THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1865.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, 56 Camp street, sell Genin' Fine French Calf Double sole Congress Gaiters, Onestem made, for Eight and Nine Dollars a pair.

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

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

☞ The attention of city physicians is called to a fine buggy horse offered for sale, and which may be seen at Mr. Laborde's stable, corner of Bourbon and St. Louis streets.

YOU CAN'T OPEN YOUR LIPS, LADIES, without revealing whether you use the Fragrant *Sozodont*, or not. Your teeth and breath speak for you. The lustre and purity imparted to the dental machinery by that pearliest fluid, and the fragrance it gives to the mouth, cannot be realized by the use of any other article accessible to the human family.

The Electoral Basis of Representation.

Among our yesterday morning's dispatches is one in which it is stated, on the authority of Major Gen. I. Stearns, of Massachusetts, who is said to have the approval of President Johnson in so declaring, that the latter is in favor of Representation on the basis of the number of qualified voters, instead of on the basis of the number of the population as prescribed and qualified by the Federal Constitution as it now stands.

This statement, if true—and it is advanced in a distinct and positive manner that excludes intrinsic dubiousness—is of tremendous import. The idea which it involves is one that, even more than the question of negro suffrage, is calculated to affect the political future of the South. Heretofore it has been generally ignored by the Southern press, although agitated from time to time by some of Northern journals and politicians, because it was not deemed probable, as its adoption could only be effected by an amendment of the Constitution, that it would press at an early day for practical consideration and notice. But if the President should be disposed to reinforce its supporters with the whole power and influence Federal Administration, it would then become a matter which we could not afford to pass lightly over as one of mere speculative interest and abstract discussion.

The words of the existing Constitution as regards the basis of Representation are these: "Representations and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." These "three fifths of all other persons" were identical with three fifths of the slave population of the South. This arrangement still left the slave States, in respect to a population basis, unequal with the free States in the measure of two fifths of their slaves, or two fifths of about four millions of persons Emancipation, by making the whole population free, removed this inequality, and at the next apportionment of Representatives under the above provision of the Constitution, if not repealed, they will have their Representative basis extended to the entire five-fifths of the exslave population and will gain proportionately in population.

It is needless to say to the River of the South than the attainment of Representative equality, is highly unacceptable to those political and commercial interests in the North who wish to secure to that section, especially to the manufacturing classes of it, the largest possible preponderance in the National legislation.

One of the first means thought of for neutralizing the apprehended gain of Representative strength to the South in consequence of emancipation, was to make voters of the freedmen in the supposition that their votes would reflect Northern influences and consequently be against the South where the interests of the two sections should collide. Although in nearly all the old free States the whole number of negro inhabitants entered into the basis of Representation and yet were not allowed to vote, the idea that negroes should occupy the same status as regards Representation in the South was denounced as a proscription of the freedmen which should not be permitted and a sectional injustice which ought not to be patiently endorsed. But the impudent sophistry and the flagrant inconsistency of such a denunciation, amid circumstances that were every moment furnishing arguments against negro-suffrage as a National policy, were such that its adherents could not sustain it with decent plausibility, and it would now seem, as if by common consent, to be openly or tacitly abandoned by most of those who were loudest or most influential in advocating it.

But if the Representative gain to the Southern States was not to be neutralized by forcing negro suffrage upon them, a severe blow might be struck at Southern Representation, without the aid of negro suffrage, by apportioning Representatives according to voters and not according to population. This could be effected only by an amendment of the Constitution, but as the project has the benefit of a liberal and abstract equality and is in tune with the democratic tendency of the day, it is not one that may be easily reduced to absurdity or readily exposed to popular odium; and, as we before observed, if it has gained the sanction and support of the President, it is formidable and momentous in the very highest degree. Should it succeed, the Southern States would have to face the alternative of submitting to disenfranchisement of Representation to the extent of their negro population, losing perhaps on an average in the ratio of one third of their delegates, or of extending the right of suffrage to the freedmen, in order to preserve their former Representative proportions to the Northern States.

The adoption of the electoral instead of the population basis in the old free States would have hardly an appreciable effect upon Representation, from the smallness of the negro element which they contain. Few of them would feel called on to save themselves from loss by making voters of their blacks. But in the South that would be the only means of escaping an enormous reduction of Representatives—Should it be resorted to? Suppose negro suffrage should prove a political element uncongenial to Southern policy and pliable to Northern influences, what would be the advantage of conceding it? Would the Southern States not lose more in that case than by contenting itself with a white basis of Representation? Questionless they would; since if the negroes did not vote, those States would lose only their many voters, but if the negroes did vote and should vote with the South, the same States would lose that many voters, and the North would gain that many voters, and the effect would be to double the loss of the South.

In view of the possibility of so embarrassing an alternative as above contemplated, it behooves us to be more cautious than ever in augmenting in all ways our white population. Our political and social situation and prospects eminently demand such a policy.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Another full house witnessed the representation of The Honey Moon, last night. Mr. Charles Pope appeared as *Duke Aranza*, and was most enthusiastically welcomed by the friends.

A great bill will be given to-night. Mr. De Bar himself will appear in his famous character of Toodles. Every one has seen him in that, and who, that has once seen, does not desire to see him again!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We were one of a large audience who witnessed last evening the great sensation act, *Altiora Volanie*, by the Rollande Brothers. We confess frankly that we were not prepared for such an exhibition of muscle and courage. We have, in our day, seen many wonderful acrobatic feats; but never have we looked upon an evidence of the perfect control of science and of the will over the muscles and over the ordinary timidity of our nature, as quite so remarkable as that shown in this extraordinary *tour de force*. The fact is, seconded as we are to such things, we could not help experiencing a feeling of intense anxiety, as the Rollandes, with perfect ease, went through with movements that we would have thought impossible before seeing them last evening.

But these Brothers are brave. Their eyes are sure—their hearts are fearless—their nerves well-strung—their muscles like steel—and their hands have the strength of iron. These are the instruments, and these alone, with which they do their work, and it is with these that they have earned that high reputation which heralded their arrival here, and which indeed they fully deserve.

The bills and the posters give no idea whatever of the nature of this marvelous feat by the Rollande Brothers. In fact, they are, for once, left far behind by reality and sober fact. To see the *Altiora Volanie* is worth, in itself, more than the price of admission to all the novelties which that indefatigable Manager Bidwell has succeeded in bringing together in the Temple of many Arts.

Let those, who wish to be delighted and startled at the same time, by all means, see the Rollande Brothers.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—To night will be presented the comedy of the Belle of the Season. It is from the pen of Miss Matilda Heron herself, and purports to give a picture of New York life. Any literary effort of an eminent actress is a rarity in itself; and for that reason (if no other) great curiosity will be felt to see how Miss Heron acquits herself in a production of her own. By the way, we will have, for once, a chance of seeing, in a tangible form, the most mysterious of all things—*the author's idea*. If Miss Heron does not know her own idea—who does?

Report speaks highly of The Belle of the Season. Miss Heron assumes, of course, the principal female character. For the rest, the comedy has scope enough to allow all the prominent members of the company to appear.

Gen. Banks and the Red River Expedition.

Gen. Banks, in a recent speech in Massachusetts, took occasion to explain the origin of his famous Red River campaign. The concluding remark of the subjoined extract is extremely mysterious. "The day I left New Orleans was the darkest day of my life, for I knew what the result would be." It is strange that he should have proceeded, without protest, with such assurance of failure.

Immediately upon the surrender of Port Hudson I joined with Gen. Grant in the recommendation to proceed against Mobile; but I was informed by the General commanding the army, that while the military reasons given for the expedition against Mobile were unquestioned and important, there were other reasons than military why our flag should be established in Texas; and I was instructed to move into that State and re-establish the supremacy of the Government in that part of the country. The object of my proposition to move against Mobile was to get a foothold at that point so as to unite with Rosecrans and subsequently Sherman, and thus bring together in one column the forces of the Gulf and the forces of Tennessee against the army of the rebels in that part of the country. But I waived this under instructions from the Government, and proceeded to Texas.

The first movement in Texas was against Galveston, a correspondence naval force, under the direction of General Franklin, an officer of considerable repute, who failed to effect a landing, and returned to New Orleans, leaving the works in possession of the enemy, who were not more than fifty strong, and losing two gunboats in the encounter. Immediately on the return of that expedition, I sailed myself with a force of 6000 men to the Rio Grande. We effected a landing at Brazos Santiago, and moving on Brownsville, drove the enemy from that part of the country, and held it until it was evacuated, under orders, in the fall of that year. After the capture of one or two more places, the enemy evacuated the country and the whole coast from the Rio Grande to the island of Galveston in our hands. It was our purpose to move inland and capture Houston, and then fall back on Galveston, which we could have held with a thousand men, in order to assist Rosecrans, who was then approaching Atlanta by combining our forces with his.

While we were engaged in these operations, I notified the Government of our success, and expressed a desire to have an increase of my forces, for thirty days, of five thousand men, with which number I was perfectly confident of success, for it would have drawn the enemy from the interior to the coast, and left us at liberty to move on Mobile. We were operating by two lines—by land and by river—an advantage which was certain to give us success if our plans were not interrupted. I have had the satisfaction of having this view corroborated by a townsman of mine, a Union man, who was in Texas at that time, who said the Union men there were in daily expectation of our movement, and it could hardly have failed of success if I was notified, however, that there could be no increase of forces in that quarter, but I was informed that I could have twenty-five thousand men to enter upon an expedition to the Red River and that it was also the opinion of the Western Generals that this was the proper line of military operations.

This was the origin of the famous or notorious Red River expedition. It was taking our army from the Southern coast where we had a certainty of success, to drag it inland 300 miles, into a country already overrun by six armies, without food, without any material that could be applied to the support of our army, and where we had to depend for power to move our materials of war upon the waters of one of the most treacherous streams of the face of the earth. I surrendered my own opinions on the question in obedience to orders, as a soldier should do, but I had repeatedly protested against any movement on the line of the Red River, narrating in detail the certainty of failure. These protests are embodied in the dispatches I sent to the Government. It was my duty to waive my own opinion and follow the suggestions of the Government, and I did this without reluctance but with regret. The day I left New Orleans for the Red River was the darkest day of my life, for I knew what the result was to be. I had recourse for knowing that which I am not at liberty to state now, but which some time or other I shall have the privilege of stating to you. I was promised forty thousand men, with which it was thought I could capture Shreveport.

The Negro Suffrage Question Abroad.

The general debate in this country upon negro suffrage is beginning to attract wide-spread attention abroad. The last English mails contains articles from the leading journals upon this matter, the gist of which is summoned up in the following remarks of the London *Saturday Review*:

The numerous statements which purport to prove the moral and intellectual aptitude of the emancipated slaves may be dismissed as simply incredible. Philanthropists ought to understand that, if a liberated southern slave were really fit to share in the government of the republic, he would furnish an unanswerable apology, not only for the system in which he was trained, but for the slave trade on which the institution was originally founded. Mr. Wendell Phillips himself would scarcely propose to admit a heathen African savage to the electoral booth; and experience has shown that neither missionaries nor traders can make a perceptible impression on indigenous barbarism. The distance by which the freedmen is separated from the Anglosaxon sharpness the benefits of American slavery; and if the enfranchisement is now worthy of contemplation, the cost of plantations must have been the most efficient schools of religion and morality which has hitherto been established on earth. A compulsory conscience would feel the danger and duty of kidnapping the remaining population of Central Africa, to pass them through the process which has refined and ennobled their happier kinsmen beyond the Atlantic. It is not necessary to answer more seriously foolish and sentimentalistic declamations when offset to studious pretty equality or superiority of a degraded race. There may be some anomalies in a republican system which enables the least able class of power a third of the southern population; but who abandons are either unaware for reasons than students of theoretical symmetry; and it is always easy to furnish sound reasons for measures which are found to be practically expedient.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Steamboat and Marine News.

Vicksburg, October 24.—The steamer Leviathan passed down at 5 o'clock this morning, the Continental at 4 and the Fashion at 6 this evening.

The Mississippi passed up at 5 o'clock this evening bound for St. Louis, and the M. E. Forsyth at 8 for Memphis.

Southwest Pass, October 24, 2 P. M.—Arrived this morning: Brig Glendale, from Philadelphia.

The tug Republic went up last night with the ship Zephir from Boston and the bark Embeden from New York.

The Bremen ship Christel from Valencia has arrived in at Pass-a-Loutre.

The ship Mayflower from Boston and two schooners, names unknown, are outside the Bar bound in.

The tugs Sentinel and Gladiator are both here.

The tug America went up last night with the bark Arlington.

Wind northeast—light.

Southwest Pass, October 24, 8 P. M.—The tug Sentinel went up this evening with the brig Glendale, spanish brig Rosita, schooner Union and schooner Fleetwing from Havana with a cargo of molasses.

The ship Mayflower is outside the Bar.

The Gladiator is at anchor at the Bar waiting the tide to bring the ship in.

Wind east northeast—light.

ORDER REGARDING DRAFT DELINQUENTS.

Washington, October 22.—The War Department has issued an order discharging from arrest all persons failing to report under any draft.

At the election in Florida on the 10th a very light vote was polled. The delegates to the Convention are mostly strong Union men.

Strong efforts are being made to release ex-Senator Reuben, of Florida, from Fort Pulaski. A Florida delegation is urging the suspension of General Howard's order as to the occupation of the Sea Islands. They want the freedmen to be kept there till they can be transferred to Florida, where their services are much needed.

CHAMP FERGUSON AND MORGAN.

Since Champ Ferguson's execution at Nashville certain parties are endeavoring to bring Col. Morley to justice, alleging him to be a much greater criminal than Ferguson.

ILLNESS OF GOV. MORTON.

Indianapolis, Oct. 24.—Gov. Morton has had relapse. He is lying very ill with rheumatism, and threatened with paralysis.

FRESHMEN TROUBLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

New York, Oct. 24.—Advices from Charleston say that much excitement prevails at Bamfort concerning the ownership of the Sea Islands, the freedmen having an impression that the lands have been given to them outright.

Gen. Bennett has issued an order suspending the organization of colored militia in Charleston as having a tendency to bring on a war of races.

New York, Oct. 24.—New counterfeit fifty dollar bills, U. S currency, are in circulation.

The Theo. Taylor, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal was run down off Cape Cod yesterday. The colliding schooner and the Taylor were both sunk. Their crew were however saved.

The *Herald's* Washington special says many persons anticipate the issue of gold certificates a scheme to pay off in paper the interest on 5-20's and 6's of 81.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 24, 10 P. M.—The cotton market was decidedly more active and firm to-day. Middling closed at 59c.

Sugar sold at 13 1/4 @ 14 1/2c.

Molasses quiet.

Pork $24 25 for mess

Sterling exchange 109 1/4.

Gold closed at 113 1/4

Stocks are firmer.

GEN. DICK TAYLOR AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Gen. Dick Taylor has vainly attempted to ascertain of the President when Jeff. Davis to trial will take place this day.

New York, Oct. 24.—Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt was slightly injured to day by being thrown from his carriage.

Suggestive Examples in the French Colonies.

The facts which we have heretofore published regarding the reorganization of labor in the French Colonies, gave some useful hints as to agricultural advantages to be obtained by a judicious regulation of immigrant and freedmen labor. We observe in extracts from correspondence appended below the yields of planting for the present year in those Colonies. It may be well to note here the application in Martinique of the principle of association in the establishment of large sugar plantations, a suggestive example which might be turned to good account in the work of rebuilding sugar houses and resuming the cultivation of large plantations in Louisiana, which proprietors are obliged to let go to waste as much for want of capital as for want of field hands. We shall revert to this idea hereafter, in treating the question of reorganizing credit in the State based on landed property, and we will show what has been done in the French Colonies to extricate landed proprietors from a situation fully as bad as that in which our planters were left by the late war.

We find the subjoined correspondences in the late Parisian paper:

A correspondent writes from St. Denis, (Ile de Bourbon), on the 19th of August:

Our predictions as to the results of the sugar planting season, which is just terminating, look only a slight fraction of being fully realized.—It is counted for some months upon 40,000 kilogrammes. We have 39,916,403 kilogrammes, as the amount of exportation up to the 5th of the present month. This is 4,000,000 kilogrammes than last year, although we are still far from the fine crops of 1863 and 1864, which furnished an exportation of 68 to 70,000,000 of kilogrammes of sugar.

From Martinique a correspondent writes on the 10th of August:

During the first five months of this year we have exported 21,327,474 kilogrammes of sugar, against 19,407,028 during the same period in 1864, an increase of about 2,000,000 of kilogrammes, and there still remains a portion of the crop to be gathered. This is a better result than we ventured to expect, by reason of the bad weather which we had during the grinding and casting of the cane.

A new and powerful company has been formed here for establishing a large sugar manufactory of 6 to 8,000 hogsheads, in the Bottade of St. Pierre, at a place called *la Galere*. The shares of this company number 1,000, of 500 250 and 100 francs. The purpose of thus dividing the stock is to create a number of small shares at such figures that the least artisan employed in the sugar manufactory or the town of St. Pierre, and even the thrifty laborers on the plantations may, by becoming stockholders, feel a personal interest in the prosperity of the company. This is, observes *les Antilles*, the journal which gives the news, an application of the principle of association on the largest and most popular basis

Order from General Canby Relative to the Approaching Elections.

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

GENERAL ORDERS No. 59.

I. The qualifications of Electors at the approaching elections in this State are defined by the laws of the United States, approved March 3, 1813, July 17, 1862, and March 3d, 1865, in relation to aliens and to deserters from the army or absentees from the draft, also by the oath of amnesty in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, (except in cases coming under the 14th exception, or where the disability is removed by a special pardon) and by the laws of the State of Louisiana, as defined to the Governor's Proclamation of September 21st 1865.

II. The act of Congress, approved February 25, 1865, prohibits officers of the Army from interfering with elections "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls."

No military interference will be allowed in this Department, and no troops be permitted to appear at the polls, except upon the application of the proper civil authorities for assistance to preserve the peace.

Commanding officers will keep their troops well in hand, the day of the elections, and hold them in constant readiness to respond to any call that may be made by the proper authority, or to repress disorders that threaten the peace and security of the Department."

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: NATHANIEL BURBANK, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Interior Items.

The *Sentinel* of the 21st has the following:

JACK FROST.—This gentleman paid us this season's first visit last Wednesday night. The weather continues cool and pleasant.

THE BAYOU.—The bayou is gradually sinking down to its lowest level, at present emptying it for all except the smaller kind of crafts. For some time to come, our only reliance will be on Bayou Plaquemine and the crossing.

The brisk trade that has been going on of late we hope will not be slackened by the change of freight and conveyance.

The Shreveport *News*, of the 17th says:

The dengue has been quite prevalent here for some days, but as yet we have heard of no fatal case.

There is still a considerable amount of cotton coming in. Yesterday the receipts were very heavy.

The Houma (Terrebonne,) *Civic Guard* of the 21st, contains the subjoined:

WEATHER AND CROPS.—We had our first frost on the morning of the 18th inst. The weather has been fine for several days past and planters are picking and baling cotton very rapidly, considering the want of efficient labor. Something more than half a crop of cotton will be made in that portion of our parish that was not overflowed. The corn crop has not been good this season on account of the drought in the early summer and the continued rains recently have rotted much of what was made.

General Louis Hebert.

The Iberville *Pionier*, of the 21st, says:

We notice the arrival of Gen. Louis Hebert a few days since. We give him a most cordial welcome. The General distinguished himself upon the bloody fields of Oak Hill, Pea Ridge, and many other battle fields. On all occasions the General was equal to the emergency, and his name will be associated with some of the most able strategetic movements of the army of Missouri and Arkansas. He was in high favor during the war with his superior officers, and universally loved by his subordinates.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.—The Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 18th, has the following:

We had the pleasure of an interview with Dr. Langley, of Issaquena county, as he passed through the city on his way to Jackson. It will be remembered that the Doctor was one of the committee appointed by the State Convention to visit Washington and hold council with the President relative to our levee system. Major Hunt, of Washington county, and Dr. Langley were the only members of the delegation who visited the President. They succeeded in having an interview, and received the encouragement to believe that assistance would be rendered by the Federal Government. The only feasible plan now for the speedy rebuilding of the levees is taxation, and as the lands are already heavily burdened for the purpose, the products must be taxed—say one cent per pound on cotton grown in that section. This is a light tax on our productions. We have reason to believe that lands can be sold to the amount necessary to repair the levees, if based upon such a tax.

A PARIS JOURNAL ON THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.—*La France*, a leading Paris journal, not formerly favorable to the President Government, thus refers in a recent issue to the President's conciliatory policy towards the South:

After a discourse so conciliatory as possible, the hour of unreserved discussion has arrived, and under penalty of a regrettable contradiction, the sympathetic words of the President cannot fail to terminate themselves in acts. This will be without doubt a happy surprise; but *America is an astonishing country*, and the most profound transformations take place as if by enchantment. In a single day the enthusiasm for a general peace has taken with moderation and precipitates itself into all the horrors of war, the strife ceases, and instead of the succession of reaction it disbands its armies, reassumes again its peaceful occupations and begins taking all at once the language of reason and moderation. The sentiment of this admirable people. Its statesmen speak its language to their road to welcome vengeance, and know how to employ, to their self sacrifice, the generous impulses which lead the latter more force, disarm their enemies and suppress their hatred.

We are among those who desire sincerely that this reconciliation (of our States) may be durable, and to this end that it may be established upon the basis of justice—of equity, and of which would make it appear that the interior divisions of the North can serve the interests of Europe, and particularly those of France. Your country does not threaten, in any sense whatever, either the liberty or the power of the United States, and it is the duty of the Government at Washington to remember, on its part, either to attack or to combat our policy in America.

A Good Lawyer Should Make a Good Author.

(From "Law and Literature.")

The practice of law eminently qualifies a man for attaining distinction in literature. It engenders rapidity of thought, systematic arrangement for the argument and ideas, and facility of expression, invaluable in the enjoyment of any literary pursuit. The practice of law is especially considerable practice, are more than those who are called upon to form their opinion and give it expression, apparently without time for even the most superficial reflection. Continual exercise renders them ready to them. In putting forth their arguments, both in written and oral pleadings, they are trained to habits of earnest reasoning; because they know very well that any concealment of false reasonings will at once be discovered by the tribunal whom they are addressing, or by the opposite counsel. What would be a long argument upon a jury, or an ordinary speech at a meeting, or lecture, will not impose upon the judge. They are true and to the point, and in the clearest manner, and in the very words in which they have presented to avoid false reasoning,