THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
C. F. WEBER & CO., PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Rates of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; Tri-weekly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1866.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call particular attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a valuable square of ground and a portion of ground, with the two presses and improvements thereon, situate in the First District.

For particulars and terms see advertisements.

STEAMSHIP MARIPOSA.—Owing to the change of tide, the fine steamship Mariposa, of the Pacific Line, will leave the levee at noon o'clock, P. M., precisely, and not at eight o'clock A. M., as formerly advertised. See advertisement.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.—A notice from the State Executive Department elsewhere invites proposals for the purchase of one million of dollars of the bonds of the State, issued according to an act of the General Assembly, bearing 8 per cent. interest payable semi-annually, running twenty years, and secured by pledge of the proceeds of swamp lands. The proposals are to be addressed to the Governor of the State.

"SOUTH SHORE."—We have received from the New Orleans branch of the house of Bleisch & Co., a small but elegantly bound and printed volume entitled "Southern Songs, from the Lays of Later Days; collected and edited by T. C. De Leon." The volume bears the publishing imprint of Bleisch & Co., No. 19 Beekman street, New York, 1866. The object of the editor, in making this collection, was to rescue from obscure or perishable depositories, and to bring to general knowledge, some of the noble, lofty, as well as tender and pathetic poetry published out from the South under the mighty dint and terrible friction of the late war. In so doing, he has done a service not alone to the fame of Southern poetry, but to literature.

A VALUABLE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.—We are favored by Mr. P. F. Gaspey, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 74 Camp street, for the May edition of the "American Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide" for the United States, Canada, etc," published by Edwards & Fancher, New York. This is a small volume containing in a convenient pocket form, a very large amount of valuable and often indispensable information to those who travel in the United States or contiguous countries.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The sprightly comedy of "Peg Wellington" was well brought out last evening, and showed the result of careful study and preparation on the part of the Company. We have already had occasion to refer to the comedy. It is a minately drawn picture of the literary and dramatic circles of Wellington's time. It abounds in witty repartees and epigrammatic sallies. There is, in fact, more of Pope and poor Dick Steele about it than of either Addison or Tickell. Mrs. Noblitt gave an effective rendering to the character of the sparkling actress. The performance generally, we thought given with admirable point.

The scenes to-night, shift from England to France, from the wicked, satiric, albeit good natured society of Queen Anne, to that wonderful age, so much dwelt upon by novelists and dramatists, in which figure Axe of Austria, Richelieu and that goldenrype of an adventurer, D'Artagnan. We can then read of those wild out interest. We play representing them can be other than lively and exciting. Those who life intrigues that are essentially touchy, will doubtless be attracted this evening by the drama of the "Three Guardsmen." Mrs. Noblitt will, of course, be the Queen, and Messrs. Dalton and Noyes will assume the parts of the Cardinal and D'Artagnan.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Tom Taylor's "Still Waters Run Deep," drew a fair house last evening. Mr. Bates was importunable enough for John Mildmay. Mrs. Bates, as Mrs. Saxon hold, presented a lively idea of that most intriguing of ladies. Mr. Williams made a capital Mr. Potter; but Mr. Tannehill was simply easy, scarcely robust enough for Captain Bay-sley. Tree, Dabrymple & Co's, ex-clerk is nothing more than a swindler; but he had at all events, something of polish rubbed into him by contact with his victims. We have noted, by the way, this misconception of the character.

To-night, will be given the play of "The Barrack Room," concluding with a favorite farce. A Matinée for the special pleasure of the ladies and children, is announced for to-morrow, as usual. We, for one are pleased to see this popular feature in the "Academy" retained by the new Management. It would be hard, we take it, to estimate the gratification it affords to those some better parts of humanity.

MESSRS. GRAY'S ANATOMY, Nos. 48 and 50, Charles street, with its numerous anatomical figures and models, is open daily, to the curious, between 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

We give below the text of the joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution, as it was reported by the joint Reconstruction Committee of fifteen, and adopted by the House of Representatives on the 10th inst., by the decisive division of 128 to 37, which is considerably more than a two-thirds vote. In annuch as this is set forth as the basis of the Radical plan of reconstruction, the only plan which the Radical caucus who control Congress have seen fit to announce after nearly two months spent in obstructing and investigating against the President's plan of reconstruction, it becomes important to observe the precise form in which it is couched, and to note, if possible, its full meaning and purpose. The words of the resolution are these:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE SECTION 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction that equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred or which may hereafter be incurred in aid of the insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Sec. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The amendments as passed in the above form by a two-thirds vote of the House, is next to be acted on in the Senate. If passed in that body by a similar vote, it will then be submitted to the States, the ratification by the Legislatures, or by Conventions, of three-fourths of which is necessary to make it a part of the Constitution. But, meantime, Mr. Stevens, who has shown himself so complete a master of the House in reference to this measure, has signified that as soon as it shall have been adopted by the Senate the House will be called to consider two bills reported from the Joint Committee of fifteen as preludes and supplements to their general scheme of reconstruction. One of these bills provides that, in the event of the adoption by the requisite number of States of the foregoing amendment—and Mr. Stevens expects that nineteen of the Southern not represented in the House, including such a number as may be added shortly to the Union, will, rather than submit to the operation of the Reconstruction Act, proceed to ratify it—representation in Congress and shall have an existence of ten years for the payment of its share of the revenues of the United States direct tax. The other bill disfranchises all officers under the United States Government, a multitude of ex-Confederate officers, civil and military, including Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stephens, and all persons, whatever officers or not, who were guilty of treasonable attempts to Union soldiers and Union sympathizers of war.

In these two bills, and the amendment with which they are associated, the country may see that Congressional scheme of reconstruction, as at last brought forth after upwards of five months deliberation, and contrived it with the policy which the President—and, as fact, almost instantly on coming into office, for the purpose, too, without a moment's misunderstanding. Adopted with the least possible shock to the existing Constitution, of the Union in all its parts and with all its customary attributes and dignities.

It is not to be questioned that the mind of the entire scheme, regarded as a Radical measure is the third section, excluding from the right to vote for Congress and for President and Vice-President all who "voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort," that is, distinctly to impose on national electors the great body of the white population of the South. If there ever was a time to doubt of this before, there could be none to doubt of this before, there could be none after the fierce speech of Mr. Stevens which ushered in the final vote on the question, and in which he declared that section to embrace the "vital proposition of the whole amendment." The whole speech is well worth careful perusal as the authentic Radical interpretation of the spirit of the measure, and as the savage reply of the foremost Radical chieftain, to the "de Annis est Carthage" of the party now controlling Congress, fulminated against whoever and whatever is or has been Southern in the South. We append it as reported in the New York papers of the 11th:

Mr. Stevens closed the debate. He did not very gladly to see the gentleman from Kentucky assume all the true friends of the Union in the House upon all the provisions of the proposed amendment except the third section; yet he was grieved to see any division among them on what he considered the vital proposition of the whole amendment. Without it it announced to nothing. Without it he would not give the snap of his finger whether the joint resolution was passed or not. If it failed there would be no power left among the friends of the Union in the next Congress to carry out the measures of the government.

If Here there was such a scene of confusion in the Assembly from members leaving the floor and drawing near to Mr. Stevens, that the Speaker directed the members to take their seats.

Mr. Stevens, resuming, said he should be sorry if the third section were carried out, because, then, before any portion of the insurrectionist could be put into operation, the House of the House would be filled with willing accomplices and approving copperheads. Give us, Gentlemen, the third section, and we give as nothing. Do not mock us with the purpose of an amendment which throws the Union into the hands of its enemies. The men may we are striving for party. We seek to sustain my party when that party is necessary to save the Union. I may refer to your party and save that party, or you save the Union. I do not hesitate to say that that section is there to save the Union. Gentlemen, I tell you that is the strong Too clumsy for what? Too strong for their purposes, but too weak for the people. Some say it is too severe for my hard heart. Would to God that the chastisement of rebels might not only be the severest that ever was inflicted, but it would be then but too mild a punishment. But I hear it said you must not humble these people. Humble them, why not? Do they not deserve humiliation? Do they not deserve degradation? If they do not, why does? What animal or fallen demon is more? Why should we not, you ask, treat them as we treat our dogs? Why should they be forgiven? He who administers justice and mercy never forgives until the offender confesses and repents and promises to do no more of power. Why should we forgive, any more than He? If you do not, I ask, let us come back, let us be defeated, let us be ashes. Let these come back, and ask for our forgiveness and then let us consider where we shall forgive and where we shall exclude. That is my principle. All I ask is that this third section be adopted. Let not these friends of secession and secessionists stay to be their betrayers among the people of the North, lest they can stop my ears to the clamors and groans of the dying victims at Memphis—a thousand times more horrible in the South than more extent, than the terrible tragedy of Lawrence. While I am willing that these rebel States shall be represented here, and yet not all of those who have caused the slaughter of millions of our countrymen, while their clients are still wet with blood. Wait until they are cooly and. I do not ask that we shall hang those who have germans smell of the blood of my kindred Gentlemen forget the cemetery at Andersonville, where our men were starved to death by thousands. Forget the cemetery at Salisbury, of Mississippi, where I have seen the bones