THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1865.

The Press of New Orleans.

Agreement Adopted November 16, 1865.

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following terms:

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Spaces	1 month not.	2 mos. not.	3 mos. not.	6 mos. not.	12 mos not.
1	$12	$20	$30	$50	$75
2	20	30	50	80	120
3	30	40	70	110	175
4	35	60	90	140	225
5	40	80	110	170	275
6	50	90	120	200	325
7	60	100	135	230	375
8	65	110	150	260	425
9	70	125	165	290	460
10	75	135	180	320	500
15	90	165	225	410	640
20	95	175	270	430	660
25	100	185	300	450	700
30	175	300	450	750	1200

Daily advertisements, inserted every other day, or 2 of two thirds the above rates.

Tri-Weekly Advertisements each square, one month.

Semi-Weekly Advertisements having the run of the paper, $1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 per square.

Weekly Advertisements, each insertion $1 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged each insertion.

Special advertising, when advertise largely, shall be allowed discount from above named transient rates, to be agreed upon; *provided*, that in no case shall it exceed 25 per cent.

Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents per line, each insertion, except as to interest, to be allowed the same discount on Business as Advertisements.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Parties will regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

G. P. WEISSE & CO., *N. O. Bee.*
A. M. HOLBROOK, *N. O. Picayune.*
J. O. NIXON, *N. O. Crescent.*
WM. H. C. KING & CO., *N. O. Times.*
EDWIN L. JEWELL, *Southern Star.*

Office of the BEE can always be found at Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 86 Rampart, between Union and Perdido.

Auction Sales This Day.

Auction—Fernandez, at No. 37 Exchange Alley.

Steamship Flag, Capt. Browne, sailed from wharf last evening at six o'clock with full and large number of passengers.

MAGNIFICENT LOTS—There will be offered today, at noon, by Mr. G. De Ferriet, sale at the Merchants and Auctioneers, twenty two valuable lots, forming square bounded by Tivoli Garden, and situated on Tivoli Walk and Prieur, Romain, and Peters streets, in square of those beautiful gardens, Tivoly Garden, as every body knows, favorably situated as it is, was once the most fashionable parts of the city. Lots will doubtless be easily sold, in view of the advantageous terms on which they are offered. See the advertisement in another column.

The Company desires us to explain that, when for the use of the meter, &c., which is supplied to make by the greatly increased materials and labor, will not in any case exceed twenty cents per month for private consumers. It is for the use of the meter and service and the expense of keeping them in order, and has nothing to do with the cost of fights used.

The smallest sizes of meters sold fifty and 50 more, to the monthly bill and larger sizes in proportion.

Reputation which this Company has attained for cheapness for efficiency and liberality in meeting the wants of New Orleans, it will not be lessened by this necessary notice for the use of its property at this time.

LATEST AND GREATEST discovery in Hygienic, is SOZODONT. It has superseded the ordinary dentifrices, and, for this reason that while it contains no solvent principle to the enamel of the teeth, it removes tartar and every other dental stain, prevents canker of the gums, removes all odor from the molars and incisors, and gives to the breath pure and sweet.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES THEATRE — Manager Edwin Forrest, tonight. Let not this be for the play selected for the occasion is the tragedy of Manfredo, in which Forrest will appear as Manfredo. This is a favorite with the public and a claim for a large crowded house, and we have no doubt that his claimers will be fond, by hundreds, to hear and witness. They will have a pleasant and enjoyable time, we are certain.

CITY THEATRE—The Naid Queen—Court Beauties, Half Venomous, Half Divine, will attract large and delighted audiences. Good many persons have seen it, but it is probable that a few may not have, we would advise them to see it. It is not often that such delights are given at the City Varieties.

CITY OF MUSIC—There is a concert promised, you know, at the Academy tonight. Everything now is new, fashions, new jokes, new pantomimes, and, for the benefit of Whitmarsh and Harris. We learn that this is the last week of the celebrated Christy Minstrels, they go away, we can assure them that the delighted friends will welcome with pleasure their early return. The Rellanda's Bouquet. Let them have it.

OPERA—The Parish Company will offer this evening the rare and beautiful Dinizetti, of Maria di Rohan.

SIGN OF THE FLYING SHUTTLE—The U. S. Clothing Flying Shuttle, Jno. Gough, Cor. of New York December 20th, at 1 o'clock, lost a valise of passenger's. All of value to the finder.

Fast Sailing mail packet from Baltimore, 5 days, Captain Lyon, leaves Tuesday, 26th, offering a fine and pleasant voyage. Freight or passage, apply to Chas. Morgan, Jr., Agent.

Henry Winter Davis and the President.

Senator Davis, of Maryland, makes open war upon President Johnson. In a long article on the reconstruction, containing arrangements for parties, leaders and reasons in hand, of Sewards time to prove to demonstrate the President in unmistakable words, presumptuous his conduct in assumption, cruelty, and disloyalty. His most vehement attacks are against the conciliatory course of the President, partly directly in not giving the negroes more power and in not taking from white people the power which belongs to them. We quote further from the speech of Philippi:

The President's Conciliation is to outrage our friends, and place our enemies in positions of trust and power. It is therefore impossible for Republicans to recognize the President's government as legal. Congress has not had a fair opportunity to consider the President's reconstruction. The President's conciliation is wholly illegal. He is an impeacheable offender. The President's warnings are because President and Congress are at variance. Congress has taken it up, and have for the most part powerfully contributed to develop its difficulties and dangers, and hardly less to deepen its obscurity.

On one hand we are told that continued inflation will frightfully run up the foreign debt, and ruin the foreign credit, of the country, by stimulating excessive importations while the mass of consumings, the working classes especially, will be consumed by the enormous rise of prices. Hence the Government is asked to reduce prices by contracting the volume of National paper currency. On another hand, it is contended that contraction would be a positive wrong to the paper classes, for the reason that the bulk of the currency is held by the rich who would earn an actual premium in the raise of the contraction. Their green back dollars, for example, now worth sixty or seventy cents in the dollar, might by this process be raised to the value of gold dollars, and thus earn twice or more of current value out of the pocketing. Yes, we say, but the Government, next to the people, suffers through the reduction of the currency, consequent increase of prices.

Thus the two sides are different, different in the same view, which is very near to the manifestations but which is inseparable from the financial system established by Mr. Chase in one of the phases and the business. This difference between the gold dollar and the green back dollar is produced by causes that will some day be fully explained, when the time will come when Republicans shall be well informed on the subject, and when the public mind must be awakened to the public welfare, and the further we are separated from the gulf of sober reason, and that they would be justified in resorting to fight on the limits of the State. Nothing was done to check the indemnity exploitation of this country in the army. The Virginia troops scattered off to their homes at almost every mile of the journey. We have seen that Sherman was left with only a handful of our soldiers, and the brigade commanders had not hesitated to ask over their heads that the war was virtually over, and that they had better go home and make crops.

But there are other proofs, besides the opinion of the President's recent changing mind, to show that the Rebellion is not yet fully subdued. The Rebel flag in Petersburg and Richmond of the transportation of its army, sufficient, perhaps, to thwart new outbreaks, if it is not, the Rebel flag in Texas, and the Rebel flag in Mexico, and the Rebel flag in Cuba, and the Rebel flag in Canada, and the Rebel flag in Europe. We have seen that the Rebel flag in Mexico, a position in field until that Republic was displaced by the Maximilian government which we came from.

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CONTRACTING THE CURRENCY.

It is not intoxication that gives men the "horrors"; it is the end of that artificial exhilaration that "sheeth like an adder." Getting drunk is easy enough, and pleasant enough. But sometimes, no matter how long continued, no matter how abundant or ingenious the stimulating agents resorted to for keeping up drunkenness, the necessity of getting sober will at last present itself, as inexorable as fate, as terrible as Nemesis. True, it will accept for its general penalty one of two species of commutation—insanity or death. To stand once more on the solid ground of sobriety is the only condition of physical and mental health, whether the inebriate be an individual or a nation.

This country has for some time been in a sort of financial intoxication. Mr. McCulloch, in his Treasury Report, unfortunately admits as much. He admits, besides, that this intoxication has reached, or is about reaching, that stage when it is absolutely necessary to take steps for dispelling the inebriety. There may be those who will clamor for more brandy to prevent the national drunkenness, for more opium to put unpleasant memories to sleep, for more chloroform to benumb the nervous sensibilities, for more hashish to magnify poverty into unalidable riches, and to place the "evil day," only too near at hand, in the sight of sober eyes, at a distance immeasurably remote. But Mr. McCulloch lets us understand that it will be more desperation, and must lead in dreadful disaster, to push the stupefying, anesthetic, and magnifying process much further. The hour of waking of natural sight, of natural feeling, can not be much longer staved off, and with it must come sorrow and pain, and a bitter sense of improvidence, and in the mind of vision, any riches. Streams that seemed to flow with perennial nectar will vanish, and leave parched and sand-strewn the fertile meadows through which they meandered, will shrivel into hethen plains, green, glittering leaves, and golden fruit on trees that seemed of the very seed of Eden, will wither and dwindle into hideous nakedness of verdure and fruitage. Such disenchantments are not of an old fairy science. It may seem as strange as it is true that the most fantastic of fictions should be illustrated in the most matter-of-fact of human affairs, especially of finance.

But how to get financially sober, that is, how to contract the currency, and return to a gold and silver standard of exchange, while this is a question that even Mr. McCulloch does not appear to be wholly prepared to solve. Various portraits, however, have taken it up, and have for the most part powerfully contributed to develop its difficulties and dangers, and hardly less to deepen its obscurity.

On one hand we are told that continued inflation will frightfully run up the foreign debt, and ruin the foreign credit, of the country, by stimulating excessive importations, while the mass of consumings, the working classes especially, will be consumed by the enormous rise of prices. Hence the Government is asked to reduce prices by contracting the volume of National paper currency. On another hand, it is contended that contraction would be a positive wrong to the paper classes, for the reason that the bulk of the currency is held by the rich who would earn an actual premium in the raise of the contraction. Their green back dollars, for example, now worth sixty or seventy cents in the dollar, might by this process be raised to the value of gold dollars, and thus earn twice or more of current value out of the pocketing. Yes, we say, but the Government, next to the people, suffers through the reduction of the currency, consequent increase of prices.

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Ashes of Glory.

BY A. J. REQUIER.

Fold up thy sorrowful silken sun,
By bleeding martyrs blest,
And drop the laurels it has won
Above the place of rest.

No trumpet's note needlessly blare—
No drum funereal roll—
Nor trailing sable drape the bier
That frees a dauntless soul!

It lived with Lee, and decked his brow
From Fate's unpitying Palm;
It sleeps the sleep of Jackson now—
As spotless and as calm.

It was outnumbered—not outdone;
And they shall shelter long tell
Who stunk the blow, his latest gun
Flashed into a rifle!

Sleep, shrouded Banner!—not the breeze
Fold smooth the victor's—
With death across the heaving seas,
Of forty Thousand!

Not Arthur's knights, amid the glow
Their knightly deeds have staged,
Nor Godfrey Bouillon, in the blow
Not yet unclasp Bayard!

Not all that antique fables tell
Of knightly valor, shall
Not yet the Silver Cross of Spain,
And Lion of St. George

Can hold thee pale! Proud cross in mid
The stormy battle's shock
Beyond the long Gaul shades that fill
Their peopled kingly thrones

Sleep! in thine own hallowed night—
And be thy Guardian well!
A warrior chieftain takes its flight
To greet the warrior's soul!

Mr. Ashley's Radical Reconstruction Bill.

A Washington dispatch of the 19th says:

The bill introduced by Representative Ashley, of Ohio, to reconstruct the Southern States, is more stringent in its provisions than any of a similar object heretofore presented. It provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors, with marshals and district attorneys for the temporary discharge of civil duties.

The jurisdiction of each State, irrespective of race or color, are to be enrolled. It is majority take the oath to support the constitution of the United States, the Governor shall by proclamation invite the loyal people to elect delegates to a Convention to re-establish a State government.

The delegates are required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and no person who has served or voluntarily bore arms against the United States, or who has held or exercised any civil or military office under the rebel usurpation, or voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or who shall fail to support the constitution of the United States, and the oath of allegiance are to be administered to voters.

The constitution formed must be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence, and it must provide that involuntary servitude is forever prohibited—that no Confederate State, or municipal debt shall ever be recognized or paid—that perfect toleration of religion shall be secured—that no citizen shall be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, and that no person shall ever be disfranchised or deprived of any people until he shall have first taken the oath to support the constitution of the United States, and on oath to maintain the perpetual union of these States.

This covenant is to be perpetual. If the constitution shall come up to these and other requirements, a copy shall be sent to the President of the United States, who, after obtaining the consent of Congress, shall, by proclamation, recognize the government so established. This act is to be operative as a recognition of a State Government in Tennessee, if the Legislature of Tennessee shall have complied with and fulfill the conditions expected are complied with, and fulfill that time Tennessee and all the States recently

Pollard on Lee's Cut ruder.

Pollard in his forthcoming history of "The Forgotten Year of the War," says:

There can be no doubt in history that General Lee in taking Lee army away from Richmond, had decided to surrender the own army, upon the hopelessness of the war, and had prepared to surrender. The most striking proof of this is that on his retreat there was no one of the rebel organizations struggling more hard than all others, and fighting to make good retreat, whatever done. The Virginians, the men there were not nominally the strongest, but were not in such extremity. They struggled and desperated almost at will. Another thing, the Virginians were the only troops that the abolitionists of Richmond the war was hopeless, and that they would be justified in refusing to fight on behalf of the State. Nothing was done to check the indemnity exploitation of this country in the army. The Virginia troops scattered off to their homes at almost every mile of the journey. We have seen that Sherman was left with only a handful of our soldiers, and the brigade commanders had not hesitated to ask over their heads that the war was virtually over, and that they had better go home and make crops.

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The Maroons of Jamaica.

A London correspondent writes in a recent letter, in which he speaks of the Jamaica excitement, the following brief account of the Maroons:

These people of Jamaica, who formed Her Majesty's allies in the late insurrection, are a community descended from the original inhabitants of that island—Negroes and mulattoes, and was given to the slaves of the Spanish colonists. Of late, when the slaves of the mountains of England fled to the mountains and supported themselves by robbery and boar hunting. They skulked about the skirts of the outlying plantations and carried off negroes, cattle, and provisions, and pillaged and burned. A regular war was undertaken against them in 1739, during which they were headed by a famous chief, called Cudjoe. It ended by a treaty, and proclamation of the curious features of which was admitted. The Maroons thereby used to station themselves in clusters, called in the West Indies Jackpots—inclosed by nearly impenetrable thickets and rocks, and only to be entered from a narrow defile. Here, when an enemy was expected, they placed themselves on the ledges of the rock on each side, and fired on them as they advanced in single line. So have sing were hundreds of the kind that in 1738 and 1739 regular treaties were made and concessions given to the Maroons of New York, and were called to them, and a jurisdiction bestowed on the chiefs which constituted an *imperium in imperio* in the island. This state of things troubled now and then the new regulations, continued till near the end of the last century, when the influence of the French Revolution acting on the West Indies put an end to the Maroons. Kingston is acting now, produced the great Maroon war of 1795. Jamaica was then governed by a distinguished soldier—Alexander Lindsay, Earl of Balcarres—who conducted the campaign to a satisfactory conclusion. At that time the common negroes did not, as a general rule, join the rebellion, while now it is the Maroons, and the Maroons who remain firm to Her Majesty's government.

A Cat Suckling Puppies.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

At the store of C. Rhine, 40 Merchant street, is to be seen a strange spectacle—a female cat nursing three black and tan terrier pups, in stead of her own family of kittens. It seems that when the litter of kittens were about two days old, a friend of the owner of the cat had some terrier pups of the same age which he was about to destroy. At the solicitation of Mr. Rhine, pups were substituted for the kittens, the cat apparently not noticing the change, and she has ever since suckled and cleaned them the same as if they were her own offspring. Many instances are known of cats and dogs forming friendships for each other, but this is believed to be the first instance known where the maternal instincts of a cat were so deceived as to suckle a litter of the natural enemies of her race.

THE AMALGAMATION QUESTION IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—*St. Louis, Dec. 19.*—A lively discussion took place in the Senate yesterday on a proposal to strike from the bill concerning marriages, clauses prohibiting marriage between black and whites. Several radicals violently denounced amalgamation doctrines, and thought it had better be prohibited by law, fearing that if this barrier were broken down the negroes would derive an impression of equality with the whites. The motion to strike out was lost. Ayes, 3; nays, 24.

Bryan W. Procter, better known as Barry Cornwall, is preparing a life of Kean. Mr. Procter is now over seventy eight years old, having been born in 1787. He was a schoolmate of Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel at Harrow.

John Y. Mason, Jacob Thompson, J. P. Benjamin and Colonel Fuller are in London. Mr. Slidell, Mrs. Gwyn and daughter, Judge Rost and Major Huse, Confederate agent for the purchase of arms, are in Paris.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of Excitement in the Garden District.—About noon, yesterday, a dispatch from Lieutenant Dunmoy, of the Fourth District police, informed the Chief of Police that about 250 soldiers of one of the Rhode Island regiments, under march on their way to Mobile, mutinied and refused to obey their officers's commands and orders. The men, having laid down their arms, entered in some disorderly manner, and proceeded to amuse their passers, forcibly taking liquors which had been refused to them. Fears were entertained of a row, but these men finally took up their arms, formed into line, and marched off way without any further trouble or hostile demonstration. So ended the great Fourth District riot.

Provost Court—Major E. D. Brandist, Presiding.—John Jay, First New Orleans Volunteers, was tried on the charge of insults and abuse to officer Burke. The man sent to the police jail for one month.

The case of P. Mopahan, charged with having in his possession a horse, Government property, came up to ... year yesterday morning. When, after hearing evidence in the case, the accused was discharged and the property returned to him.

Fire.—The alarm of fire given at 10 o'clock P. M., yesterday, was caused by a fire breaking out at 297 St. Mary street, occupied by Mr. Sullivan and owned by Mrs. Williams, caused by some children playing with matches in the room, which caught the building. No damage of

Arrests.—Thomas Dorsey, charged by P. Gallagher with trying to obtain from him money under false pretenses, was arrested by officer McGee.

Lizzie Burke was arrested at the request of Bridget Carney, who charges her with the larceny of her pocket-book, containing $60.

Special officer Thomas arrested on St. Charles street, yesterday, Charles Summers, whom is charged with being a dangerous, suspicious character, and also with threatening said officer.

Frank Howard, charged with larceny, was arrested last evening, by virtue of a warrant from the First District Recorder's Court.

William Lyons is a brutal husband, who threatened to kill Mrs. Lyons. She had him arrested.

First and Fourth Districts Recorder's Court—Judge Ben. C. Campbell.—Joe Mack, colored, charged by officer Biggin with creating a riot on the 25th inst., on Franklin street, and striking officer Fox with a rock, was under bonds of $500, sent for trial before the First District Court.

John C. Grant was sent to the workhouse for thirty days, for having on the 26th inst at a quarter past eight o'clock, A. M., entered the premises of N. T. Godfrey and stole his hat.

Emile Hummel and A. Winterhalt, charged by M. Healey, with having on Tuesday the 26th inst. at No. 99 Julia street, violently assaulted and struck him, without any cause or provocation, were each fined and paid $10.

George H. Payne, laying on the Tchoupitoulas street banquette, was sent to Parish Prison for five days.

Disturbing the peace on Josephine street, Patrick Dwyer, unable to furnish bonds in the sum of $200 for six months, was sent to the Parish Prison for thirty days.

Henry Harrison and Frank Williams, both colored, charged by John Y. Frazier, discharging clerk of the steamboat Lilly Martin, with having been found in possession of two bales of cotton, valued at $450, part of the cargoes of said boat, and stolen from the Levee, had yesterday morning a preliminary examination before Recorder Campbell. From the evidence and testimonies in the case, his Honor considered to submit the case to a jury for further investigation, and sent the accused to the Parish Prison for the First District Court. Bail fixed $500 each.

Second and Third Districts Recorder's Court—Judge Gutinel.—Sarah Fisher an habitual drunkard, who has severe times within a month past, been paroled on her promise to reform, was this time sent for 30 days to the Parish Prison.

John Alexander, John King and Edward Baptist, three of the colored individuals arrested on the Levee, by order of Lieutenant Rayne, charged with attempting to create a riot, were fined $10 each or thirty days in the Parish Prison.

Frederick Harrison, Emile Gutery and Benjamin, all colored, disturbing the peace on the Levee, were fined $5 each or five days imprisonment in default of payment.

Paul Furgeon, colored, was fined $20 for carrying a concealed weapon.

Charles Parro, in whose possession was found a large Bowie knife, was fined $20 or 30 days.

Eleven dismissed cases for petty offenses.

Poteuin, who gave his name at the Police Station as Emile Duparre, was found laying asleep in front of the door of the St. Meat Market. Thus being his third offence, he was fined $20 or fifteen days in the Parish Prison.

To divert other colored men, also charged with being in company with the notorious Duparre, who had bailed, were fined $2 each, with the alternative of imprisonment for three days in the Parish Prison.

Frank Mellow, was fined $5 for assault and battery upon Joseph Parker, on Crossman street.

William Brown, Mary Griffin and Hannah Fisher, were fined $10 each or fifteen days in the Parish Prison, for disturbing the peace on Burgundy street.

Colonel Mary Richardson, was arrested on Franklin street by officer Sellinger. She was dressed in men's clothes and rambling in the streets at a late hour of the night. In default of payment, she is to be imprisoned for thirty days in the Parish Prison.

Coroner's Inquests.—An inquest was held on Conrad Gaudet, aged about 40 years, native of Louisiana, who died on Friday, December 22d, at the Cream Station. Died of an access and general debility.

Certificate of burial was granted for August Fields, found dead of pneumonia, in house corner of Forest and Lafayette streets. Deceased was about 22 years of age, nativity unknown.

Cutting of Throat.—Yesterday morning, while Edward Gaudet was walking along, in company, the notorious crazy Edward Herbert, recently his trial on a charge of larceny, was quietly and coolly smoking a fine Havana. Such a contempt noticed Gaudet, who was taken for twenty-two hours in the Parish Prison.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1865.

We have but little change to note in the general market to-day, but there was a better feeling and rather more continuous inquiry for Western produce. Cotton continued in fair request at full prices for good ordinary, but irregular for the lower grades. Sales were made at 45c for Middling, but generally it was bought at a concession from yesterday's figures. The sales amounted to 2,500 bales, making an aggregate of 15,000 bales since Monday, as per sales, which can add but little to the "spirit of Exchange."

The gold market opened dull and depressed with a single sale at 140½, but it rallied and after some transactions as low as 140 and other sales high as 140, closed at 140½@140¾. Sterling ruled 140½@145½ last evening. The sales included some small lots of Eagles at $10000 two bids and offered at 140½@140¾, $5,000 at $5,000, $3,000 in three lots, $10,000 and $20,000 in two lots, $2,000 at 140¾, $2,000 and $5,000 at 140¾, $2,000 and $2,000 at 140¾, $2,000 and $2,000 at 140¾, $2,000 and $2