NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPOUR & LEBERT, PUBLISHERS.
No. 75 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. Price of any paper, single copies, 10 cents.
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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisements shall be rendered every Monday.
Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR:..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1872.
Amusements This Evening.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Wyndham Comedy Company—"Caste."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Romance of a Poor Young Man."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Boy Detective."

The New Orleans Daily Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1872. YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,631.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

Our political situation in this State is of a very serious and difficult character and demands all the wisdom and skill of our most sagacious and experienced men. We are hedged in on every side with environments almost impossible. The wisest management will be necessary to extricate us. We are between Scylla and Charybdis. On the one hand there is Warmoth with his money and his appointing power, his Registration and Election laws, which enable him to control the voters to a great extent and to manipulate the returns. On the other hand there are the Grant Republicans, whose chiefly negroes, all bent upon obtaining the offices and governing the State. Both of these parties include some men who cannot be and will not be trusted. But it is impossible, in our judgment, for the Democracy to be successful with both Grant and Warmoth against them. It is true Warmoth has lost his power in a great measure and will be entirely stripped of it, should the bill amending the act of Congress of May 31, 1870, become a law. But then is there not imminent danger of the two wings of the Republican party re-uniting? There is a close analogy between the situation of the Democratic party in Louisiana and that of the National Democratic party, and the action of the leaders of the latter as regards the coming Presidential election may furnish an example to us in this State which it will perhaps be well to follow as regards our local elections in November next. It is not yet decided whether of not a National Democratic ticket should be put in the field. Many of the far-sighted leaders of the party advocate the "waiting" policy with the view of taking advantage of the Liberal Republican movement, if that should assume proportions of magnitude, and a suitable candidate be brought forward in that interest as the opponent of the regular nominee. The Democratic leaders, who counsel this prudent course, are of opinion that the party cannot afford to risk defeat in the next election, holding that the interests of the people and the preservation of what is left of their constitutional rights are of higher importance than mere party success. They say it is a good rule never to do what your adversary desires you should do, and that the Republican leaders are extremely anxious that a straight Democratic nomination should be made. It is manifestly the policy of the Democrats not to oblige their opponents, because it would have an immediate tendency to re-unite the latter and make them a compact and powerful body which they are not so long as divisions exist among them.

Now it is deserving of the most solemn consideration of the leaders of the Democratic party in Louisiana, whether they can afford to risk defeat in a contest with the Republicans in the State election next fall, and if they do not think they ought to risk defeat, what then is the proper course to be pursued? To solve this problem it will be necessary to analyze the situation and to guage with some degree of accuracy the strength of the party, the means it can employ to secure victory and the obstacles to be encountered. The Democrats should measure the strength of their adversaries and ask themselves whether they are in any better condition to try conclusions with them than they were in 1870. Are the Republicans weaker than they were at the last election? Have they suffered the loss of any of the means which enabled them then to declare the election as having resulted in their favor.

Again—is it probable that any considerable number of negro voters would be willing to aid the Democratic candidates, as against the Republicans, except perhaps, in some individual instances and for minor offices? If not, does it not behove us to be moderate in our expectations and demands?

Is it not better to look this matter straight in the face and to see whether we are equipped for the contest? Are not our Democratic friends going too fast when they begin at this early period to name their candidates for the offices to be filled in November next, and had they not better postpone this question of nominations until late in the summer? It is not yet decided, so far as we know, whether or not to put a Democratic ticket in the field. The address of the State Central Committee does not suggest that the Convention to assemble on the 16th of April should proceed to make nominations. It is rather a meeting for consultation, and to adopt measures looking to a thorough organization of the party. It has not, we think, been the custom of the party to make nominations at so early a period. We suppose the Convention will deliberate upon the advisability of adopting what is called the "passive" policy so as to divide the Republicans and force them to place in nomination a better class of men than they have hitherto put in office. It is by no means clear to us that the Democrats should insist upon establishing strict party lines. If they are not *certain* of success why should they not compromise with their opponents upon some fair terms beneficial to the whole people? Is the present a time to regard only the success of the party? Suppose the Democrats can secure honest men for office outside of their own party, would it not be for the best and highest interests of Louisiana that they should be satisfied with a partial improvement in the Government rather than risk a total failure, which would place the State for the next four years entirely in the hands of the same class of Republicans now in office, chiefly of the carpet-bag order? We have reason to believe that a spirit of conciliation and compromise exists among our adversaries, and that they would be willing to aid in placing good men and old citizens of Louisiana in the Legislature. To have control of that body is certainly of the first importance to the people. Not having made up our own minds we merely throw these thoughts out for the consideration of our friends in the interior, and would be pleased if the country press would favor us with their views upon the subject.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* says: The rapid increase of cases in the United States District Court of New Orleans against persons charged with violating the internal revenue laws has made it necessary for the Attorney General to appoint Robert Hutchesson Assistant to District Attorney Beckwith, whose duty it will be to attend exclusively to this class of cases.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Mr. J. W. Hincks, Secretary of this company, give notice to the scrip holders of the same to call at the office of the company, at their earliest convenience, on matters of importance.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.—Mr. S. B. Churchill, of No. 40 Magazine street, invites the attention of the public to his stock of mess beef and sugar-cured hams, which he sells at retail. He has also 500 McClellan saddles.

FAIR FOR THE ORPHAN GIRLS' ASYLUM.—We cordially open our columns for the following communication:

† J. M. J., Archbishop of New Orleans.

The fair which is to be opened on the 1st of April next, for the Orphan Girls' Asylum, established in the Convent of the Holy Cross, of St. Joseph, having been approved by me, I invite my good Catholic and generally all the friends of the orphans to participate in that fair and to contribute to its success.

New Orleans, March 24th, 1872.

† J. J. Perché,
Archbishop of New Orleans.

[COMMUNICATED.]

New Orleans, March 28, 1872.

Editors New Orleans Bee:

Among the many difficulties which will have to be encountered by the approaching Democratic Convention in the selection of proper candidates for office, one of the most serious is the disqualification imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. By this amendment it is provided, that "No person shall hold any office, *civil* or military, *under any State*, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." In the case of State vs. Lewis, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District (23d La. Annual R., p. 33,) our own Supreme Court in construing this amendment held that "If the evidence shows that a district judge has, prior to the late war, taken an oath as a member of a State Legislature or other public office of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and that after the breaking out of hostilities he has violated his oath by active participation in the rebellion, his right of office and his eligibility to hold the same may be tested by proceedings in the courts in the name of the State, under the Intrusion Act, and the prohibitions contained in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States will, in this proceeding, be enforced against him."

The disabilities thus imposed, practically exclude almost every man of tried public virtue in this State. No one who held office before the war and afterwards adhered to the fortunes of the Confederacy, either actively or passively, is now eligible to any State office. Our representatives in Congress, being all *ultra-Radicals*, have so far had the political disabilities of very few prominent persons removed—and the few thus favored are mostly followers of the Republican party. In fact, it may be safely asserted, that fewer Louisianians have been the recipients of Congressional clemency than the citizens of almost any other Southern State. Our former leaders being thus debarred from holding office, we have been compelled to nominate entirely new men, who were frequently without any political experience or reputation. The consequence has been that we have often been deceived in our selections, and the official misconduct and culpability of such Democrats has not only severely reflected upon their party, but occasioned much of the dissatisfaction that is now manifesting itself in our midst. Had we been permitted to honor those we would delight to honor with public office, none of these evils would have arisen, and there would be no ground for complaint.

There are other reasons why unworthy and incompetent men have received nominations from our Conventions. Chief among these is the lamentable fact, that our leading merchants and business men have heretofore remained totally indifferent to political affairs. They have never attended the ward meetings and primary conventions. Many of them have not registered and voted, and the irresistible conclusion is, that to their own apathy and direlection of public duty much of the present official demoralization and corruption is attributable. If this class of our respectable and influential citizens, who are just awaking to a sense of their duty to the State, instead of forming new parties in the vain hope of securing the negro vote, would use but half the exertion they are now displaying, in reforming the Democratic party, their labors would be crowned with success.

Again, many capable, deserving, and good men entertain a decided aversion to positions of public trust and responsibility. They dislike to be called office-holders and despise the avocation of politicians. They are unwilling to place themselves in a position where their honor may be impugned, or their motives suspected and questioned by the tongues of envy and malice. Their delicate natures are too finely strung to be brought in constant conflict with the harsh ordeal of public life. Our delegates to the last Democratic convention called upon a number of the most honorable and respected gentlemen in this city and appealed to them to allow their names to be presented to the convention for nomination—and in every instance they refused, saying that they could not abandon their business.

While our Reform friends are constantly censuring the Democratic party for the shortcomings and malfeasances of some of their office-holders, would it be more than sheer justice for them to remember the difficulties above enumerated, which we have had to contend against. One would think they should certainly accord us, and that is, whenever we discover any man elected by us unfaithful or dishonest in his official conduct, we have invariably branded him as a traitor and disfranchised him out of the army. No single instance can be cited where the Democrats renominated any one for office who had previously proved himself corrupt or dishonest. Unlike their Radical opponents they repudiate and denounce official peculation and thievery, even in their own ranks, but never endorse and endourage such vices. JUVENIS.

TRY IT.—Mrs. Whitcomb desires all to try her Syrup; it is the great children's soothing remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents.

Address of the Central Committee of the Reform Party.

We make the following extracts from an able article in the Shreveport *Times*:

In a document styled "The Address of the Central Committee of the Reform Party," and issued from New Orleans, under date of March 12, we are presented with the principles upon which this new organization proposes to conduct the State canvass and redeem the commonwealth. The paper is entitled to respectful consideration, as coming from men supposed to represent large interests, while it is remarkable for the ostentatious style in which it reiterates the old "rebel nigger" theory, as their great plan of redemption. After all their announcements, splendid promises and painful labors, the reformers present and hold up for our reality, not, like "Joanna Southcote's Shiloh," has proved the frolicsome taken for a divinity. The following are leading and salient points of the address:

We have carefully perused the address from which these extracts are taken, and it proposes no other principle, theory or doctrine, than those expressed here. The reformers, in short, have gone over, body and soul—horse, foot and dragoons—to radicalism, and have identified themselves with its strictest and most obnoxious sect. They have not been content to accept negro equality freely and fully. Nil have gone so far as to denounce the former social system of the South, for which we fought through twenty years of blood; a system approved by the wisest statesmen of modern times, and upon which was built and reared the splendid civilization which the war, carpet-bagger and Freedmen bureau have swept away. A sense of decency should have prompted the reformers to have abstained from this display of base apostacy.

Praise to the past of their country, the Reformers also display a lamentable deficiency of political sagacity; they attribute all the evils that affect the State to a want of sympathy between the two races that inhabit our territory; while that want of sympathy is really but a secondary cause. The root or first cause of our afflictions is to be found in the reconstruction policy of Congress which disfranchised the intellect and patriotism of the South, and flooded the land with a vast army of adventurers whose business was and is to work upon the baser passions of the negroes and array them against the whites. This policy, which has been successfully practiced for over four years, is still, and is still to be, vigorously pursued by the Grant faction of the Radical party. It is this policy which has inspired the negro to demand our property and to claim a political and social equality with us, and out of which have sprung our manifold evils. The proposition of the Reformers is not to combat that policy, not to struggle to replace it by a wise, just and constitutional one, but to give up the whole question and bow themselves into the vilest faction of the Radical party. They propose to accept negro social and political equality without qualification, and to regard the status of the negro thus established, "as settled and irrevocable." If they have any other principle, any other platform than that platform, it has not yet been announced.

All revolutions, political parties or movements, based upon the absolute equality accepted by the Reformers as the remedy for the disorders of this State, have resulted in national disaster and social demoralization. To illustrate this we might refer to the era of the Gracchi in Rome, and trace to their logical and bloody results the wild theories of the Antinomeans and Fifth-Monarchy-men of the English, and of the Jacobins of the French revolution. Whatever absurdities and extravagancies those revolutionary, anti-social and anti-Christian movements may have exhibited, the doctrine of the social and political equality now accepted by the Reformers of New Orleans was the fertile subject and source of them all, and will be of similar results.

We say to the people of Louisiana new theory. These pretend to them in this theory. There may be but half of truth in the observation of Machiavelli, that a race of men cannot be educated into a race of freemen, but the creation of free men degraded into a race of slaves. And we believe that the whole theory of the reformers is fully refuted by the action of Barba, that "men are qualified for civil liberty. In exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their appetites; in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good, in preference to the dictates of knaves." It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot long be free. Their passions forge their fetters."

We do not wish to be understood as advocating the policy of depriving the negroes of the right of suffrage or of the rights granted them by the amended Constitution. We simply assert that any theory of reform which ignores the abandonment of all the primitive principles of government and society, and which, looking to an ignorant, superstitious and brutal element of the population for its chief strength, ignores the teachings of history, the well settled doctrines of government, *the precepts of honesty*, (for we are convinced these men are playing false to the negro in their acceptance of the doctrine of social equality), is radically wrong, absurdly foolish and utterly contemptible.

The policy of the Reformers must, if generally adopted, lead to anarchy and a state of things worse than we endure now. There are but two sources of safety for us: one is Imperialism, the other is a restoration of the government to its constitutional character. For this latter we desire to make a struggle; when the hope of accomplishing it has vanished, let us have the other. We shall never seek a haven in the mad, anarchical and degrading theories of Radicalism and the Reformers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The clothing found in the possession of several boys in the Fourth District and which had been stolen from Mrs. Weber, it has been discovered, it is charged, had been stolen by one John Clark, alias William, who is in the Parish Prison on another accusation.

John O'Donnell and Dave Allen have been arrested as the persons who stole $500 currency bill and a gold watch and chain from George Henning, of Baton Rouge, in a place on Toulouse street, near Dauphin, on the 18th inst. Information in regard to the accused came to the police, they state, from a man who got $10 from O'Donnell to go to a bank to get change for a $500 note.

Recorder McArthur yesterday committed Granville Dowry, colored, for trial. Some months ago Mr. J. C. Miller, No. 100 Baronne street, was knocked down by a float at the head of Canal street, and was taken into the coffeehouse of Joseph Albo to brush his clothes. While that was being done a valuable gold watch and chain were stolen from him. Granville, who had previously served a term in the Penitentiary, left for Texas, but returned several weeks after, when he was arrested for the larceny, which he is to be tried for.

Yesterday being Holy Thursday but little was done in the courts. This, Good Friday, being a legal holiday, none of the courts will be open.

The Grand Jury have made their final report to the First District Court, their term being nearly ended. The report is too lengthy for publication. It exposes the misgovernment of the State and city and denounces the corruptions and frauds of both governments.

In the matter of E. W. Dewess, Mortimer Carr and Dan George, accused of uttering fraudulent (altered) warrants upon the contingent fund of the General Assembly, the Grand Jury has found the indictment "not a true bill."

Justice Montamat having refused to file a plea of reconvention in an answer to a petition for judgment for a sum of money, unless costs were paid as if commencing a suit, the Justice has been ordered, by the Third District Court, to receive the plea as though it were an ordinary answer. Judge Emerson maintaining that a reconventional demand is as much a part of the original suit as any other answer.

John Malone, a workman employed in the cotton seed warehouse, No. 60 Front street, was severely injured in the feet and legs, yesterday, by several sacks of the seed falling upon him.

Two colored men entered the shoe shop of Mr. James Kearns, No. 455 St. Charles street, last evening and while one engaged a boy in charge of the shop in conversation, the other, it was found after they had left, managed to steal some fifteen dollars worth of boots and shoes.

A human skeleton was found yesterday in the rear of Walker's sugar-refinery, below the Crescent Convent, near the levee.

Owing to the next to impassable condition of the street at the intersection of North Market and Peter streets, a drayman named Isaac White, was thrown from his float there and was badly hurt in the head, besides spraining an ancle.

The Subsidized Line of Steamers To Ply Between New Orleans and Havana Ports and Havana.—The passage of a bill to give a subsidy of $150,000 per annum, out of the Federal treasury, for support of a line of steamships to ply between New Orleans, Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports and Havana, is noticed by newspapers here as something that is very beneficial to the commerce of the port, for which the people are greatly indebted to Senator Kellogg, whose care for the public interests of the State is considered as proved, by his zeal in urging this subsidy.

It is surprising how much ignorance of political economy is exhibited in our out of Congress, and in and out of journalism, in regard to many such matters as this. Even those who have generally sound principles, opposed to the system of subsidies or bounties to particular industries by a government, are reconciled to the system when the money comes to a project devised for their own neighborhood. Undoubtedly a bonus given to a line of steamships to run between Biloxi and Havana would be beneficial to Biloxi, for it would transfer to that place, which has no trade with Cuba, a part, if not all, the trade which New Orleans has, and such a scheme would be simply a taxation of the people of the United States for the benefit of the owners of the vessels and of the owners of property in Biloxi. But when the system comes to be applied to a port such as New Orleans, it is a robbery of the public for the exclusive advantage of the ship owners and to the detriment of the locality in which, it is pretended, commerce is to be the gainer.

People disposed to argue these questions ingenuinely simply for them. Those who argue them for sinister purposes complicate them. Thus when the latter speak of a foreign commerce, or a foreign carrying trade, they speak of it as something very abstruse, whereas the principles that apply to trade between New Orleans, and St. Louis, or between New Orleans and Algiers, apply to a trade involving a voyage around the globe. Suppose that here in New Orleans there were but three or four ferries belonging to as many different parties, plying across the river, the corporation, imitating the example of the government at Washington, should give to certain citizens, say $50,000 a year, for the construction and running of ferry-boats between both banks of the river, what would be the result? With this $50,000 a year to support them, their first step would be to put the fare so low that the business would be a losing one. The parties having nothing but their own resources to depend upon would be driven from the trade and then, those having the government at their back would have a monopoly and could charge as high as they pleased.

This will be precisely the effect of the Washington steamship project upon the Gulf trade of New Orleans. At the start the favored owners of the linewill reduce freight and passage, below "living rates," and their losses will be compensated from the public treasury. Every legitimate private enterprise will, inevitably, be ousted from the field of competition; every vessel, dependant for success upon private resources will be driven from the trade and behold! The schemers lobbying at Washington, whoever they may be, have a monopoly of that important branch of the commerce of the metropolis of the South. The business done by a large number of merchants, occupying different countings rooms, and different dwellings and giving employment to many persons will be transmuted by a greedy corporation, having but a single office and distributing its profits among the shareholders at New York, Philadelphia or Boston. But the artest of their power has not been exerted. We have seen the Pacific Mail Steamship Company receiving from the Government a subsidy of half a million a year, for running between Canton and San Francisco, joined with the Pacific Railroad Company, endeavoring to buy out the Panama jatimian line, with the view of forcing the whole American trade with China upon the overland route. This Gulf steamship project, in full operation as a monopoly, what is there, if profit is to be made of it, to prevent a coalition with a like monopoly in New York, by which impositions coming to New Orleans will be taken to New York? "That can't be done," says your easy body, the range of whose vision is at the end of his nose. "If the steamers don't deal fairly with New Orleans other vessels will come in for the business." Will they? Suppose the coalition should determine to carry sugar on their New York line, at one-half what they would charge to New Orleans, who will say as opposition line to New Orleans, knowing that the moment it is done the monopolists can put freight down to a losing rate and still make money out of the gift from the Government of $150,000 a year?

Those familiar with the history of the great Napoleon will remember that he once invited a deputation of Bordeaux merchants to Paris to consult with them as to what could be done for commerce by the Government. "What can I do for you, gentlemen?" was his question. "*Let us alone, Sire,*" was the answer.

That is the best a government can do for commerce. Subsidies or bounties breed monopoly and monopoly is pernicious to commerce. Unrestricted competition and impartial laws secure its highest prosperity. As to the services of Mr. Kellogg, those who know him will say whether he is most apt to be unable to serve the public interest lies, or to see a personal advantage in current association with "ring" politicians. Certain it is that he must have been influenced by either of these causes, for, were he an enlightened and a faithful representative, this Mexican Gulf steamship project, of all his acts, is the one he would wish to have undone.

A Fugitive Prisoner Shot by a Policeman.—Two men were arrested in Jackson, at about four o'clock yesterday morning, on the charge of having stolen a lot of clothing from the wood yard of Mr. Ramsey. The arrests were made by Officer Talbot. On the way to the station, one of his prisoners, named Jackson, took off, and, in pursuing the runaway, Officer Talbot, fell and his pistol, in his pocket, was discharged, the ball entering the right side of his thigh. The wound is considered dangerous. The man who did not limp in the slightest degree, escaped.

Fire.—This morning at 2 o'clock a few bales of cotton were burned in the yard of Mr. Jacob Hecht, on Tchoupitoulas street, near Jackson.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 28.—Gen. Ladmirault, Governor of Paris, has suspended the publication of the Cassagnac Bonapartist newspaper.

London, March 28.—The Republicans of Norwich have invited Mr. Odger to contest the vacant seat in that borough for the vacant seat in Parliament.

Mr. Asbhurty has been elected Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

The Emperor will open ball with a large party of emigrants for Virginia.

Blackburn's extensive warehouse and adjoining buildings in Glasgow, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss £100,000.

Liverpool, March 28.—Arrived—Cotton-laden ships Queen of the West, Harvest Home and E. P. Buck.

Madrid, March 28.—At a meeting of the Internationalists in this city last night, there was much excitement, and the proceedings were disorderly. A fight occurred in which pistols were used, and one man was shot.

The troops dispersed a mob yesterday in Granada.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, March 28.—The Spanish insurgent steamer Arapiles and the frigate Gevona sailed for Carenas this afternoon. They are expected to remain there several months.

FROM MEXICO.

Matamoras, March 26.—General Cortina having returned into the southern part of the State of Nueva Leon, his men are detailed to pursue him by General Quiroga, and had defeated him at Morelos on the 6th, and were in hot pursuit of the routed forces, who were retreating towards the State of Tamaulipas for safety.

It is stated here that Generals Trevino and Quiroga are preparing to advance on this city with their entire forces in order leaving the Generals Guerra, Rangel and Martinez to oppose the Government forces in the States of Zacatecas, San Luis, Coahuila and Nueva Leon.

Camargo, Mexico, March 26, via *Matamoras*, March 28.—General Quiroga officially announced to the army the capture of a detachment of Cortina's troops at Montemy, from General Garcia de la Cordena at Salillo, informing him of the complete route of General Jacobo Gaston, and the capture of the towns Jacobo Gaston and Naranjo, and their pursuit beyond Santacoma and the re-occupation of that city by the Government forces.

The victory is being celebrated at Montemy and this city by salves of artillery, ringing of bells and music amid great excitement.

Forced loans are being ruthlessly exacted in this city and Monterey, under the threat if the contributors do not pay within 24 hours, the delinquents will be expelled from the country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 28.—The President to day sent the following message:

To the House of Representatives:—I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of Congress, without my approval, Senate bill No. 1560, An Act for the relief of the widow of Dr. John F. Hanks, for the reason that the evidence in the Congressional Record show thus the current accounts taken by Col. S. B. Holabird from the Louisiana State Bank of New Orleans, on the 6th of August, 1862, were accounted for by that officer to the Treasury Department and the receipts of the Assistant Treasurer, and that the name of Dr. John F. Hanks does not appear among them.

It also appears from the records of the Treasury Department that the net proceeds of the effects taken from the Louisiana State Bank of New Orleans was the sum of $178,000, and that the receipts of the said sum stood upon the books of said bank to the credit of J. F. Hanks. It is also shown that the claim of the executors of the estate of Dr. Hanks, by stress of time, is every reason to believe that the claim is disapproved by Dr. Hanks in the Louisiana State Bank was in actual existence, and that when application was made to Congress for the benefit of the same, the heirs of the deceased, in order to satisfy them, that such funds had passed from their hands into the Treasury of the United States, and that the claim was a just one, and that the claim of the widow Hanks, the Louisiana State Bank or the persons engaged in operating in the Louisiana State Bank, by which the estate of Dr. Hanks is found to be the amount of relief afforded by House bill No. 1560.

Accompanying this I send the statement furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury of the funds received into his department through the Louisiana State Bank, arising from the secure funds of the Louisiana State Bank of New Orleans in the month of August, 1862.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, March 28, 1872.

Accompanying that message was a communication from the Secretary of Treasury, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Claims, with the right to report by bill or otherwise. Being an Executive vote, it is somewhat in the nature of a privileged matter.

Washington, March 28.—On the 25th inst. while it was dark, a foreign girl, carrying a trade, they speak of it as something very abtruse, whereas the principles that apply to trade between New Orleans, and St. Louis, or between New Orleans and Algiers, apply to a trade involving a voyage around the globe. Suppose that here in New Orleans there were but three or four ferries belonging to as many different parties, plying across the river, the corporation, imitating the example of the government at Washington, should give to certain citizens, say $50,000 a year, for the construction and running of ferry-boats between both banks of the river, what would be the result? With this $50,000 a year to support them, their first step would be to put the fare so low that the business would be a losing one. The parties having nothing but their own resources to depend upon would be driven from the trade and then, those having the government at their back would have a monopoly and could charge as high as they pleased.

This will be precisely the effect of the Washington steamship project upon the Gulf trade of New Orleans. At the start the favored owners of the linewill reduce freight and passage, below "living rates," and their losses will be compensated from the public treasury. Every legitimate private enterprise will, inevitably, be ousted from the field of competion; every vessel, dependant for success upon private resources will be driven from the trade and behold! The schemers lobbying at Washington, whoever they may be, have a monopoly of that important branch of the commerce of the metropolis of the South. The business done by a large number of merchants, occupying different countings rooms, and different dwellings and giving employment to many persons will be transmuted by a greedy corporation, having but a single office and distributing its profits among the shareholders at New York, Philadelphia or Boston. But the artest of their power has not been exerted. We have seen the Pacific Mail Steamship Company receiving from the Government a subsidy of half a million a year, for running between Canton and San Francisco, joined with the Pacific Railroad Company, endeavoring to buy out the Panama jatimian line, with the view of forcing the whole American trade with China upon the overland route. This Gulf steamship project, in full operation as a monopoly, what is there, if profit is to be made of it, to prevent a coalition with a like monopoly in New York, by which impositions coming to New Orleans will be taken to New York? "That can't be done," says your easy body, the range of whose vision is at the end of his nose. "If the steamers don't deal fairly with New Orleans other vessels will come in for the business." Will they? Suppose the coalition should determine to carry sugar on their New York line, at one-half what they would charge to New Orleans, who will say as opposition line to New Orleans, knowing that the moment it is done the monopolists can put freight down to a losing rate and still make money out of the gift from the Government of $150,000 a year?

Those familiar with the history of the great Napoleon will remember that he once invited a deputation of Bordeaux merchants to Paris to consult with them as to what could be done for commerce by the Government. "What can I do for you, gentlemen?" was his question. "*Let us alone, Sire,*" was the answer.

That is the best a government can do for commerce. Subsidies or bounties breed monopoly and monopoly is pernicious to commerce. Unrestricted competition and impartial laws secure its highest prosperity. As to the services of Mr. Kellogg, those who know him will say whether he is most apt to be unable to serve the public interest lies, or to see a personal advantage in current association with "ring" politicians. Certain it is that he must have been influenced by either of these causes, for, were he an enlightened and a faithful representative, this Mexican Gulf steamship project, of all his acts, is the one he would wish to have undone.

A Fugitive Prisoner Shot by a Policeman.—Two men were arrested in Jackson, at about four o'clock yesterday morning, on the charge of having stolen a lot of clothing from the wood yard of Mr. Ramsey. The arrests were made by Officer Talbot. On the way to the station, one of his prisoners, named Jackson, took off, and, in pursuing the runaway, Officer Talbot, fell and his pistol, in his pocket, was discharged, the ball entering the right side of his thigh. The wound is considered dangerous. The man who did not limp in the slightest degree, escaped.

Fire.—This morning at 2 o'clock a few bales of cotton were burned in the yard of Mr. Jacob Hecht, on Tchoupitoulas street, near Jackson.

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