortified by the highest considerations both of policy and of right. We spoke out plainly for impartial suffrage before the war drew to a close. We have repeatedly advocated it since. Because we hold that it is not merely a safe and sound principle to rest the management of the public affairs on, but that it is the safest and soundest, and genuinely democratic besides, in spirit and theory.—*Boston Post, (Democratic,) Nov. 19.*

STAFF OF BISHOP SOULE.—Reverend F. M. Grace, writing from the Methodist Conference at Enterprise to the Selma *Messenger*, says:

An affecting scene was witnessed in the Conference room on Friday, on the presentation of the Staff of Bishop Soule, now tottering under the weight of eighty years, to his younger, but yet venerable successor in office. The cane itself is a remarkable one, being formed of the wood of the tree that brought by one of our missionaries from China, with a head of California gold presented by a missionary from California. The presentation was made by Rev. Dr. Sommers, who is directly from Nashville, the home of the Bishop, and the remarks made on the occasion, both in the presentation and acceptance, were deeply affecting.

The Elijah of the church about to depart in the chariot of fire, and with the horsemen of the skies, leaves the staff of his pilgrimage to his successor, to be laid by him, we trust, on the body of many a dead child of our Zion, with power to bring it back to life and activity.

BISHOP MCINTYEIRE.—In the proceedings of the Tennessee Annual Conference, at its recent session at Huntsville, we find the following interesting action in reference to the future location of this distinguished Divine, published in the *Independent* of the 27th ult. Bishop McIntyeire is an ornament to the ministry, and his removal would be a great loss to the State. We sincerely trust, in the wise providence of God, that his home will be permanently and comfortably settled within the bounds of the Montgomery Conference, that his wise expositions of the holy scripture, his fearless and manly rebuke of vice in every form, may continue to advance the cause of religion and good morals among the people who have so long enjoyed his ministrations.

It does not require a prophet, or even the son of a prophet, to predict that he will be the leading mind upon the bench of Bishops—able and profound though his compeers may be—within ten years from to-day. It is an honor to name among the citizens of any State a man distinguished for profound learning and exemplary piety. Such men give tone to public sentiment, and elevate the character of the people among whom they live, and it is praiseworthy for any community to desire to have them as citizens. Our Tennessee neighbors are wise. Let not the Montgomery Conference, by apathy and indifference, allow Alabama to suffer so great a loss as the removal of Bishop McTyeire beyond her borders would reflect. The Conference represents a large, influential and wealthy class. Let them, of their abundance, settle him at Montgomery, in a style commensurate with their ability and his eminent worth, and thus secure his wholesome influence to the State for all time.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

FLOGGING YOUNG LADIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The St. Louis *Republican* prints the evidence in the case of two female and one male school teachers at Lowell, Mass., charged with flogging a young lady of seventeen years. The *Republican* says if a like punishment should be inflicted on a big buck negro, it would furnish material for forty thousand sensational dispatches to Radical journals, and a chorus of dismal howls from a million Radical throats. But has one Radical manifested any sympathy for a Massachusetts white girl thrashed brutally by three teachers? And thrashed too with music and marching of platoons of boys as an accompaniment to the disgusting and degrading scene.—*Mississippi Citizen.*

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

At a period, brief interval, the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people by their voluntary action are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the mainspring has engaged by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart, and we will have accomplished our grandest National achievement, if base, forgetting all sad events of the past and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred, to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of the laws long held in abeyance; the blockade had been removed, custom houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that people might contribute to the national income; postal operations had renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of attending the Convention, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle, have progressed. Thus far the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of reconstruction could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Southern Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses which, by the Constitution, are made the judge of the elections returns and qualifications of their own members, and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress. In the meantime the Executive Department, no other branch of the Government being in session, continued its efforts to perfect, as far as practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue and postal system of the country, and the advice and consent of the Senate, if the necessary officers were appointed and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States, and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. A mode in which the basis of representation had existed had mostly amended their Constitutions so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land, declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession, repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection, and proceeded in good faith to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, hesitated to admit any of these States in representation, and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee by the admission of her Senators and Representatives. I deem it a subject of profound regret, that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States whose inhabitants with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remain without representation, the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twelve members in the Senate are yet vacant, not by their own consent, not by a mature reflection, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much toward the removal of and strengthening of our relations as one people and remove serious cause for discontent. On the part of the inhabitants of these States it would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the declaration of American independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet not be denied the right of representation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, that right to representation in each House of Congress, and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution, that equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution, can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature. It is true it has been assumed by some that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed they were henceforward to be considered merely conquered territory. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency refused to sanction any assumption so incompatible with the nature of our Republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these territorial communities are nothing less than States of the Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion each House declared with a unanimity, remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for the purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects were accomplished the war ought to cease. In some other instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances persons themselves were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection as States were included in the appropriations of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States, by the act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4th, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union and they have for Judicial purposes been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. In the same manner it appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests under the fact that the functions of the State were destroyed by the rebellion but merely suspended, and that principle is, of course, applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their place in the Union. The action of the Executive of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war as specifically stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended, or disturbed. The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government in the same light is