THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—12,607.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 78 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS: TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1865.

Gent Slippers! "Good goods," "Large Sales and Small Profits," result in a competency:

SHAKE & MARKHAM, 56 Camp street.

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

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

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. S. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

We have received from Mr. A. Stuen, 26 Baronne street, the *Scientific American*, and the New York *News* and the *World*, of the latest dates.

Thanks to Messrs. McVaynal Roberts, Clerks of Southwest Gen. J. A. Quitman, for late Vicksburg papers.

Purser Simpson, of the steamship Merrimac, has our thanks for New York favors; also Purser Foster, of the steamship Mashanoch.

Judges E. Warren Moise and Manning, who have been absent from our city for four years past, arrived from Red River on Sunday.

NEW ENGLANDS.—The Mittie Stephens, which arrived last evening from Fort Jackson, brought 59 bbls new molasses, 50 bbls of which is from the plantation of T. A. Morgan, consigned to F. Maspero, and 9 from D. Bonligny's, consigned to Bonligny & Enclapos.

FROM BREMEN.—The ship Constantia arrived on Sunday from Bremen, with 339 passengers the first immigrants from Bremen in a number of years.

VALUABLE MAP.—We have received a copy of a map of the parishes of Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge and Iberville, with parts of St. Martin's and Ascension. It is drawn on a large scale, and is very minute and accurate, being based on the latest United States surveys, and, as respects titles and subdivisions of land, on the official records of the parishes. The map was originally made and published by Messrs. A. J. Powell and Robert Beadnell. Mr. Powell, from whom we receive our copy, is land agent and real estate broker, No 6 Carondelet street.

MAN KNOW THYSELF!—The Museum of Anatomy in Broadway, New York, has already a world-wide reputation, having been established years six years, it has become an institution of the country and no sight sees visiting that city leaves it without paying the exhibition a visit. We are happy to announce to the public of this city that a branch of that establishment is about to be opened in this city. The manager, Mr. Harmer, is here making the necessary arrangements, and has leased the whole of the spacious premises 40 and 42 St. Charles street, for the purpose of showing the magnificent collection which, we are informed, consist is of over 800 model in wax, four of these can be dissected into six hundred parts, showing every artery, vein, nerve, muscle and ligament in the body. The other models are sections illustrating various portions of the human system in health and disease; among the most beautiful and interesting of these are those representing the organs of digestion, the heart, lungs, liver, pancreas, spleen and kidneys, proving what admirable resources nature has provided for us, and when fairly examined and correctly estimated we shall find all the operations of nature controlled and directed by infinite wisdom and benevolence. In viewing this collection we perceive a well ordered provision and discover the means by which a perpetual succession of formed resplendent with beauty and animated by a spark from the Divine Shall rise from the ashes of those beings, which, having fulfilled the purposes of their creation, return to the elements from which they were originally produced.

In conclusion we would impress on those of our readers who seek after knowledge, and wish to combine amusement, with instruction to pay the museum a visit.

Importance to the Blacks of the Good Will of the Southern Whites.

In the long run and eventually, as we have frequently observed, the whites and the blacks in the South must work out for themselves the problem of their coexistence, must determine for themselves the industrial, social or political relations in which they will live together in the same country and under a common government. Interference from without, irritating interference, might, however, impede the process, might delay the final result, might fill the interim with bitterness, hatred, strife and confusion, and it was for this reason that intelligent friends of universal pacification and prosperous tranquility in the South, sincere well-wishers of the down blacks as well as of Southern whites, have deprecated the Radical spirit of ignorant, malignant and violent intermeddling with the organic affairs of the ex-slave-holding States, and have anxiously desired to see the domestic affairs, the interior organization of those States restored to the control of their citizens. When left alone together before the incident, through exterior agency, of emancipation, the two populations found no difficulty in adjusting the conditions of their association, and the enemies of slavery see everyday unconsciously or reluctantly testifying to facts in proof that the negroes were fully as much reconciled to those conditions as the whites, perhaps in many cases more so.

There is no cause to doubt that, under the new order of things, they could, if indoctrinated and unfettered from without, easily accommodate themselves to the situation in modes that would as nearly as possible correspond with their mutual interests and with their respective dispositions. For some time we had but small promise of the early advent of the period for the commencement of this evolution of reciprocal destinies of the white population and the black population of the South as the basis of freedom. Many of those whose mission it should have been to smooth the way to this end, seemed bent on creating obstacles, and instead of giving assistance to that natural solution in which is our only hope of an ensured and enduring recovery from the shock which society has suffered, persisted in aggravating the effects with incessant agitations. It was such a spirit and such conduct that rendered Mr. Freedmen's Commissioner Conway so unwelcome and pernicious a presence in this State. His whole policy was based on opposition to a spontaneous evolution of social forces among the combined populations of whites and blacks. He assumed that the whites would not accommodate themselves, voluntarily, to the accomplished freedom of the blacks, and he insidiously inculcated in the latter feelings of suspicion and revenge towards the former. In this way his course was so inimical to peace and to prosperous industry only; it was exquisitely adapted to bring the direct calamity on the very population o whose cause he was the zealous but sinister champion.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, quite as ardent a negrophilist as Mr. Conway, has had the sagacity to perceive the rock on which the latter's policy was to split; and he has had the candor to acknowledge that any plan for organizing the destiny of freedmen would be reason to them if it should not include the friendly and sympathetic co-operation of their immediate white neighbors. In Mr. Beecher's words, which we take from his recent explanatory letter in the N. Y. Tribune:

> Whatever is done from without for the freedmen should be done in it possible, by as done as to carry the sympathy of Southern men. Unnecessary offense, all irritations spreading from severe words, and all appearances of intrusion that could seem arrogant will rouse upon the blacks. Legislation and Congressional controversy in the North will do much more, here than at all other localities, for good or ill to the freedmen. It will be the destiny of the minority of the white people of the South.

But if they are not allowed to vote, no adequate protection from violence can be given to their cause, and, if their white neighbors turn against them, they will be ground to powder.

Happily very different sentiments from these of the Tribune and his class have prevailed of late in the administration of freedmen's affairs. The last subsequent circular of Gen. Fullerton, assistant adjutant general to President Johnson, who has arrived in this city on his Southern tour of inspection, is a speech in the old Colonial Theatre on Monday night to the colored population, addressed mainly to the leading views of Gen. Fullerton. It seemed to be a main purpose of Gen. Howard's committee to discipline the freedmen of the time, instilled by pestilent agitators of the Convent and Celebes stamp, that the Southern whites are not reconciled to their freedom, and are not disposed to live in harmony with them, and can not be trusted to entrust to them the benefit of just and beneficent laws.

The testimony of men who have not been frequently censured in the press and Southern journals, that they have no better friends than the white people of the South. "He fully believed that the men of the South regard as a regard for the welfare of the negro; that they were really their friends, and well disposed to deal fairly with them, and that their interests were that order." Most truly! Whatever happy destiny may await the negro race in the South, it seems to necessary to such consummation that the kindly sentiments of the white citizens of the South. If an inconsiderate, heedless, malignant intermeddling should throw the two populations into deadly antagonism, we might know, with our ordinary lot Mr. Beecher as a prophet, that in the conflict the blacks would be "ground to powder."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

The South American War.

New York, Nov. 6.—Buenos Ayres advices to September 23d say the war between the Allies and Paraguayans continues. The former have 9 recently gained an important victory having captured the town of Curupaity after 6 days of six weeks.

Father Point, Nov. 5.—9 P. M.—There were no signs of the steamer Peruvian, now about due from Liverpool.

Marine News.

Southwest Pass, Nov. 6.—The ship W. Libby from Bath, Me., arrived to-day.

The tow boats Equator, Bolize and Shtrieland are here.

The schooner Baltimore is inside waiting steam.

Wind North Northwest—fresh.

[The lines are down to-night between New Orleans and Jeffreon.]

[Telegraphed to the Associated Press.]

GEN. FISK VS. THE UNITED STATES.

Nashville, Nov. 5.—Gen. Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, declines to recognize the pardon of John Overton, of Tennessee, or to restore his property. A previous order of the United States District Court was not complied with.

General Fisk has gone to Washington. Overton also left for the same destination yesterday.

Cotton is dull and has a downward tendency. Middling 86c.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 5—The steamer Germania, from Hamburg the 22d, has arrived, but brings no later news.

STEAMERS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamships Columbia and Evening Star have both arrived from New Orleans.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER AT SEA.

The steamers Weybossett and Idaho have arrived at Savannah. The former saw a steamer blow up, with a terrific explosion. She ran to the spot and found the only vestige of the wreck to be fragments of wood, beams, bales, &c.

The vessel was painted white, and seemed to be a small sized steamer resembling a transport. A bark was near by, and is supposed to have taken off all on board.

CIVIL RULE AGAIN AT SAVANNAH.

The military authorities have relinquished the government of Savannah.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES.

Chicago, Nov. 4—Flour dull; wheat irregular; corn dull at 50c; oats dull; provisions dull and nominal.

THE CANADIAN ORANGEMEN AND THE FENIANS.

New York, Nov. 5.—The *Herald's* Toronto despatch says W. D. Gowan, Grand Master of Orangemen, has published a manifesto declaring that the Fenians are coming, calling the Orangemen to arms.

The *Waderman* says it has positive information they contemplate an invasion of the provinces. Six hundred armed men are now in Toronto.

Members of the Government are fraternizing with the Fenians, and the Premier winks at the contemplated attack to tear the Province from their British connection.

The Fenians are drilling in Toronto at night.

FINANCIAL.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the circulation of gold certificates will probably begin here to-morrow. No more fractional currency will be furnished the Northern market.

BILLIARDS.

New York, Nov. 5—Kavanagh won the billiard match against Carmi by one hundred and sixty-four points. Time, 5 hours.

BURNING OF A COTTON MILL.

An extensive cotton mill of W. E. Hooper & Sons, three miles from Baltimore, was burned by incendiaries this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NESHANOCK.—The United States mail steamship Neshanon ock, Capt. Winchester, from New York on the 28th October, arrived at her wharf early yesterday morning, with mails, merchandise and passengers to Alfred Moulton. On the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., she passed the George Crowell, 100 miles southeast, off the Bahms, bound for New York. The following is a list of her passengers:

A H Sharp, Jr., D Kilham, S M Warner, Joseph Averill, J S Reed, E A Howard, Chas D Mallet, J M Bates, J S Christ, J O C Orsley, J U Wile Jr, J Foster, Rev. A J Gilbert, A Sachs, Capt. J Hamilton, F Kennedy, Mrs Mann and child, Mrs Gardiner, K F Norton, Miss Hubbard, Capt. J A Thrasher, P Hayward, N C Rogers, C H Smith, C H Church, Mrs W H Cary, Miss Henry, Mrs R Valentine, Mrs J Sedgwick and child, Miss Walker, Mrs E W Foster, Miss Sweeney, Miss Foster, A Wright, Mrs Mrs Chamberlain, Mrs Foster, A Brewster, Mrs Mann, Miss Mary Foster, Miss Brewster, Mrs Mann, Miss Mary Foster, Miss Brewster, Mrs Mann, Miss Mary Foster, Miss