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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1869.

THE HEADACHE AND APOPLEXY EXCHANGE.—We are pleased to see by an announcement in our advertising columns to-day, that the building on Royal street, hitherto used as an Auctioneers' Exchange, will continue to be used for the same purpose by C. E. Girardey & Co., Thos. L. Maxwell, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, F. H. Herries, United States Marshal, Hoffman, Marks & Co., and others. Sales of real estate, bank and other stocks, jewelry, rolos, etc., etc., will be made in the Exchange Room, (opposite the "Gem,") as they have always been.

MILLER'S BOURBON WHISKY.—Messrs. Cobb, Dellcoste & Co., 37 Magazine street, invite the attention of the public, through our advertising columns, to the whisky in this city for Bourbon whiskies. They keep on hand constantly a large stock of pure old Bourbon, pure old rye, and rectified whiskies of all ages, prices and proof.

This respectable house receive largely, also, of provisions and groceries. We have no hesitation in recommending those of our city and country readers who are in search of a good article of whisky to place themselves in correspondence with Cobb, Dellcoste & Co., who will give them satisfaction.

REPORT OF THE DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.—We have received the Annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the Second Drainage District, made to the Mayor and Council of the city of New Orleans, Jefferson and Carrollton, etc., in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved March 18th, 1858.

The report embodies a detailed statement of the operations of the Commissioners and of the amount of work done in the Second Drainage District, since June 18, 1866, the date of the organization of the Board. The report also embodies a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board of Commissioners, showing they have collected the sum of $969,164 19, and paid out $964,251 45, leaving a balance of unadjusted assessments amounting to $304,535 10. The operations of the Commissioners have been restricted by the tardiness of the tax-payers in paying up their assessments to that time.

THE SHELL ISLAND CANAL SELL.—We go from the School to the Shell Island Canal. Impressions there that a mere bill, incorporating the Shell Island Canal Company, was under consideration of that body a day or two ago, and was postponed till next Wednesday. Mr. Carroll, of Orleans, made a suitable motion for a longer delay, to give time to members to become acquainted with the subject and to obtain the opinion of engineers with regard to the scheme. This did not suit Representative Morey, from Ouachita, who wanted a vote taken upon the bill immediately. Mr. Morey charged that the opposition to it came from the Drainage Commissioners, and said he wanted to hear some other reason for defeating the bill than such opposition. He said the committee, of which he was Chairman, had sometimes there had been mis-appropriations of money by this commission. Will Mr. Morey permit us to suggest that his friendship for the inquisitive powers of the will scarcely commend it to this community, but will rather confirm them in their opposition to it. If he has any imputations to throw out against the Drainage Commissioners, let him do it in the regular way—and in a manly manner through a report from the committee to which he refers. That report has not been presented. Way had it not been presented to the Legislature? If Mr. Morey cannot tell, perhaps we can help him.

THE NEGROES BEGINNING TO WORK.—Our country exchanges concur as to the demands of the negroes for increased remuneration for their services this year in working the plantations. They prefer, it seems, where they cannot hire a separate patch of land, to be cultivated for their own account, or contract for a share of the crop.

Senator John Ray when he told Gen. Grant in Washington lately that the negroes would not work, then made a statement substantially correct. But what a confession for a Radical to make!

THE FRENCH OPERA.—"Roland at Ronces vaux" was presented at this theatre last night for the 97th time, to a very fair house, considering the weather.

On Saturday night "La Belle Helene"—Offenbach's great opera—is announced, with Madame Lucchesi Affalo, the eccentric artiste of *Helene*, and Mr. Albert Julien in that of *Paris*; Mr. Chamonin as *Calchas*, and Mr. Nardin as *Menelas*, Madame Gay Cava, Messrs. Dubois, Gilbert, Caron and Abrouzel in the other parts.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Lotta in the "Fire-Fly," for the last time but two, to-night, with Manager Pope as *Harold Card*. Monday "Little Nell" in which Mr. Ben DeBar will appear as *Dick Swiveller*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Robinson, the unrivaled bare-back rider, and Pike, the greatest of all equine artists, at the Academy to-night, in conjunction with Lamp Wilson and Mlle. DeBary, superb acquaintances, and other celebrated performers.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Benefit of the renowned versatile comedian, Chanfrau, to-night, in "Joe" and "Sorry Chip," when he will personate five different characters, and give his remarkably fine imitations of Forrest, Kean, Burton, Barney Williams, Jim Crow Rice, and the elder Booth.

CARESSERY, CITY MUSEUM.—The man frog at 7 and 9 o'clock to-night, besides the pretty Circassian girl, the dwarf lady, the bearded lady, the skeleton man, the double-headed girl, and Prof Grimes, with his beautiful glass-blowing. Works to all remarkable hours.

The Presidential Veto.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1869.

The President transmitted the following to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

The resolution adopted on the 5th inst. requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law it was made, etc., has been received.

I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation, dated the 25th day of December last, which, by the authority of law by which it is made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States; and without reservation, to all and to every person, who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

The second section of article nine of that instrument provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The proclamation of the 25th attempts to exercise conformably with the judicial exposition of that power by the tribunals to which it has been confided, and, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, is in conformity with the practice established by Washington in 1795, and followed by Adams in 1800, Madison in 1815, and Lincoln in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867, and 1868.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1869.

PROFESSIONS OF JESSE C. CALHOUN.—We copy the following from a communication in the Richmond Examiner of the 20th inst.:

In 1850, Jesse C. Calhoun, whose perspicuity was so undoubted that his prophecies have become literally, thus addressed the Senate of the United States:

"Be assured that emancipation itself would not satisfy these fanatics; this gained, the next step would be to refine the negroes in a social and political equality with the whites; and then being effected, they would soon find the pretense of inferiority of the blacks removed, armed with full knowledge and a thorough examination of the subject, and for one, see my way clearly. One thing, however, is certain—peaceful as they have been, and which should be the policy of the land, and which should be every family of the mind and every feeling of the heart.

Of all maladies, scarcely is the most loathsome and consuming—the last to see and the first to feel its danger. I dare no deeper into anything that may affect the South to point out the symptoms of danger; I fear it is beyond the power of special votes to create it in time from the fatal disease which has stricken it low fellow."

By the fact of less representation, steeped in the blood of thousands, had come upon us with a cupity more dreadful than the locusts and frogs of Egypt, the result of his prophecy, then, has been fulfilled. The social and political equality of whites and blacks stares us in the face. It may be loved upon us.

Five thousand dollars insurance was paid this week by the Hartford Co. on a single sheep which died in Middlebury, Vermont.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court.—Judge Abell.—Acquittal of Blanchet—Another Murder Trial.—The jury, to which was submitted, at 11 o'clock Thursday night, the case of Wm. Blevins, tried for murder in the murder of the killing of Officer F. Gebhardt, of the First District police, the 5th of November last, on St. Charles street, in front of Fred's Restaurant, yesterday morning returned into court with an unqualified verdict of acquittal, whereupon the accused was discharged. The announcement of the verdict caused considerable excitement on the part of the friends of the accused, who crowded the court room, waiting for the report of the jury in which was made soon after the opening of the court.

Joseph Constante was put upon trial yesterday for murder in the killing of Eugene Fitzhenry, by stabbing, on the 21st of June, about 8 o'clock in the evening, at the corner of Prieur and Palmyra streets. The accused was defended by D. M. O'Higgins. The case was submitted to the jury about half after 10 o'clock, and about an hour after the jury reported that they were unable to agree on a verdict. They were locked up for the night, and about an hour after the jury retired