The New Orleans Bee.

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A QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE.

"The question with honest men of both parties in Congress is simply how far the South ought to be trusted." We think that the area for the agitation of this important question, as above stated in the New York Times of the 31st ult., is quite contracted; that is, within the word of that paper that it is limited to the non-partisan and patriotic honesty contained in Congress. Judging from the editorial tenor of the Times since the rupture between the President and the Radicals, there are, besides Mr. Raymond in the House, and perhaps Mr. Doolittle in the Senate, very few prove their patriotism by such acts as sustaining the principles of the Civil Rights bill. That bill, under deliberation, and then approving the veto of it by the President, not more than a baker's dozen in the whole Congress who are for a candid discussion and decision of the whole question of restoration, on the basis of the degree of confidence which may be, with safety to the Union and to both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, reposed in the Southern people. We need not the pitiful assertion so effigied by the columns of the New York Times, or by the Congressional course of its chief editor, Mr. Raymond, to vouch as the disposition of the Radical majority of Congress to agree to a settlement on their basis. And yet the question with the leaders of that majority is purely one of confidence. While they insist on determining, as a basis of restoration is simply how far the South may be trusted, with safety to the darling dogmas of their party and with out hazard to the dominion of the faction which now represents and controls the party. Those men who revoked in all manner of political license during this war, now that conditions of peace demand to be engendered by calm and wise counsels, forbearance, and magnanimous, cannot make up their minds to subside into sober living and lawful and soundly behaviour. They have reached such a stage of political dissipation that they detest sobriety in others as much as they abhor the restraints by which they are called on to exhibit it in themselves. They do not wish to see the South quickly, orderly, law-abiding, and prosperous, because it would deprive them of the pretext for the maintenance of tranquility in the fields of a stable Union from which sectional interest and distrust should be eliminated, by which should be grounded in justice and fortified by good faith. Loyal temperaments in this district is a rebuke to their wilful and persistent drunkenness. Since the Southern people will not fabricate themselves with their drink of Southern brewing, they should be mad, so thinks the Radical leaders, by cunningly distilled poisons skilfully administered. That such a diabolical conspiration was attempted, was the President's Message, by which the President vetoed another form was the Civil Rights bill which he has also vetoed. By making the South sick and unquiet to the verge of desperation, and by keeping the rest of the country in a state of suspicion agitation, and of political uncertitude in the future bordering on panic, they may be only hope of preserving power which they never won by so much order and abuse always accepts. The President long ago said that he, as the Executive head of the Government could afford to trust the Southern people. The Southern people responded unhesitatingly with every expression to signify their readiness to be trusted and their unreserved confidence in the Government which then administered. The President, thereupon, has declined to be the Executive head of the Government, that he is satisfied from this proof that it is safe to trust them without further guarantees of their fidelity. Yet, says the New York Times, "the question with honest men of both parties in Congress is simply how far the South ought to be trusted." It is needless to ask on what ground "honest men" in Congress doubt the trustworthiness of the South as regards fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. It is needless to point to the present fact that the South, after the utmost endeavours of the Government to tranquilize and to reconstruct on the basis of fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, has produced little to do with the question of reconstruction in Congress. Practically the question is one of obstruction, and not of relief. Radical leaders never believe that the South is in any degree trustworthy so long as the Southern people shall show that they prefer the Union and the Constitution, and their rights under and within the same, to the opinions and purposes of the Radical faction.

Rebels Repudiating Mosby Are Among the Freedmen's Bureau Agents.

Headquarters Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 28, '66.

CIRCULAR No. 5.

I. In accordance with instructions from MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD, Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., some of the prominent rules regulating the marriage relations are extracted from the laws of Louisiana and are hereby published for the information and guidance of all freed people.

1. The parties contemplating matrimony must be of sound mind, and not otherwise incapacitated to marry. The male must be of not less than fourteen years of age, the female of not less than twelve years of age.

2. Marriages are prohibited between brother and sister, between ancestor and descendant, also between uncle and niece, or aunt and nephew, whether their relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

3. A license to marry must first be obtained.

4. Licenses are granted in the parish of Orleans by Justices of the Peace, and in other parishes by the Clerks of the District Courts.

5. Any Minister of the Gospel may celebrate marriages upon complying with the regulations of the church to which he belongs. A ritual of marriages within their respective churches.

6. All marriages must be registered; for which purpose the parties who celebrate the marriage will make duplicate acts of the same, signed by himself, by the parties, and by three witnesses, one of which he will deposite with the clerk of parishes where granted the license for file or record.

7. Persons who have lived together without marriage, may have their children legitimate by subsequent marriage and acknowledgement.

8. The bond of matrimony is dissolved

1st. By the death of husband or wife.

2d. By a divorce legally pronounced.

3d. Whenever the marriage is declared by a competent tribunal to be null and void, or otherwise to have been legally terminated.

A woman is not at liberty to contract another marriage until ten months after the dissolution of the preceding marriage.

II. Under the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, establishing this Bureau, all matters relating to freedmen come to this Bureau, the properly appointed Agents of the Bureau are extended the power to grant licenses to marry, and to register marriages. Persons in the United States of African descent, where there are no magistrates or other legal officials duly authorized, may be married by the Agents of the Bureau, and all such marriages will be duly recorded in the books of the Bureau.

III. The Agents of the Bureau are hereby instructed to see that the laws of the State relating to marriage are strictly enforced, and that all persons living together as husband and wife, who have not been married by a magistrate, or by the Agents of the Bureau, are required to be married forthwith.

By command of Brevet Major General

R. SEDGWICK, U. S. Vols.,

Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

J. P. HAYDEN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

ALEX. HAYDEN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Character from the Manufacturers of Hannibal Tobacco.

Washington, April 1.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following circular to the officers of the Bureau of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Washington, October 1, 1865, January 21, and September 14, 1865, relating to the application for drawback on tobacco, manufactured previous to the passage of the act of July 13, 1866, the old privileges granted by former regulations have been withdrawn, and the circulars dated February 21, 1866, and September 14, 1865, relating to the application for drawback on tobacco