The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 76 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,722.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE

Published every morning, except Monday, at No. 76 Chartres Street, NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
1	$5 00	$7 00	$9 00	$15 00	$25 00
2	7 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
3	9 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	45 00
4	11 00	14 00	18 00	30 00	55 00
5	13 00	16 00	20 00	35 00	65 00
6	15 00	18 00	22 00	40 00	75 00
7	17 00	20 00	25 00	45 00	85 00
8	19 00	22 00	28 00	50 00	95 00
9	21 00	24 00	30 00	55 00	100 00
10	23 00	26 00	32 00	60 00	110 00
11	25 00	28 00	35 00	65 00	120 00
12	27 00	30 00	38 00	70 00	130 00

Business Advertisements, inserted every other day, to be published twice within the above rates.

Fine or Editorial Monthly Puff Advertisements and Cards, $50 per month.

Special Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Notices or Editorial Puffs, Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

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

Marriages or deaths, when attended largely, shall be published each discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents not per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

We are obliged by the Southern Express for the latest Alabama and Georgia papers.

Messrs. Burke and Eyland, Clerks of the Henry Von First, have our thanks for late papers from Memphis.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—We republish the act passed by the General Assembly relative to the publication of judicial advertisements in the French language. Having been promulgated in the official journal, it is now in force, and lawyers, officers of court, auctioneers, and all concerned in judicial advertising, are invited to consult its provisions.

STEAMER BURNSIDE.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Enterprise, that the steamer Mary Hale, which left Shreveport on the 27th ult., was burned in Robinson's Landing, on Red River, causing the loss of the boat and about 600 bales of cotton. Only one life was lost.

THE GUINEAMIA NATIONAL BANK.—A number of prominent merchants and solid citizens of old standing in the city are organizing, under the above name, a National Bank, of which trust-worthy character and general approval the names of its proprietors stand one of the best assurances that could be wanted. It will be known by a notice in another column that lists of subscriptions to this bank are now open for signatures at the offices of C. T. Baldwin, 26 Camp street; J. H. Kinsy & Co., 17 Carondelet street; Schneider & Schorbier, 33 Tchoupitoulas street; Schmidt & Seigler, corner New Levee and Gravier streets; and Fred. Dalbondie, corner Lafayette and Commerce streets.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—Delicious, refreshing, purifying, preservative, indispensable, exquisite, are the terms applied to that famous Soapdent, in thousands of households every day. And why? Simply because all the virtues mendaciously claimed for other dentrifices, actually exist in this wonderful preparation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TRIBUNES were not behind our citizens, generally, in doing honor to the Twenty-ninth Anniversary of our noble Fire Department. Bills of invitation were issued to the members of the night; and, at all the places of amusements, might be seen many a sturdy form dressed in that uniform, which is the outer badge of so much courage and self-sacrifice. The most memorable feature of the night was, beyond all question Mr. Cluseret's grand recitation of the "Virginius" of a prominent Athenian, composed by Mr. W. R. Floyd, and dedicated by him to the Firemen of New Orleans. As this Address will doubtless be largely circulated, we will only say of it now that its recitation constituted a most pleasant incident of a most pleasant day.

To night the—

VARIETIES THEATRE, will be presented, after careful preparation, an English adaptation of Mosenthal's superb German drama of "Deborah, or the Jewish Maiden's Vow." Mosenthal's drama is the same source from which the popular play of "The Foundling" has been taken. Miss Rachel Johnson will appear as the "Jewish Maiden." This is said to be one of her most touching personations. We dare say that the Jewish Maiden as *Deborah* will command the sympathies of audiences quiet as strongly as she has already done as *Leah*.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This is the last week of the administration of Miss Blanche De Bar and Messrs. Sam De Bar and Pope. The company has been strengthened last week jointly in several popular pieces, and played them capitally. They will appear this evening in the lively comedy of the "Wonderful Woman," and the dramatic spectacle, the "Bronzed Horse," will conclude the performances. This is a strong bill, and will, doubtless, draw a crowded house.

Mr. Charles Pope's benefit, to-morrow night, promises to be an occasion of peculiar interest. The beneficiary has selected the play of "Ingomar." Of Mr. Pope's *Ingomar*, all those who have seen this meritorious actor can form a tolerable idea, in advance. But there is a very perplexing, although pleasant, doubt with regard to the *Parthenia* of the play. A young lady of this city, of culture and beauty, has, it is announced, consented to make her first appearance, on any stage, in this character. Who is she, "how will she bear herself?" are questions that are already puzzling many of our quidnuncs to answer.

AN ARMY OF MUSIC.—The new stars are in the ascendant week of their very successful engagement. The Bells come, bless them, rendered their overture at the *Matinée* last Saturday; and it was one enthusiastically, not to say noisily, in favor of the songs of Letty Howland and the dances of Louise Sweetman. The Gems of Billy Sweetman, the clog dances of Sanders and Williams, and the startling manifestations of his musket and bayonet, by Charles Austin, in Sonave uniform. From this judgment there is, of course, no appeal. To-night there will be a most attractive entertainment, at which all the favorites will appear.

STOCKS, BONDS AND MURRAY'S EXCHANGE CIRCUS, in the centre of St. Joseph street, continue to be a source of success. All of the performances are of the most complete character; and pass off with nothing to mar the pleasantness of the scene. Capt. Tidmarsh, the gentlemanly Director, cannot be too highly praised for the pains he has taken to secure the comfort and enjoyment of his visitors. We have never, by the way, seen more comfortable seats than are provided by any troupe. These will be, to-day, at noon, a performance, preceded by a free exhibition of Mr. Purdiman's wonderful agility. A grand programme is announced for this evening.

AN ACT

RELATIVE TO THE PUBLICATION OF JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That hereafter all judicial advertisements in French shall not be published in a paper which is published exclusively in English, but such advertisements shall be published in French, or in French and English; nor will the publication of judicial advertisements be published exclusively in French, unless the parish, there is a paper published in the English, or in French and English, which has been established for two shall remain in force as regards the public advertisements in the parish.

DUNCAN F. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALBERT VOORHIES,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 21, 1866.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

J. M. HARDY,
Secretary of State.

The Sailing of Professor Silliman's Scientific Party for Europe.

The New York *World* of the 26th ult. says:

Prof. Silliman, with a party which Mr. Johnson owed to the Cubas, sailed for Europe the company of by the steamer Persia, and we do not wish any harm to befall them, but we do hope they have been taking his words into practice in regard to carry the elements of fun and fine gratification in the minds of those destined to their salvation.

Everywhere in Germany notes on the fine arts, which they hold over the heads of the Professors as a proof of interest felt by the American people in their welfare, and by the President's name, the Northern supporters of the Union have been against them. It is to be hoped that the delegation of physicists will not be compelled to carry the same credentials which were presented by the President's foe as a passport through the Southern States. It is too strong for him to bear.

The New York Organ of the President's Policy.

The only remaining papers of New York which support unreservedly to the President's speech on the 22d February, are the Tribune, and the *Post*. The Times approves it unreservedly, and commends the President in terms enthusiastic. The *World* says it "possesses the charming simplicity of courage and truth. It is, in fact, a speech suited to the men and the times." The *Post* defends the speech against the Radicals, who "complain that wounded dignity," refusing to speak stronger language used by Jackson in addressing insurrection in Congress.

A colored man in your service, as a nurse in a hospital means of Hamburgh.

EDUCATION OF THE SOUTHERN

We have contended, from the time that emancipation was an accomplished fact, that there were among the whites of the South the elements of a more progressive and humane policy towards the negro than any that had been, or was likely to be, evinced by the workmen friends of the negro in the North. Laying aside the fact that Southern whites had no reason for vindictive feeling towards the blacks, who were during the quiet and subordination which prevailed on all hands, were even cordially acknowledged, every reflecting and impartial observer of the interests of the former must have been obliged to regard to the interests of the latter. This idea has found its way into the minds of many leaders of and a few other men of the Radical school, former times; and that it is not acknowledged by every Radical school, is attributable, partly due to political exigency, but more largely due to programme of Congressional invasion and subjugation, through the Freedmen's Bureau and other contrivances, to which it is fat denial.

What end in the light of a useful laborer, the freedman is as much an object of solicitude for his material welfare and preservation, to the community at large, as he was to the master who formerly owned him. Viewed in the light of a free person, he should be protected from evil influences, and encouraged to the development of his personal capabilities and character, and thereby, of his value as a member of society. Only as he is educated can he be made good use of for the purposes of labor, and only as he is made to make good use of it can he collect intellectual elevation.

Considered in both aspects, no rights which he is deemed capable of exercising beneficially for himself, and for the general benefit of society would be withheld from him, but every right, and more than every right conceded, by the Northern whites. Of course, the Freedmen Bureaucrats are meddlesome in disseminating opinions to the contrary, and in the view above taken. Northern whites and others, who protest for an honest policy on an New York Tribune, the Freedmen's Bureau and the whole body of innocent persons think before the close of the present year."

It will be construed," the same journal is pleased to observe, a proclamation to the masters and whites to wreak their the negroes and to prevent loading minds among studying the method towards the blacks, obstacles except in the best friends of the friends in the North spirit to which we refer, is contained in a recent letter from Mr. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, in his late speech at the capital of that State, says on the the two races in the South. He would have ample protection for the blacks, so that they may stand equal before the law, in the enjoyment of all rights of person, liberty and property. Only a few months ago, Mr. Stephens remarks:

Many considerations claim that at your hands. Among these may be stated their fidelity in times past. They cultivated your fields; minded your children; and even in the hour of danger guarded your peril, they were in the main true to you. To cut off from them the means of education, and moral obligations of the type in regard to the cases in question are concurrent. Within the scope the State is bound to guarantee its citizens in the peaceful enjoyment of all their rights, proprietary or parochial. Circumstances may very much circumscribe this power, and control and direct it altogether. But if the Legislature can be able to protect or to indemnify, it ought to be called upon to suppress, and not to sanction, the most intolerable tyranny, and not to sanction, after the change has been abrogated in this shape, to apply the clause of prohibition to the slave itself. And it is the skin that is taken which men are compelled to pay taxes on property which, by reason of Government, they only yields them nothing but vexation and annoyance.

The bill referred to proposes nothing more than that these States shall not cannot tender where the capitation or condition of tax-paying had not been imposed. We append the text of it below:

AN ACT

TO EXEMPTIONS FROM STATE, PARISH AND CITY TAXES, FOR THE YEARS 1865, 1864 AND 1863, IN CERTAIN CASES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That persons who, during the years 1865, 1864 and 1863, in the certain years 1865, 1864 and 1863, in the certain years 1865, 1864 and 1863, in the certain