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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1866.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 have our acknowledgment of a superb musical treat by their band last evening. It was cordially appreciated.

Capt. Van Sice, of steamship Merrimack, reports the steamship Gen. Meade, previously reported ashore on Florida coast, at anchor in the harbor of Key West, on Thursday the 13th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening will be marked by the introduction of several features, with which the friends of the "Academy" have not, as yet, been made familiar. We learn that Sig. Chiarini will present new trick horses which has added the advantage of his personal care. Chiarini seems, by the way, to have great tact in the development of equine intelligence. His pupils, from Garibaldi down to Little Turco and Moska, evince excellent memories, and do him great credit. Speaking of memory, reminds us that Mr. Walcott's does not appear to be quite as good. Another bank in "Political Gas" on Saturday night. Why is this? "Political Gas" is a clever jou d'esprit and would repay greater correctness in the MSS. A slight effort would secure the effect. Mr. Walcott's repeated imperfections in this respect are equally unjust to himself and audience. What is worth learning is worth learning well.

A good deal of curiosity has been aroused by the accounts which have been received of the wonderful riding capacity of the two little negroes, whom Mr. Chiarini has hitherto kept back, apparently on the principle that the best relish should be reserved for the last. This curiosity, however, is in a fair way of being satisfied, as the prodigies—tender offshoots, supposed to be, of the Royal Senegambian House—are to make their *débuts* to-night. These, added to the other attractions of this admirably arranged Troupe, will open the week under most brilliant auspices.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This is the third and last week of the Ministrels; and if we may judge by a glance at the programme, the performances to-night promise to be both varied and amusing. In addition to the usual instrumental and vocal concert, we note a Fancy Dance by Frank Kent, "La Ariel Favorita"—the "Black Blunders"—two local hits, the "Squad of Freedmen" and "Topics of the Day"—the "Polka D'Afrique" by Frank Kent, who seems, a dancer of a highly sensational school,—and the laughable burlesque of the "Italian Operatic Troupe," not from Milan or Florence, or even the eminent New York "Academy of Music", but from a classical spot known to fame and a trifle near home, "Naiches under the Hill." Such a programme in the hands of a Company like that of Dupree and Benedicts' Minstrels, cannot fail to attract an audience.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement is being refitted and prepared for the opening of the next season. Manager Floyd and a numerous troupe are announced for departure from New York by next Saturday's steamer. There are many changes in the company, as compared with its *personnel* during last season. While waiting, however, for an opportunity of testing the merits of such as may come as strangers among them, our play-goers will be gratified to learn that some of their old favorites are retained, and that Mmes. Chanfrau, Floyd and Leighton, and Messrs. Floyd and Fiske will still be "at their posts" to im part the same *éclat* to the season of 1866-7, which they gave to the past season—a season which, by the way, was one of the most pleasant of those associated with the ancient reputation of the "Varieties" for histrionic ability and refined dramatic execution.

THE TROUBLE ENDLESS.

Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley Agree in demanding both legal and political equality for the freedmen, but they differ as to whether the negroe's rights in these respects should be instantly and vigorously exacted as a condition precedent to relieving the South from the species of duress in which it is now held. Sentimentally and abstractly, they are in accord; on a matter of expediency only they are in disaccord. There would be no end to agitation should the policy of either succeed. Should Beecher's be adopted, there would still be a clamor for negro suffrage after the States were admitted as there was before, and efforts of more or less violence and frenzy would be made to accomplish it by changing the national Constitution or the Constitutions of various States. But even supposing all this to be effected, before or after the re-incorporation of the excluded States, even supposing Greeley a plan of "universal suffrage," with the Anna Dickinson amendment of woman suffrage plus manhood suffrage, to be the law and the fact throughout the country, and still, according to Mr. Greeley's assumption that the white population in the South are the negro's natural enemies against whom he must be protected, there would be wanting the practical guarantees of such protection in the system thus described if left to its intrinsic force alone. For the whites in the South are supposed to number not less than eight millions, and the blacks not as many as four millions. The blacks, that is to say, are numerically unequal to the whites in the ratio of about one to two. Laying aside superiorities that may be possessed by the whites in other particulars, capital, land, education, social position and influence, and so on—this inferiority in point of electoral number as well as of physical force would be terrible if the theory on which Mr. Greeley demands equal suffrage from the negro is true. He charges Mr. Beecher and others who propose to leave this question in temporary abeyance, with the heartless purpose of "abandoning the blacks to the mercy of the late rebels." But what else would Mr. Greeley be doing, judged by his own theory, if he were to abandon the blacks in an electoral contest with the whites in which the more numerous odds against the former would be two to one?

The legal equality of the blacks, Mr. Greeley contends, under the Civil Rights bill, or under the most liberal State laws, is wholly insufficient to insure them safety of person and property. He demands what he calls political equality in the shape of universal suffrage as a measure of self-protecting efficiency. But what would be the practical difference? If the hostility of the whites, owing to their large armorial preponderance and to other advantages, could nullify the legal equality of the blacks when tested before courts and juries or otherwise, would it not also nullify their political equality in the trial of the ballot box? The truth is, the hostility of the blacks, supposing Mr. Greeley's theory to be correct, when reported to this last method of self-vindication, would be frightful and fatal. Most assuredly their own votes, in a disparity of one to two, could not save them from political proscription the more bitter from the presence of the tantalizing shadow of political franchise in the form of universal suffrage. They would be altered by a glistening mirage, thirsty and hungry, over arid sands, only to taste Dead Sea apples of dust and ashes.

Should Mr. Greeley dispute this deduction by denying that the whites would, take advantage of the sort of political inequality here indicated when what becomes of his sweeping assertion that, left to the bent of their instincts, prejudices and habits, they will oppress and proscribe the negro to the full extent of their opportunities to do so, and that the only way to protect the negro is to prevent the existence of such opportunities? In short, if Mr. Greeley's theory is sound, it needs it altogether inadequate to the ends; and if his theory is not sound, his remedy is not called for by the case. It is not to be doubted that, as soon as Mr. Greeley should find that two white voters constituted a more potent political item than one black voter, he would demand other remedies than universal suffrage to correct this disparity and to guarantee "equal justice to the freedmen" on the infinitely broad principle of "all rights for all." What might be the special remedies demanded, it is useless to speculate. It is enough to know that the trouble on the score of the negro from Mr. Greeley's school of politics, would not end with the adoption of his plan or any other now agitated.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON.—The steamship George Washington, E. W. Clagett, Commander, from New York the 8th inst., arrived at her wharf last evening, with merchandise and the following passengers:

A Odgen, C H Ammon, A Harrison, T C Brandon, H B Cassidy, C D Lobon, P C Smith, Miss F Mosher, C Hendy, child and servant, Judge C Lauve and wife, Miss E Hahn and 2 children, Wm Bell, M Becker, R Perrell, W Bryant, A F Aiken, R Hamilton, T L Sage, Miss J J Dunbar, Mrs W P Dunbar, Mrs P S Lawrence and lady, W Fellows, lady and child, Miss A J Liddell and 3 children, Miss Ida D O'Connell and wife, M Hodgin, J Pitzpatrick and wife, Miss Josephine Lamothe.

A NEW DANGER IN THE SEA.—Captain Lodin, of the French ship Marshal Pelissier, arrived at Havre from Rio Janeiro, reports the discovery of a rock not indicated in the charts and not reported by any vessel navigating between Europe and America. It self comes to the level of the water, and at a distance appears like a piece of wood.

Most people in cities are reviving the old custom of honeymooning—walking to funerals.

The New Orleans Bee.

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REVELATIONS REGARDING THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, and Henry J. Raymond have been relating in letters intended for the public the circumstances and results of their personal interviews with the President at various times in reference to the political situation. Mr. Beecher was invited to leave his flock to manage their spiritual concerns and fight against the "world, the flesh and the devil" as they might, while he rushed to Washington to save the country, along with "freedom" and an expurgated Constitution, by impressing President Johnson with the awful importance of harmony with Congress on the subject of reconstruction, and of perseveringin his "war-begotten zeal against slavery," and of cultivating a "sympathy with Northern sentiments and ideas," and of not "releasing into his former hatred of Northern fanatics." As to how he prospered in this impetuous, comprehensive, and not very homogeniously compounded mission, Mr. Beecher's account in his recent explanatory letter is rather cloudy. He does not explain precisely why it failed,—why the President, and Stevens, and Sumner, and Wade, and Chandler did not unite in the spirit of perfect love, innocence, and confidence for the readjustment of the Union,—why the President did not install the Reconstruction Committee as the Privy Council of the Nation and virtually merge in it the Executive authority. Both sides, he admits, erred, but he does not apportion the blame further than to insinuate that the capital fault of the President in the matter was proving a bad scholar under the Beecher teachings regarding the beauty, not of the Constitution, but of the purgation of it, and on the ugliness of harboring an old and honest hatred of Northern fanaticism.

Mr. Beecher having revealed the fact, the purpose and plan of his mission, Mr. Greeley, not to be outdone, rushes into print over his own signature to tell about a similar piece of diplomacy on his part. This he does in the New York *Tribune* of the 11th where we find the appended history of the affair in so far as Mr. Greeley chooses to be communicative, for it is to be remarked that while he relates what *he* proposed to the President, he does not do the justice of giving what propositions or objections may have been made by the latter.

I was one of the many who early apprehended and anxiously deprecated a breach between Congress and the President. Soon after our last State election, and before the assembling of the present Congress, I went, not uninvited, to Washington, expressly to guard against such a breach. Being admitted to an interview with the President, I urged him to call to Washington three of the most ardent and trusted expositors of Northern Anti-Slavery sentiments, and three equally unsparing and representative Southern ex-rebels, and ask them to take up their residence at the White House for a week, a fortnight, as long as they might find it necessary, while they by free and friendly conference and discussion, should earnestly endeavor to find a common ground whereon the North and the South might be not merely reconciled, but evermore fraternal and harmonious. I suggested that the President should occasionally, as he could find time, drop in on these conferences and offer such suggestions as he should deem fit—rather as a moderator or common friend, than as a party to the discussion.

A suggestion of names being invited, I proposed those of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, Gerrit Smith of New York and Judge E. P. Spaulding of Ohio, as those who seemed to me fair representatives of the anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, while neither specially obnoxious to nor disposed to feel hostility with the South; and added that I hoped they would be met by men like Gen. Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, &c., who would be recognized as having been