# The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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For one month, do. do. do. 1 00
For one month, Daily and Weekly, 1 50
For one year, Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday, 5
Subscription, $3 per annum, invariably in advance.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1867.


VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION IN THE SHERIFF'S.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction, to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, of valuable improved real estate, situate on Canal street, between Royal and Bourbon, Second District of this city. For particulars see advertisement.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

If there are any quiet, order-loving citizens among us who cherished a hope that the present meeting of the State Legislature would be a tendency to settle old and long-standing differences, and unite all branches of our people under and upon policy calculated to improve the condition of Louisiana, we say who read the message which the Governor sent in yesterday morning. Moon stand still in heloved in the possible Joshua, they should they were, or of example of progression, some political God by a conservative vote, study the effect twenty thousand majority. Governor Wells' stock of affairs in general, which he has interest to come out a strong by Senator Radicals. Taking into consider- the conciliatory speeches and the eminent conservative tone that he assumed during the political canvass, we must admire the rapid progress he has made in the new order of things, and give credit to Senator, Stevens, &c., for the character and standing of their pupil. Nor should we neglect to name Mr. Butler among the preceptors, for the moral pressure exercised the pupil could be due to no less masterly hand. It is not every Southern born man who can claim the votes of his fellow citizens on the ground of unanimity of sentiment and a common love for their State, and in a few months declare opposite sentiments and run counter to the best interests of the State, the honor and dignity of which he is bound by his oath to defend. Despite the surprise this message has given, we find in it one thing for which we ought to be thankful. The Governor has at length declared his position. Delusive hopes can no longer find a resting place in the hearts of our people, they are now obliged to accept their Governor as an open and avowed Sphinx. He has taken stock of affairs, as we remarked above, and the result has led him over to the Radical ranks with hearts and hand. He came seven more than Radical, forat equals the most extreme of all the party.

We have to confess ourselves among those who heartily believed in the good faith of Governor Wells, and who thought that he would do nothing inimical to the interests of Louisiana. For many weeks we have looked forward to the reception of his message, feeling an abiding confidence in the belief that the Governor would foment all past political differences, considering the unfortunate condition of our people, and come with the Legislature in proposing some measures of relief. How far present he has fallen, instead of carrying out such generous and enlarging views, he comes forward in the role of a partisan, and, in a manner, he has declared himself the head of a party, for the selfish and proscription of the late rebel States. As individual and personal matters, that shall be left to all concerned, we have nothing to say. But when the Governor brings up an old quarrel, and injudiciously tells the Legislature that nothing he can say will change their already formed opinions, but incidentally will endorse unfavorably what they can do with Congress. There was no need for a remark of this kind, and the Governor knew when he penned it that it could only embitter the feeling against him, and upon a Pandora's box of evils in fact put upon the heads of the people. What can Governor Wells mean by opposing register to public opinion, and by joining the enemies of State authority and existence? What can he hope to gain? There is but one answer to these questions that seems at all plausible. It may be that the Governor sees it politic, at this juncture, with certain elimination in prospective, to stand in the light of a Radical martyr. He sees Congress assumes control of the State, as a territory gained by conquest, a Satrap must be appointed, and the man who can show himself most obnoxious to the people will stand the best chance of receiving the appointment. Under this assumption we find another cause for admiration in the message, in the way he has played to pass. Nothing would have a greater tendency to make him obnoxious to the people than the course here adopted. It is clearly and unequivocally in open hostility to the feelings and opinions of the people of this State, and calculated to injure the prospects for restoration more than anything that has yet been done. Whatever can we think of a Governor who places himself in opposition to the Legislative body before which they have