THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, inclusive $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 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.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 not per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall cash discount exceed 33 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING OCT. 26, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. Guihault, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Barracks and Orleans streets, the stock in trade of a druggist and apothecary store; also, furniture and movable effects. Terms, cash.

☞ A weekly Commercial Circular and Price Current, in letter form, is published at the *Price Current* office, Nos. 129 and 131 Gravier street every Saturday, at the rate of forty cents per dozen.

The Daily Market Report and Price Current, letter form, is also furnished at the same price.

MR. DISTRICT ATTORNEY TORREY AND THE COOLIES.

In our article of Wednesday last upon the Chinese emigration into Louisiana, which had been observated by the action of the officers of the Government of the United States in this district, we assumed that their action had either been authorized by special instructions from Washington, or that the District Attorney, Mr Torrey, had good grounds for suspecting that the laws of Congress, touching this subject, had been violated, and was justified in causing the arrest of the captain of the brig William Robertson, which vessel arrived here in the beginning of August last, having on board twenty three Chinese laborers, hired in the Island of Cuba, to come to Louisiana to work on the plantation of Dr. E. E. Kittredge in the parish of Assumption.

We have since pursued our investigations into this subject and have discovered some very extraordinary facts in connection with this affair. It has been ascertained that certain high civil officers of the Government have not only been carrying on a vigilant watch upon the attempts of our planters to obtain laborers to cultivate their fields from foreign countries so that any violation of the Emigration and Coolie laws might be checked, but have indulged in over zealous, supervisorious and lawless efforts to obstruct and throw obstacles in the way of a perfectly legal and even meritorious enterprise. We have discovered that the high officers referred to have been prowling up and down the Mississippi river in the night-time, assuming the character of detectives and policemen and pretending to arrest parties engaged in this business, without any warrant of a magistrate, as the law requires, and seizing their private papers, documents, letters and personal property, for the purpose of securing evidence of infringement of the laws of the United States. This is a new role for the highest law officer of the Government in this District, and for the Collector of the Port, to perform, and it may well attract the attention of the Attorney General of the United States and the Solicitor of the Treasury. We publish to day, in another column, an affidavit sworn to by Edward T. Wickes, a citizen of the United States resident in this city, who has been engaged for some months in introducing Chinese laborers into the State. Mr. Wickes states the facts connected with his pretended arrest by District Attorney Torrey so clearly that it is unnecessary for us to repeat them here. The conduct of this officer is certainly startling. He goes down the river in the night-time in a Government vessel accompanied by the Deputy Collector of the port, sends on board a vessel lying in the stream, a subordinate inspecting officer of the Customs, to seize the private papers, letters and documents of every description of a passenger on that vessel; he orders him ashore, holds an inquisition over him for hours, threatens him with arrest, prosecution, and imprisonment, demands from him a bond of a thousand dollars to appear before the United States Court, in November next to answer what accusation? None has been made. No affidavit has been filed, no warrant of a Magistrate has been issued, no officer of the law has been authorised to make an arrest and yet the party who seizes the affidavit, to which we refer, has been arrested and his personal property seized and held by an officer of the Government pretending to have authority to act in this unlawful manner, who refuses to restore property thus obtained by him.

We have further ascertained by personal investigation that the bilet suit filed by District Attorney Torrey against the brig William Robertson, has been discontinued by order of the Solicitor of the Treasury at Washington, whose instructions to this effect are contained in the following communication:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, Oct 5, 1867.

Sir:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 25, enclosing letters from the Consul General of the United States at Havana, and Captain W. M. Reed, of the American brig William Robertson, which vessel has been seized and libelled at New Orleans for importing from Havana certain coolies, or Chinese, without the bond or affidavit required by the act of February 19, 1862, section 1, (12, statutes 340.)

It appears that Capt. Reed gave bonds to appear at the November term of the U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans, and on making a second voyage to Havana, obtained the certificate of the American Consul General, accompanying your letter, which certificate entirely exculpates Capt. Reed from any intention of violating the law, and shows that the coolies were taken on board by him under the verbal permission of the Consul General, both of them supposing the emigration to be free and voluntary.

Under the circumstances, I agree with you that a conviction could not reasonably be expected, and you are therefore authorized, in accordance with your suggestion, to discontinue the case, on his paying costs.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

To Samuel H. Torrey, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, New Orleans.

As the law "prohibiting the coolie trade" provides that the Consul and Consular Agent of the United States, at the port of departure, shall ascertain for himself the fact of voluntary emigration, it follows, from the certificate alluded to in Solicitor Jordan's letter, that the lot of coolies imported by the brig "William Robertson," were introduced into Louisiana, in accordance with law, and that all prosecution against persons connected with that importation should immediately cease. We have closely examined the law of Congress prohibiting the coolie trade, of February 19, 1862, and the law encouraging emigration, of July 4, 1864, and find nothing in either which authorizes the officers of the Government to act as they have done here. Those laws were designed to encourage emigration, and not to throw obstacles in the way of it.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr Bradish Johnson, which we published a few days since, supports this opinion, for that officer says: "There is nothing in either act that tends to prohibit or discourage the free and voluntary emigration of any Chinese subject, or that affects the rights of any vessel carrying such persons or passenger on board. On the contrary, the provisions above cited, by affording to the Coolies the protection of the Government against violence and fraud are calculated to give additional impetus and vitality to emigration of this kind."

The two facts arising out of this affair are these

1st. That the voluntary emigration of coolies into the United States is not only not forbidden by law, but is encouraged.

2d. That Mr Samuel H. Torrey, District Attorney of the United States for the District of Louisiana, has followed the example of other lawless individuals, and has undertaken to exert his official authority in the persecution of an industrious and law abiding citizen, contrary to the guarantees of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We ask the attention of the officers of the Government to this most extraordinary proceeding.

The Hamburg steamship Bavaria, Captain Meyers, arrived yesterday from Hamburg, via Southampton. She brings the following list of passengers

By Gustav Hoel man, Dr Julius Bomberger, Casper Wild, Louise Hatlesbrun, John F Dietrich, wife and one child Ida Carleton, wife and two children, Theresa Kemmerer Mrs Jeppmann, Julius Chariotte Redlich, Kommerer Mrs Jeppmann, Julius Chariotte Redlich, Elise Becker H Wiebmann, wife and child, V Wehr, Hermann Kiesg Minna Gaul, E Friedlander, C F Lengold Catherine Moss C F Bateman, A Hausman, Fritz King and 255 in the steerage.

The steamship Cuba, Captain Dukehart, arrived last evening from Baltimore via Havana with the following named passengers:

M Hawkin, A Sellas, R Rondo, A Chavanne, Mrs C D Jaggi two children and servant, C Chauncher, Miss E Hodges, Miss Mary Smith, Mrs L Staff, G Castello and 40 in steerage.

The steamship George Washington, Captain Gayer, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight.

The steamship Rapidan, Capt Eaton, sailed last night for New York, full of freight and passengers.

Lexington, Oct. 18, evening.—Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Son, whose failure was recently announced, was arrested, and, upon examination, has been held for trial on the charge of defrauding the National Bank of Liverpool of six thousand pounds sterling.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,271

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Attorney Torrey and the Coolie Trade.—The final suit filed by U. S. District Attorney Torrey, in the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, against the brig William Robertson, Capt Reed, from Havana, seized by the Marshal of the United States on an accusation of having violated the act of Congress "prohibiting the coolie trade," has been withdrawn by the order of Edward Jordan, Esq., Solicitor of the Treasury, the District Attorney having discovered that the coolies imported on this vessel came to Louisiana of their own free will; that the law had not been violated by their introduction into the State, and that he had been over zealous in his vigilance to obstruct the people of Louisiana in obtaining laborers to cultivate their fields, and to prevent well-behaved and industrious foreigners from making their homes within our borders. Mr. Torrey deserves a leather medal from his political friends for his super serviceable efforts in this matter. The coolie trade is now entirely free from the danger of such interruptions, the only requirements of the law being

1. That they come to the United States freely and voluntarily

2. That the captain of the vessel on which they come, shall bring with him a certificate from the Consul or Consular agent of the United States at the port of departure, attesting the fact of their voluntary emigration.

In the meantime the following affidavit made in this matter by Mr. Wickes, agent for the importation of Coolies into Louisiana, speaks for itself, and will doubtless startle the public:

City of New Orleans, etc. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned magistrate, Edward Wickes, a citizen of the United States, etc., who being duly sworn deposes and says: That he was a passenger on board the American brig William Robertson, Capt. W. M. Reed, which arrived at the port of New Orleans from Havana, Cuba, on or about the 10th day of August, 1867; that the said vessel arrived at the Quarantine Station in the Mississippi river, on or about the 27th day of July, 1867, and was there detained about ten days; that shortly after Enra H. Moutz, Customhouse boarding officer, came on board from the shore (the vessel lying in the stream) about midnight (A. M., precise date not remembered, and woke deponent from sleep, requiring and ordering him to go on shore, and to take his private papers and documents of every description with him, stating to deponent he was authorized to arrest him and seize his papers. Deponent supposing the said Customs House employé to be a person of the United States, armed with the warrant of a magistrate, accompanied him to the Quarantine Station on shore, and there was taken before a Justice of the United States for the District of Louisiana, and sworn, and there