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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1867.

LEADS' FOUNDRY.—Leads' foundry is an institution in Louisiana. It was established in 1828, and is consequently the oldest foundry in this State. Messrs. Leads & Co. employ the most skilled workmen that they can find, and the organization of their establishment is so perfect that all orders left there at any time of the year are executed without delay. No inferior piece of machinery ever comes out of their foundry.

The "Crescent and Star" Benevolent Association will meet on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M., to adopt their Constitution and By-Laws. Every member is expected to be present.

General Sheridan has been officially notified, by telegraph from Washington, from General Grant, of his appointment under the new law of Congress to the command of the District of Louisiana and Texas.

The Galveston papers announce the arrival in that city of our worthy confrere, Geo. Will. kins Kendall, of the *Picayune*, on his way with his family to his home near New Braunfelds, Texas.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company is one of the oldest and most reliable on the Continent. It has a capital of $5,000,000, and is conducted on principles exceedingly liberal to the insured. Mr. R. G. Musgrove, the accomplished steamboat agent in New Orleans.

DEATH OF GENERAL BENTON.—It is with sincere regret that we record the death of General William P. Benton, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Louisiana, which took place at an early hour yesterday morning. For some time, it is said, he has been suffering with Rheumatism in fever, and a few days ago this disease took the form of congestive chills, and proved speedily fatal. General Benton was born in Maryland, but had been for many years a citizen of Indiana. He was a lawyer by profession, and held some important offices in that State. He entered the Federal service early in the war, and rose rapidly from one grade to another, until he was made a Brigadier-General. After the war General Benton came to this city for the purpose of practicing law, but soon abandoned this to take the position he occupied at his death. He leaves a wife and two children—he having been the children of a former marriage—and many friends in this city. He will be buried this morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

We have now ample assurances that the Fenian uprising in Ireland has been suppressed by the strong arm of the British Government, and that the condition of the Irish people has been made, by their own inconsiderate action, far worse than it has been hitherto. Unsuccessful in every attempt, without organization without any fixed purpose, without arms or means for the support of an army, they entered upon a struggle that was hopeless from the first. The few thousand raw Irishmen who entered the Fenian army were no match for the well-drilled troops and the consequence was, they were defeated in every engagement. A few feeble attempts were made to seize barrack towns, but at length the insurgents were driven to the moors, to the mountains and finally scattered in every direction. We have had several telegrams announcing minor skirmishes, but it seems that no grave fears were entertained, for the authorities do not consider it even necessary to proclaim martial law. This is ample proof that the affair has terminated in the complete defeat of the insurgents, and the restoration of constituted authority. Quiet will be soon restored. Meantime arrests are going on in every direction and the leaders are being identified and imprisoned. It is but a short time since the government exercised the utmost clemency in the case of the Fenians, and it has been found to be mistaken kindness. Many of the men captured are among those pardoned, or relieved from trial, two years ago. These have acted in bad faith and will have to suffer the penalty of the law. Under almost any other sovereign in the world but the good Queen, they would be dealt with vigorously; but, we presume, only the leaders will be hanged, while the other prominent men will hope to suffer transportation. It is a very hard fate, for we must believe these men in earnest, but it is the penalty of the law and must be executed for the peace of society and the common good. We have the strongest sympathy for the brave but misguided men who formed the forlorn hope of the Fenian movement. They have suffered in the past, and hoped to redress their wrongs, but they were made the tools of designing men. With Erin at last at peace with all the world, with her magnificent standing army lying idle within call of the Horse Guards, with her vast resources and forces, armed and organised for any emergency, and with her navy—large enough to girdle the whole Irish coast—how was it possible to hope for success? It was madness. No fully sustained grave; no quixotism so utterly hopeless. And yet these ardent, enthusiastic Irishmen, as brave as their ancestors, imbued to arms in the belief that if they could hold any important point for a fortnight, a large army would come over from America and give them succor. They were taught this by the lackies men who have encouraged the Fenian movement here, and unfortunately they proved too credulous. They were misled and deceived. Keen with the aid and connivance of the United States these American Fenians knew that an army could not be landed in England, and without it how mad to make the attempt. The Irish were incited to insurrection by promise of the aid of a third great Fenian army about which the Head Centres was assumed to boast, but when they had done their part the army failed to arrive and the uprising was immediately crushed as these Head Centres knew well it would be. Such conduct seems more than base; it was wicked. With the men who have lost their lives, or already imprisoned them, we sympathize deeply, but for that class which went from this country to stir up the Irish peasantry we have no feelings of pity. Many of them have been captured, and it is more than probable that they will be hanged as soon as they can be fairly tried and found guilty.

It is easily seen now that the condition of the Irish people has been made worse by this foolish insurrection, and the day of civil reform retarded. No further rising will be possible at present, for before any step can be taken by the Fenian leaders the whole country from Armagh to Killarney will be garrisoned by British troops. Had the people kept quiet until the present reform movement was settled we believe they would have been greatly relieved; and to this way relief must come at last. Civil reform must improve the condition of Ireland and the oftener the people indulge in these mad outbreaks the longer will be the period of these sufferings—or what they call their sufferings or wrongs. It may be said, however, that they are small beads those now ordered by the Southern people, and the former have the best of governments to call for protection, while the latter can have no governments to call their own. We hope that the day will soon come when the Irish Church tithes will be abolished in Ireland and when some other hardship will be removed; but at the same time we hope that the Irish people may never again take up arms against the government. It can do no possible good.

Gen. A. S. Johnston.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Cades remarks:

The people of the South had the same regard for him that they now have for all their public men who led them in support of the cause for which he died. They will always entertain that feeling, and their children after them for generations will have it imbued in them. Compact Southern sentiment is the question of country, with all the elements of empire in and about them, and who supply cash to mouth the theory of self-government for themselves to be found in the Confederate Constitution, leaving other similarly situated people to govern themselves in their own way, has never been made odious—never. The spreading millions of Southern offspring will never admit that their fathers died or fought that should bring the blush to their cheeks. The memories of the prominent actors will always be glorified by them, and the crimes that at last will ever be held in their estimation as none of the legitimate sentiment and consolation of a free and enlightened people. We are not accounting for or justifying facts, but simply stating them that they may be recognized, and that in spite of them, Southern people may ask themselves whether it is the part of wisdom to be nullifying the futile attempt to eradicate from the minds of Southern people what has come to be a part of their very nature, as the General Government in the army and in the civil stations are doing. Seek rather to drive in rather than drive out the objectionable sentiment, and in perpetuation of a feud that will make us forever two peoples. The Irish fought for a theory of government which they thought was theirs. Reason was triumphant. They stand "convinced against conviction still," and all the laws that can be devised by the ingenuity of man can erase nothing more from them than the submission they now yield. Kindness, consideration and respect for their manhood can alone change the hearts are sweet and direct its influence towards a union which now has only the names of its cold judgment based upon the circumstances of secession.

The New Orleans Bee.
OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,075.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The engagement of the distinguished Comedian, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, continues to draw full houses to the Varieties. To-night will be given the comedy of "The Rivals" and the farce, "A Regular Fix." Mr. J. appears in both pieces, supported by the whole company.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mrs. Miana Ostermann is announced to have a benefit at the National this evening. The comedy in 5 acts, "Ein Maedchen von Bellot" and a vaudeville "An Hour at School" will be given, all in German. We hope the lady, as she deserves, will have a crowded house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A capital programme is offered this evening for the benefit of those charming young artistes, Emeline and Alice Zavistowski. Manager Bidwell has left for Paris, by way of New York, to further the enterprise of the Great American Circus, to be exhibited during the Exposition. The management of the Academy will in the meantime rest upon our young friend, the treasurer, Mr. Ketteridge, who, we doubt not, will be found every way equal to the responsibility.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The wonderful feats of the thirty Arabs every evening constitute a great attraction at the Opera House. In addition to these there will be given this evening the comedy "La Fille de l'Avare," and the operette "Les Deux Aveugles."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. E. F. Keach, of the St. Charles, is announced to have his benefit this evening, and deserves a good one. The drama of "Victorine, or I'll Sleep On It," and the comedy of Simpson & Co. are the selections for the occasion.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL.—Miss Aubrey in fancy dances, Misses Beckett and St. Clair in songs, the Carons and Siegrists in acrobatic feats, and Bob Hart and troupe in various forms, including one entitled "Brick Pomeroy Cut Loose," are the notable features of the programme at the Olympic to-night. Two new artists—Tom Clannon, comedian, and Miss Tillie Clannon, dancuse—are announced to make their first appearance.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—All manner of living and inanimate curiosities are to be seen at this Museum, open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12 P. M., opposite the St. Charles Hotel. Professor Greiner, the glass blower, is still there.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY—MARCH 14, 1867.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon, Lieut. Governor Albert Voorhies presiding, and a quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Leacock, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The journal of Wednesday's proceedings was read and approved.

A message from the House announced concurrence in an act to establish the boundary line between the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans, and in other bills.

Mr. Barthe, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back, without action, concurrent resolution as to the proper method of testing the validity of the acts of Congress infringing on the rights of Louisiana as a sovereign State; and the same was, on his motion, referred to the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Palfrey, from the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees, reported favorably, and recommended the passage of an act to authorize the widening and enlarging the New Canal and Basin.

The bill was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. Welsh, from the Committee on Parochial Affairs, reported favorably on an act to amend an act to incorporate the City of Carrollton.

Mr. Barthe, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on an act authorizing Allen Jones to sue the State.

Mr. Fouté, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a joint resolution relative to Federal legislation affecting injuriously the rights of the people of Louisiana.

The resolution provides for the appointment of two Senators and three from the House as commissioners, who shall be empowered to employ counsel, either alone or in conjunction with other States, for the purpose of testing before any court of competent jurisdiction, the constitutionality of the act of Congress for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

Mr. Bell moved to have this bill printed and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Fouté thought that there was no time to spare, and every Senator ought to be prepared now to vote on the question.

Mr. Hough thought it was a long bill, and he did not exactly understand it. Some $30,000 were appropriated, and he was not prepared to vote now.

Mr. Fouté said that only so much as necessary of $30,000 was appropriated.

Mr. Mohun was astonished that any Senator should object to a measure for the preservation of the State government.

Mr. Bell's motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Bell then moved, in lieu, to lay the bill on the table. The yeas and nays were called; twenty-one Senators voted nay, and Messrs Bell, Hough, Kavanagh, Purcell, Anderson, Brownell and Campbell voted yea.

Mr. Kavanagh objected to taking up the bill on its second reading, it was a new bill and required a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Kenner said that if the bill was a substitute for any one of the bills referred it was in order on the second reading.

Considerable discussion ensued. Mr. Fouté said that this bill was considered a substitute for all the bills on this subject referred to the Committee.

Mr. Kavanagh called for a reading by the Secretary of the endorsements.

The Chair decided that the Committee had a right to report it verbatim as a substitute.

Mr. Kavanagh moved to recommit the bill, which motion was lost.

The bill was then adopted by sections on its second reading, with an amendment providing that the Governor of the State and Speaker of the house should be considered *ex officio* members of this committee, and that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House appoint the Commissioners.

Mr. Kavanagh moved to amend to increase the appropriation from $30,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Fouté said this was no 'bl Convention, and did not want any more money than absolutely necessary.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Munday spoke with much feeling in favor of the bill, the humblest and poorest in the land had the right to appeal to the courts for justice, and in God's name that right should not be denied us.

The bill was then adopted on its second reading by 26 yeas to 7 nays.

On a motion to suspend the rules to put it on its final passage, the vote stood 26 to 7, so the motion was lost for the want of the requisite four-fifth vote.

Mr. Mohun introduced a resolution to make this bill the special order of the day for to-day, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Considerable discussion arose as to the time this resolution was in order. The bill was again taken up out of its order, and made the special order for to-day.

Mr. Barthe—An act to incorporate the town of Kenner, in the parish of Jefferson. Passed finally.

By Mr. Nelson—Joint resolution instructing the Levee Commissioners to take measures to stop the crevasse on the left bank of Bayou Lafourche, and appropriating $10,000 for this purpose. Adopted, and sent to the House for concurrence. Mr. Lott called for the special order of the day, being the third reading of an act to establish a Board of Health in this city, and to provide for the election of levee commissioners and other officers therein, and prescribe the duties and powers of the same, and supplemental to the act appropriating four millions for levee purposes.

Mr. Egan objected to the bill as unconstitutional, as it began an internal improvement district composed of portions of parishes only, and taxing the parishes of Morehouse and Ouachita without the lands therein, along Ouachita River or Bayou Lafourche, being benefited thereby.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Met at 12 o'clock—Clerk Brosh, Speaker, and a quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. J. B. Walker.

Reading of journal of Wednesday dispensed with.

Mr. Nutt presented a memorial and bill for relief of Dorothy Hillepach. Referred.

Mr. Jonas, of the Finance Committee, reported favorably by substitute on the bill to protect the Battle Ground Monument, property of the State.

Mr. Nutt reported a substitute of the special Committee on Federal Relations for the bill, which was laid on the table as a law calling a State convention. The substitute changes the day for holding the election to the first Monday in September, and that by the friends day of assembly to the first Monday in October.

Mr. Fenner spoke in favor of holding the Convention. He was opposed to delay facts, and he was in favor of meeting the issue. He spoke in a very spirited and pointed manner on the subject.

Mr. Thiesmann presented a substitute to repeal the original bill proposed by the committee.

Mr. Foote