THE DAILY BEE
PRINTED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10

Auction Sales this Day.

By Rand Guthrow, at 10 o'clock, at 71 St. Ann street, furniture, etc.

By Pulaney & Amory — at 12 o'clock, at No. 166 Poydras street, carriage and saddle horses.

By E. Guimnin, — at 11 o'clock, at corner Broad and St. Bernard streets, a dairy.

The Varieties presents two beautiful plays tonight: "Paul's Return from California." "The Irish Emigrant," and a Dance.

DUELLING OVERDUE.—Several steamers, perhaps half a dozen, are now, or should be in course of their regular and advertised trips, somewhere between St. Louis or Cairo on their way to this city. Some of them were to have left St. Louis nine, ten, eleven and even twelve days ago, and are consequently three, four or five days overdue. It is impossible to conjecture the cause of their delay. Their non-arrival leaves us without news from the North and the West later than the 29th ult.

The steamship Champion, from New York on the 21 instant, via Havana, may possibly, in case she sailed as announced, and met with no accident on the voyage, be heard from to day.

THE CHARITABLE FAIR AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—The fair organized at the Opera House by the ladies for the *relief of destitute families* of the city during the winter, has been in operation for two days, and well deserves a visit from every one who wishes to spend a half hour agreeably, and to contribute a liberalities to a genuine, practical and much needed charity. It will be seen that the fair is to-day removed from the *foyer* to the spacious area of the body of the theatre, and that for to-day the hour for its opening is 5 o'clock P. M. It is to close on the 14th.

The Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864.

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

Hon. Chas. Smith tendered his resignation as President *pro tem* and as a member of the Senate, to take effect from and after the 18th inst, as he had been selected by the General Assembly as one of the Senators to represent the state of Louisiana in the U. S. Senate. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Smith then thanked the Senate for the honor conferred upon him and the many courtesies that the Senate has extended to him.

On motion of Mr. Hart, the thanks of the Senate were tendered to the Hon. Chas. Smith for the efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties as President *pro tem*.

On motion the Senate went into an election of President pro. tem.

Messrs. Hills, Boyce, Nicholas and Montamat were the nominations. The first ballot resulted without a choice,

Messrs. Nicholas and Montamat were withdrawn.

On the second ballot Mr. Boyce was elected by a vote 19 to 5.

On assuming the Chair, Mr. Boyce thanked the Senate for the honor conferred on him, and requested the indulgence of the Senate in his new position.

The Committee on Printing made the following report:

That a bill would be introduced on to-morrow, entitled An Act to regulate the compensation and define the duties of the Official Printer.

A resolution requiring the Official Printer to furnish copies each morning of the unbound leaves of the Journal of the Senate so far as printed.

The Committee on Public Lands reported a substitute for Mr. O'Connell's bill relative to the sale of public lands.

On motion Messrs. Nicholas, Kavanaugh and O'Connell were appointed a Standing Committee on the State Constitution.

A bill defining the status of persons of color was introduced and laid over under the rules.—The bill provides that persons not having more than one-fourth negro blood shall be recognized as white persons.

A bill for the organization of the Supreme Court passed its second reading, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, as also was the bill for the relief of Mr. McLin.

The bill relative to the appointment of Sifle Engineer was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

A report was received from the Commissioner of the Second Drainage District, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The Senate then adjourned.

The *House* was called to order at the usual hour.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That all the daily papers furnished for the use of this House be discontinued from and after to-day except two for each member to be selected by himself.

A report was received from the majority and one also for the minority (the latter was offered as a substitute of the former) of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into and report the necessary number of clerks, for the embossing of the business of this House.

The substitute was adopted as follows: The Committee on Judiciary, Enrollment, Banks and Banking two clerks, one clerk for each of the Committees on Ways and Means, and Internal Improvements.

The Committees on Public Education, State Library, and Penitentiary to have one clerk for the three.

The Committees on Militia, Elections, and Claims, to have one clerk for the three.

The Committees on Charitable Institutions, Federal Relations, Auditing etc., one clerk for the three.

The Committees on Public Education, and Revival of unfinished business, one clerk for the two.

The Committees on Parochial Affairs, Commerce and Manufactures, and public Land and Levees, one clerk for the three.

The House then took up the militia bill at its second reading, and was still engaged at this when a motion was adopted to adjourn.

Go to the Varieties to-night, beautiful plays there.

The Luxury of Liberty.

Under this head the following occurs in one of the "Cornelius O'Dowd" papers, published in *Blackwood* for October:

It would form a very strange and a very instructive subject of inquiry, to investigate how far the great law of social compensation—that give-and-take principle which really seems the essential condition of all organized nature—enters into all the note and wrenes of our daily life; showing as not merely that there is no such thing in existence as unalloyed good or evil, but that every benefit we receive a certain sacrifice is exacted; and that the greatest things of life are ticketed with their price, like the objects in a bazaar.

A proper understanding of this would take away a great deal of that discontent and grumbling one sees around us; and man would learn that within certain limits happiness was pretty equally distributed, and that it was idle to appear to have won the great prizes, have somehow or other paid for them more heavily than we wot of. What heartburnings! and what a deal on this matter was the state of excitement, amounting to irritation, that is now witnessed in certain parts of Southern Italy at the sudden increase of all taxation.

This, then, is liberty!" cries the laboring man in the street. "Liberty means dear bread, dear beans, dear oil and dear and measured. In the old days of bad government all these were cheap. If I only worked five days a week, and gave into the tax-gatherer all I had my own pleasure, I had enough! This new Freedom, however, has put an end to all this. To make this Unsell Italy, I have seen what I met work more and eat less than heretofore! And so prosperity true, I have not a word to say against Liberty. I only premise that it is a thing to be paid for. Occasionally it is well worth the money. As we deem it in England, and occasionally as Americ shows us, it is one of the various claims and humbugs that has ever blessed humanity.

Now, the assertion is not perhaps pleasant to make or to listen to, but it is a fact, that corrupt governments are generally cheap governments; that is to say, that oppressive rulers are often disposed to conciliate their subjects by the diffusion of material benefits, while they grind them down by restrictive laws and tyrannical edicts. The duchy of Modena, for instance, was more arbitrary in its sway—more insolently irresponsible in the exercise of its wayward rule—than any country of modern Europe, and yet no people ever paid less taxes than the Modenese.

How lightly were the Neapolitans taxed under Ole Bourbon! Let those who might propose and show that for every concession to freedom there came a price.

Liberty has very fine things in her gift, it is true. Personal freedom, immunity from arrest without sufficient cause shown and legal authority invoked, free discussion, free speech, religious toleration, enfranchisement, emancipation—are no small boons; but there is not one of them where due appreciation does not exact either a certain amount of reflection, or of information; whereas the humblest and most narrow-minded can comprehend the hardship of increased taxation, and there is no intelligence so limited, but can see in the fact, that it is less pleasant to pay ten centimes than five.

Liberty, besides, was always represented to be as much a man's birthright as the air he breathed. Our reformers tend us that we are only, in asking for it, demanding our own; how came it then that it was so costly? Why, if it were the inalienable possession of humanity, should it be paid for? This certainly is capable of explanation, but we are not to be surprised if the masses have not hit on the solution so readily as we might wish.

The organized process which we call Liberty, requires parliaments, and magistrates, and jails, and penitentiaries, and courts of law to punish libel and repress slander, not to speak of all the appliances to prevent religious freedom from degenerating into blasphemy, and free speech bee ming a scandal and a nuisance; and these are all parts of a very costly machinery.

Irresponsible governments work cheap, just because they can dispense with all this machinery. The Pasha who says, "Cut off his head," does not care that he serves one fellah part of a Chief's action, before whom the culprit comes after five months' imprisonment, to be arraigned by an Attorney-General with four thousand a-year, and a corps of witnesses like an army. I don't say that I prefer Ottoman justice to English; but if I want the latter I must be content to pay for it. Now the Italians at this moment are in that crisis which all people must pass through, and they want all the benefits of good government and all the disappoint of the bad.

The misfortune is, there are nations that would positively prefer tyranny, oppression, and cruelty, if they only came accompanied by abundance and an easily provided substitute for all the benefits of the highest civilization, if blind with a high tariff, lost as the Irish peasant lifted his old lawless, reckless, devil-may-care landlord, that sometimes took a shot at him, sometimes forgave him his rent, better than the modern agriculturist who his Scotch steward, who will neither overlook arrears nor wounds, and who, if he is never cruel, is equally far from any impulsive generosity in his behalf.

A DEPT OF CONFUSION.—There is just one [illegible] New Zealand [illegible] of Lord [illegible] average, [illegible] leading [illegible] the boasting [illegible]

New Orleans Bee

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The London Times on the American War and Presidential Election—Is a National and Commercial View it obtain: England has Come to Rejoice in the Prospect.

[From the London Times, October 16.]

Some weeks must elapse before the event is decided which determines the policy of the Republic for the next four years. But the scale of operations is so vast and the machinery set to work so complicated that those strange reverses of fortune which frequently change the destiny of an English election are almost certainly excluded, and the result may be predicted with a confidence proportionably greater and better founded. According to the present appearance of affairs the task of the Democratic party has founded before it great to see—History has no greater failure to record than the great Democratic Chicago Convention.

The great principle of Peace pursuant to Union, which had enlisted on the side of the Democratic party so large an amount of sympathy throughout Europe, have been miserably abandoned, and the contest is narrowed to a paltry issue of whether the war has been carried on with skill and judgment, and whether the President has unnecessarily violated the provisions of the Constitution.

We take very little interest in these narrower issues. So long as the name of General McClellan was associated with the idea of peace on the only terms on which it can possibly be procured, we, as sincere well-wishers to the great American people, were heartily anxious for his success, but when the only question is to which of two rival factions America will delegate the task of administering some four or five millions of her white population we seem the question becomes to us one of very little interest or concern. Whatever be the importance of the decision, there really seems no reason to doubt in which direction it will be given. The secession of the Southern States has deprived the Democratic party of a great portion of its power without materially affecting the Republicans, who could scarcely be said to have any hold in the slave States.—The Democracy has divided into two hostile camps, and its reduced forces are further diminished by the secession of a considerable part of its numbers.

Mr. Lincoln is in possession of the whole machinery of Government, of vast means of influence and intimidation, and of an army and a navy such as have never before existed on the American continent. There is, beside, a not unusual feeling that if war is to be the policy of the Republic, and the only question is "By whom shall that war be carried on?" it will probably be carried on with more vigor and more success by a party bitterly opposed to the South, and possessing at any rate the experience drawn from three and half years of incessant conflict, than by the Democracy, whose policy has always been to play the slave holding interest against the Abolitionists of the North and governed by their discord. The same reason which make the Democracy the proper instrument for restoring peace to the Union if a pacific policy be once determined on, seem to point out the Republicans as the proper depositories of power so long as the voice of the nation shall be for war.

We regret sincerely the triumph which this war policy has evidently achieved, but we cannot indeed ourselves to care much which party is to give effect to such a policy. It is by no means certain, for the reason we have given, that the united Democratic party would have been strong enough to overthrow Mr. Lincoln, but any such conclusion is fatal. There is therefore, every reason to conclude that Mr. Lincoln, by no means the best or most successful President that America has known, is destined to the great honor of administering the affairs of the Republic for a second term of four years.

For ourselves we have no particular reason to wish it otherwise. We have no very serious matter of complaint that we are aware of against the present Government of America. Advance being made for the difficulties of their position, they are conducting the war with a fair regard to the rights of neutral nations. The war has swept American commerce from the sea, and placed it, to great measure, in our hands: we have supplied the loss of the cotton which was suddenly withdrawn from us; the returns of our revenue and trade are thoroughly satisfactory, and we have received an equivalent for the markets closed to us in America in the vast impulse that has been given toward the development of the prosperity of India.

We see a great nation, which has not been in times past sparing of its menaces and predictions of our ruin, apparently resolved to extinguish all ill-will, and, at their remorse, the most dreadful judgments of Heaven upon itself. We see the frantic patient tearing the bandages from his wounds and throwing aside the hand that would assuage his misery, and every day that the war goes on we see less and less probability that the great fabric of the Union will be allowed to reconstruct itself in its old form, and more and more likelihood that the process of disintegration will extend far beyond the present division between North and South. We observe the rapid destruction of that mighty fabric of prosperity which was so formidable to our own colonies, and we look forward, at no distant date, to the day when the credit of the Republic must be hopelessly and utterly destroyed.

Items from Late English Papers.

A TRIPLE SUICIDE.—The porter's lodge at a house in the Rue de Panthoux, du Temple, at Paris, being found closed at a much later hour than usual on Monday morning last, the inhabitants forced an entrance, and found the three persons—father, mother and daughter—all lying dead on the bed, having been suffocated by the fumes of charcoal from a large brazier which was still burning. On the table lay a paper, on which was written, "We prefer death to dishonor." It appears that the unhappy man, having lost all his property, some five years since, became cashier of the house in question, but ill fortune still pursued the family, and, being unable to meet a bill of exchange about to fall due, they resolved to destroy themselves.

A STRANGE REASON FOR A THEFT.—On Tuesday, at the Huddersfield Police Court, John Freyer, a young man, was charged with stealing a bag of shoddy, worth 10s, the property of Mr. Henry Walker, Slaithwaite. The prisoner was seen on Saturday last to take a bag from the premises belonging to Mr. Walker from Britannia Mill, Greenhammer, go along the canal bank, and thence to the highway, where the bag was found and taken. He was apprehended at Linthwaite, by Police Constable Mansfield, on Saturday night, and when charged with the offence said, "I took it right enough; I am not going to deny it. I have a meeting of my creditors on the 17th of the month. I owe them £350, and I would rather go to prison than pay them. The prisoner, who said he had bought the shoddy of a man whom he could not find, was committed for trial, but accepted bail; one surety was fixed at, himself £30, and two sureties in £10 each.

BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR MEXICO.—Advices from Brussels speak of the approaching departure of Belgian volunteers to form a part of the Mexican foreign legion. They are to embark at St. Nazaire, and proceed to Vera Cruz. The inhabitants of Brussels are not unanimous as to the propriety of Belgians volunteering for service under the Emperor of Mexico, as few weeks since a meeting was held at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the enlistment in such a cause, and calling upon the Government to prevent further enrollment.

BURGLIRE A MAN IS AS OVAR.—A horrible murder has just been discovered at Hauteen-Combes, (Isere.) In the beginning of last month a farmer named Moirond disappeared, and no trace could be found of him, although the police, at the instance of his wife, made inquiries far and near. Last week, however, the authorities were informed of certain rumors to the effect that Moirond probably had been murdered by his wife and a man named Chenevas, with whom she had for some time entertained illicit connection. They were accordingly arrested, and the woman at last confessed that Chenevas at her instigation had murdered her husband by striking him on the head with an axe, and that they had then buried the body in an oven, which they had previously nearly filled with wood for the purpose. The confession was proved to be true by the discovery of calcined human bones in the ash hole under the oven. The two prisoners were committed for trial.

A DISGUSTING EXHIBITION.—At the Petersfield Fair on Thursday was offered for public exhibition a being in human shape, of stature tall and stout, wearing only the usual wagon garb around his middle, and encircled by a leather belt, styled an American Indian and called "Wamba Wamba." It was then brought forward (locked) containing live rats, upon which the cannibal-like countenance of the "wermin killer" brightened up with excited delight, and upon the lid being raised, he seized the rat in his hand, and, placing its head between his teeth, with a sickening crash of the skull, instantly killed it, and devoured the whole in little over a minute. The same scene was repeated throughout till the whole dozen was stowed away in the capacious stomach of the brute, leaving only three or four tails from the lot, thereby putting into the shade the exploits of the dog Billy, and eclipsing the widespread fame of the Kilkenny cats. Should this be allowed?—(*Surrey Standard.*)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Second District Recorder's Court—A. F. Wolfey, Presiding Recorder, Malhoise, charged by John Feney with having a stolen wagon in his possession, was honorably discharged—he having examined property for the wagon.

Eliza Wells and Theresa Banks were arrested at the Lake and, fighting and disturbing the peace, fined $5 50 each.

Henry Boyes, arrested on a charge of having stolen a pair of shoes from D. Cranson, was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Catherine Thompson, a vagrant, arrested on the Levee, workhouse for six months.

George Peters, vagrant, arrested on Charleres street, sent down for six months.

Col Marie, disturbing the peace and acting in an obscene manner on St. Philip street, was fined $10 or thirty days' workhouse.

Martin Nicholas was brought before the Recorder on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, committed on the person of Michael Schwiebergen, on the corner of Union and Marigny, on the 4th of September last. The quarrel originated from the demand made by Nicholas from Schwiebergen of a certain sum due him. Accused was sent before the First District Court. Bail, $2000.

Hiding Gold and Silver Coin.—Mrs. Taylor, of Dryades street, had accumulated large sums of coin, which she secreted in hoes in from the hands of thieves. Her former slaves knew of the secret, however, and one of them entered the room of her mistress, and, on charging that the money belongs to Confederate officers, and their prisoners money. The money was seized in the Provost Guard yesterday. The defense proved present sum of large amounts of money found in the possession of Confederate officers, and that she never had anything to do with Confederate officers, at least without the knowledge of her husband.—The case was taken under advisement.

Arrested on Gambling Charge.—Sergeant McCormick of the First District police, assisted by several other policemen, made a descent last night on the house No 4 Carondelet street, supposed to be a gambling house. M. P. McGrath, who manage our railways. They do this in Germany, as we mentioned a few days since. There a man on the track has the regular uniform of service. After a due time it is relieved—after a certain amount of hammering by the wheels that thunder over it, it is pulled from the ground without removing, however, or really its apparent soundness may plead for it, and is sent to the furnace.

The.

[From the New York Times.]

A Rebel View of Our Finances.

CIRCULAR OF SECRETARY BENJAMIN TO THE REBEL AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Department of State, Richmond, 10th October.

SIR: For some months past the United States have been able to uphold the sinking finances by the sale of large amounts of public stocks in the German markets. These sales are reported to have reached a total varying from thirty to one hundred millions of paper dollars. There is no method within reach for approximating the true sum, although it is doubtless very large. Appended hereto are tables exhibiting the state of the Federal finances, based on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, for the 30th ult., and at four previous dates in the preceding year, with statements of the amount of annual interest on the debt at the three different dates, and a table showing the state of the debt at those dates. From these tables, as well as from other facts to be mentioned, some remarkable facts may be deduced.

The annual interest on the public debt was, at the end of last month $81,748,643. This sum already exceeds the total revenue of the United States as it existed prior to the secession of the Southern States. That revenue, as derived from all sources and from all the States then united, amounted, for the year ending June 30, 1860, to $76,732,503. But the amount of this debt, large as it is, increases with frightful rapidity. The rate of increase of the debt was $1,962,900 per day in the first quarter of one hundred and five days included in the statements; this increase was augmented ten per cent in the next period of fifty days, and reached $2,161,940 per day; and this augmented sum was again increased by five per cent. in the next period of fifty-eight days, leaving the present daily increase $2,315,000. It is further to be observed that the entire increase is now in the interest bearing debt. The first of the tables shows that the amount of the non-interest bearing debt was, on the 30th of September, about the same as on the 1st of March, the whole increase being composed of debt that bears interest. The rate of interest which is paid for the money now borrowed varies from six per cent. in gold to seven and three-tenths per cent. in paper.

The revenue for the 30th of September to the 1st of May is two hundred and twenty days. If the increase of their public debt during that interval be estimated at two millions and a quarter of dollars, which is less than the average of the present rate, it will amount to $477,000,000, on which the interest, at an average of six and a half per cent, will be $31,000,000 per annum. The United States then will be compelled, if a new campaign is commenced next year, to begin it under the pressure of a total debt of about $2,430,000,000. The annual interest thereon of about $112,780,000. If to this amount be added the pension list to the army and navy, it is a moderate estimate to place the annual charge on their finances, as it will exist on the 1st of May, 1865, at $120,000,000.

The appropriations for the payment of the interest on the debt of Great Britain, for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1864, was £26,400,000, equal to about $128,000,000, so that the United States will be burdened in the year ending on the 31st of March, 1865, with a sum equal to about the amount of the interest on the debt of Great Britain, for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1864, which is