THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1865.

The Press of New Orleans.

Agreement adopted, November 16, '65.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares:	1 month net.	2 mos. net.	3 mos. net.	6 mos. net.	12 mos. net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$40	$75
Two	22	38	50	80	125
Three	30	50	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	45	80	105	170	275
Six	54	95	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	425
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Fourteen	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	225	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	240	440	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Twenty	125	230	450	750	1200

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Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $30 per month.

Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Second Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon: *provided*, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion; except auctioneers, who shall be allowed the same discount on Business Notices as on Advertisements.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

G. F. 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.*

Planters, Commission Merchants, and Citizens generally, can save 25 per cent by buying their Shoes at 56 Camp street.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Augeste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

Mr. Wm. S. Foster, clerk of the steamer John Kilgour, has our thanks for late Western papers.

We are indebted to Mr. Jos. Widen, clerk of the steamer Mississippi, for newspaper favors. This fine steamer is to leave on the 1st inst. for the West, at 5 o'clock P. M.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—We are informed that the branch of the New York Anatomical Museum, under the management of Mr. W. T. Harmer in this city, will be opened for private inspection on the 1st inst., at 7 P. M.

Amusements.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The "French Boy," as illustrated by the graceful, dashing, gymnastic and pantomimic actress, Zoe, judging from last night and the night before, promises to be even a greater success this season than it was last. Another crowded house may be expected at its representation to night.

VARIETIES THEATRE—The run of Arrah-na-Pogue shows not the least symptom of letting down, though this is its fourth week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A crowded house here is a matter of course. The Bedouin Arabs and the wonderful performances on flying trapeze of Master Angelo have added greatly to the interest and variety of the entertainments.

The Governor's Message.

This document, which are publish this morning, is important alike from the circumstances which called it forth, from the topics of which it treats, and from the measures which it recommends. We do not at this moment intend to review it. We may only observe that it seems imbued throughout with deep concern for the cause of peace, sincere and frank reconciliation, and speedy restoration, and with an earnest purpose to promote all interests that are identified with the material prosperity of the State. In the latter regard, the leading recommendations of the Governor are such as have been anticipated by the press or would be naturally suggested by the several subjects.

The allusion by the Governor to a secret political society in this State, with intents and tendencies as indicated, may well startle, for it is the first public declaration of the existence of such an organization. If its character be what is intimated, every conservative citizen must concur with the Governor in desiring its speedy extinction.

The Governor's advice that the public school system outside the city be abolished, may also take many by surprise. That it has been, as he asserts, a "miserable failure" in the country districts, is but too strongly corroborated by general experience. The measure might also be recommended perhaps as ridding the State, as far as it should go, of difficulties likely to arise in providing at the same time for separate schools for white and for colored children. In the last connection, the recommendation to apply school taxes paid by the colored population to the education of colored persons, appears eminently judicious and proper.

Dart & Watkinson, successors to Kittredge & Folsom, No. 55 St. Charles street, have a large stock of guns, pistols, ammunition, and military and sporting articles. See their card in another column.

E. R. Wagener, 68 Camp street, has just received a large invoice of paper, sealing wax, diaries for 1866, and a full supply of stationery

☞ RESIDENCE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call particular attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange Royal street, by the sheriff, of a family residence situated on Gaiver street, between Kerlerec and Columbus streets, Third District.

Also, a valuable portion of ground situated on Kerlerec street, between Roman and Price streets, same district. See advertisement.

SAILING OF THE MERRIMAC.—The steamship Merrimac, Capt. Van Sice, sails from her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock for New York, with a full cargo of cotton and the following passengers:

Jas McCarty, T Dyhan, F S Buckner, A Weatbank, A Lyons, E F Hide, F M Cherron, F Collerell, C Morey, J F Turner, G Garwood, H Tinsley, M C Holland, Mrs G H Smith, and 30 in the steerage.

Items from Shreveport.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 23d says:

THE RIVER AND STEAMBOATS.—The river at this point is still falling. The captain of the Sonora reports 26 inches on the falls at Alexandria, and 23 inches on the shoalest bar. The Sonora left on Monday, drawing 26 inches, with a small cargo of cotton, at ten dollars per bale, which we believe is the ruling rates, though some of the boats are asking fifteen. We have had but few arrivals during the past week, and they were at least a week making the trip from New Orleans. So far as Walker is concerned, Jefferson still holds her own.

COTTON.—The receipts of cotton during the past week hardly meet the expectations of our cotton friends. Owing to the receipt of telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans, that prices had taken a favorable turn, middling cotton sold yesterday as high as twenty-nine cents in spots. Judging from the sales of our leading houses, business is on the ingrease.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—Colored Cecilia Williams was down on colored Victorine Bell, and in pursuance of the events which followed, she was arrested yesterday on the charge of having unadvisedly inflicted a wound on the person of the said Victorine.

Message of Gov. Wells

To the General Assembly in Extra Session.

Executive Chamber,
CITY HALL, New Orleans, Nov. 234, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives

Anticipating the regular period fixed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of the State, I have convened you in extraordinary session for the reason—among others of great gravity and moment unenumerated—in my proclamation stated.

Nearly five years have elapsed since the wheel people of Louisiana, through representatives lawfully elected by themselves, have assembled in council together; and during this afflicting and deplorable interregnum, alienation, discord and civil strife have prevailed.

It has pleased Almighty God to put a period to these divisions, and to restore the nation to peace and concord again.

Then the people of Louisiana, in times not remote, none were more honorably or shrewdly conspicuous and respected for their love of order, their attachment to liberty, their respect for law, their exalted patriotismcome in the discharge of every pecuniary obligation, their fidelity and devotion to national requirements; and again, in the recent election of State officers and members of the Legislature, every parish fully and fairly participating, now guarantees are given by them that their loyalty is renewed without a reservation, and that they accept with sincerity and frankness the new order of things as it has been determined by the arbitrament of the sword.

In fulfillment of the duties thus in good faith assumed, they have chosen delegates to represent them in the popular branch of the National Congress. Two Senators are yet to be chosen by the General Assembly, and as it is urgently desirable that the State should not be unrepresented in the higher any more than in the lower branch of Congress, on its assembling in December, your attention is earnestly directed to the providing in time for the deficiency in the senatorial body.

The condition of the levees on the Mississippi river for hundreds of miles within our limits have naturally caused wide-spread anxiety, and gloomy and painful apprehensions, while among the resident inhabitants upon the river banks, and within many miles of them, their ruinous and neglected state has produced a feeling of distress, discouragement and despondency, surpassing power of exaggeration. The inability to collect taxes or to negotiate a loan of sufficient amount, the treasury being without means also, I was not able to do more for their prospective relief than to take the proper initiatory steps of preparation to proceed with the work of effective reparation so soon the instant the funds required for the purpose could be obtained. This indispensable proceeding I look with entire confidence to your wisdom speedily to accomplish.

Intimately connected with this and other public undertaking of any magnitude, it is not indeed the very foundation of both public and individual prosperity, is the credit of the State. For several years past, for reasons known, appreciated and now deplored by all, the interest on the State debt, remained unpaid, or charged. No complaint or reproach, however, has ever reached me from any quarter in regard to this mortifying delinquency; and that there may not be, and that the fair fame and honor of Louisiana may not be tarnished, your will, I trust, at the early day, devise a suitable way for paying off all accrued interest without pressing too onerously or vexatiously by taxation on the struggling industry of the people.

In providing for the retirement and retirement of the matured coupons of interest on the public debt, the obtainments of means to meet and discharge promptly and punctually other matured pecuniary indebtedness, including the outlays for the levees, and to meet all the unpostponable outlays demanded by present exigencies. I would among other resources, direct your attention to the cotton purchased by W. H. Allen, lately exercising the functions of Governor at Shreveport in the name of the people of Louisiana. Of this cotton, as near as I can discover, there remain about six thousand bales, which, at prices now ruling, if it can be made available, would afford opportune and great immediate relief.

The swamp lands, also, which were due and to the State by Congress, to be sold for the exclusive purpose of creating a fund for building and maintaining our levee system are, I thought, far from exhausted. You will examine whether they can, and to what extent, be made available immediately or prospectively, for the contemplated object.

It has occurred to me, if other measures more eligible cannot be devised by you for the purpose, that an issue of treasury warrants to the extent of a million of dollars might be authorized, without interest, pledging the public lands belonging to the State for their redemption, and making them receivable for taxes, other than licenses. These warrants, I think, could be sold in lots of fifty thousand dollars, at a depreciation, probably, of not more than twenty per cent., which would be more than recompensed to the State in the labor contracts it will be empelled to make, and which, it will not be disputed, is most desirable should be discharged in current funds. I throw out these suggestions for your consideration merely, not doubting that that the entire subject of providing ways and means for the public service will early engage your most serious attention.

In importance to the future prosperity of the commonwealth, almost vital is the question of labor. The legislation that will be required to secure to him who has it to sell, just protection and adequate remuneration; and to the capital which will buy it, absolute security and profit for its use, will be alike difficult and perplexing. From the creation of the world, no fixed relation has ever been established between capital and labor; nor has sage or statesman ever foreshadowed a plan by which the differences which have always existed between them could be effectually reconciled. Enlightened opinion seems to have permanently settled into the conviction that the more directly and intimately connected labor and capital can be made, the fewer and lesser will be the obstacles to a good mutual understanding, and that the less legislation, or attempts other than legislative, to intervene between those who have labor to sell and those who have capital to buy it with, the better will it be for the parties immediately interested and society at large. In other words, that it is true wisdom to give to each individual as much control over his own bargain as is, or may be, consistent with good faith and the public interests.

Corporal punishment being wholly inhibited by our laws, no resource to it, under any circumstances, can be tolerated for the enforcement of labor contracts; neither on the other hand, is it to be endured that persons who agree for stipulated wages to give full and honest labor service, shall experimentally, at evil instigation, or from dishonest design, abandon their employers, or take advantage of need time or harvest, or any urgent emergency, to desert them and refuse to discharge those duties they had voluntarily bound themselves to perform. In my opinion, therefore, any laws you may, in the exercise of your wisdom and judgment enact, for the regulation of this most delicate relation, it would be well rather to aim at means of enforcing upon the contracting parties due respect for, and compliance with, their bargains or contracts, than to suggest or dictate what may be by others supposed the interest of either. Left to themselves to make their own bargains, although doubtless some overreaching may at times occur, on the whole it will be found, I think, the only satisfactory and safe plan. The laborer has the right to take his service where they will be best appreciated, and no interference with him for so doing can be permitted by the laws.

Intimately connected with the labor system of the State, indeed, now of the utmost importance in connection, if not identification therewith, is the encouragement of immigration. It is worthy of your mature consideration whether some special encouragement may not be with propriety given to ameliorate some portion of that perennial current of human labor which has hitherto set from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, and been absorbed to the lasting benefit of the hitherto free sections of the Republic. Should present embarrassments render pecuniary assistance for the promotion of the object at the moment inexpedient, I would ask you to remove all impediments, at least, to free immigration, whether they exist as hospital taxes or in other injurious discriminations. The establishment, by a solvent British company, of a line of first-class steamships to ply semi-monthly—or more frequently if the enterprise will pay—between Liverpool and New Orleans, presents an opportunity for opening up Louisiana to European immigration which I am of opinion we ought to strengthen and sustain. The Mayor of New Orleans, with his accustomed watchfulness and intelligence, where the interests of the city and State are involved, has, he informs me, communicated to the agent of the line of steamers referred to, his official desire to give his Company every facility possible in the harbor of New Orleans; and has offered to make a contingent contract with him to secure him suitable wharf accommodation, time being allowed for the submission to his principals for their approval and ratification. This proceeding, so commercial, expeditious and wise, I have fully sanctioned and commended.

Information, which I cannot doubt, is given to me that secret political associations, the members of which are bound to each other by strange oaths, and recognize by signs and passwords each other, are being revived in this city, with affiliations in the parishes throughout the State. I regard all such combinations and association as dangerous to society, opposed to freedom, hostile to equal and just laws, enlightened government and national unity. Whether sought to be revived with the intention to commence anew a wicked war upon our naturalized population and to repel immigrants, or to keep alive any smouldering elements of disaffection that may exist to the national authority, or for both objects combined, I care not; I consider all persons in communion with them public enemies, and I invoke the needful legislation at your hands for their suppression and extinction. I doubt not your readiness to respond worthily to my call upon you in reference to this matter.

Our public school system, outside the parish of Orleans, has been a miserable failure. Its impracticability within the State—with the exception stated—has been demonstrated. I would advise its abolition, and with it the super fluous office of Superintendent. I would also recommend that provision be made that all taxes for educational purposes levied upon colored people, be applied for the education of colored persons exclusively.

The condition of the State Seminary at Alexandria, was so dilapidated that for its preservation I had to make loans, amounting to $15,000, from the Citizens' and Canal Banks. The necessary papers upon this and other subjects of like character, referred to by me, will be communicated to your honorable bodies.

The charitable institutions of the State, within and without the city of New Orleans, demand early consideration and prompt relief. New Orleans has never forfeited its just claims to pre-eminence in the work of benevolence, and its never-wearied or exhausted generosity demands prominent recognition at my hands. Louisiana will never be shamed in affording to her children in her chief city, for this the highest meed of praise, nor deny to them the meed of faithful attachment to those principles which in all ages and climes have been regarded as the highest evidence of the most advanced civilization. It is only just and considerate to them that the heavy burden they have borne long and honorably borne without a murmur, shall be diminish d. To this end, suitable provision should be speedily made for the support of the orphans of the charitable institutions, formerly in whole or in part, maintained at the expense of the State.

It is not to be denied that much dissatisfaction exists with the judiciary of the State as at present constituted. Happily, for this the remedy is with the Legislature, and easy of application. It should be borne in mind that the field of selection for judicial station was limited; and the exceptional condition of public affairs when the present judicial appointments were made, had reduced it to the narrowest bounds, but no substantial injustice in consequence is complained of, and whatever changes may be required can, as I have stated, be easily made.

It may, however, not be out of place to take late consideration whether or not the district judgeship system has been a success. In the opinion of many, who are competent to decide such questions, it was an error to abolish the parish judge system, as it existed under the constitution of 1812, and to my distinct apprehension, a return to that system will be universally approved as seems to be the repudiation of an elective judiciary. If this be accepted and admitted, and I think it will not be disputed, the duties of Recorders could be performed by the clerks of courts, who in turn, should be disqualified from the performance of judicial acts, seems in the absence of Judges. The election of Justices, Recorders, Clerks and Sheriffs, mainly, from personal or political feeling rather than capacity and fitness of the individual for the trust, has shaken public confidence in the administration of justice, besides rendering it expensive, tardy, and in a large degree uncertain. Hard to the vocation of agriculture, I cannot speak on this subject with technical familiarity, nor do I aim at doing so, but I feel that it is my duty in clear and comprehensive recommendation the objections to the present system I know to exist, for your correction.

Provision will have to be made to rebuild the State Penitentiary, and no sessions of the House. The former will require all needful disputation, in selecting a site for the latter due regard should be paid to the locality. Crowded or ill-ventilated prisons should be avoided, and, if not, be a large and roomy space, capable of admitting the erection, in detached shape, of all the public buildings necessary for the State officers and archives, to be provided for out-lay, should the contract be let in the neighborhood of New Orleans. The thoroughfares and streets of a great city are unsuited for such purposes.

It is scarcely required that I should dwell upon the urgency of an immediate and perfect reorganization of the militia of the State. This cannot with safety be deferred. Law and order compatible with the reconstruction policy of the Government to maintain armies in the Southern for the purposes of police. The organization of our State, which will be completely accomplished on the admission of our delegations to Congress, will, without question, be speedily followed by the abolition of martial law within the State, and the withdrawal of all troops not required for garrison or fort purposes. That this may not happen before a State force can supply its place, you will, I am sure, fully guard.

I have endeavored without success to procure the transfer of the banks of New Orleans, now under military liquidation from the control of the commander of this department to the civil power. The banks thus unconstitutionally dissolved are the Bank of Louisiana, State Bank, Mechanics', Union, Crescent City, and Bank of New Orleans. Why the military usurped the authority to take possession of these banks and regulate their administration, any more than the Banks for their control, retention of them, I have never been able to know or understand. As they stand in the relation to their creditors of insolvent institutions, I especially refer to them, so that you may take such action to have them administered in accordance with law and the just rights of all concerned, as circumstances will warrant.

The present condition of the New Orleans and Jackson and New Orleans and Opelousas Railroads demands immediate attention. The former road was, unexpectedly to me, handed over by the military authority to the administration of a few men, who had conducted it after some fashion. They refuse to surrender its affairs from the reorganization of this city by the business forces until the relinquishment of the road by the commanding General. Acting upon the suggestions of President Johnson, who considered it should be a matter pertaining to the delivery of the roads to the control of loyal directors chosen by the stockholders, the Mayor of New Orleans called for new elections by the stockholders of each company. His call was fully responded to, and directors of the highest responsibility and reliability were chosen. The old directors of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, fearing its accountability, or unwilling to relinquish their places, resisted the demand for a surrender of the control of the corporation and its affairs, and appealed to the laws to sustain them. They held possession and give no account of their stewardship.

The large interest of the State in both of these important enterprise made it incumbent upon me to sustain the action of the Mayor of New Orleans in his efforts to have their true present state exposed for public information.

The New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad is still held and run by the military, who decline to relinquish it to its stockholders unless the Board of Directors release the Government from all reclamations on account of the enormous sums received by its officers since the road has been in their hands.

Donations of land made by Congress to the Opelousas road are likely to lapse from a failure of condition, if not attended to. Your early attention to the road and all connected with them is much demanded.

Various public works, of greater or less importance, as well as the reparation of the levees, will have to be undertaken by the State. In connection with them, the creation of a Board of Public Works, or the adoption of some other way for planning and supervising them, will be requisite. Experience will be a safe guide as to which plan, then of a Board or of a Chief Engineer, is more preferable.

No other legislative bodies that have ever before been convened in this State have been charged with the consideration of legislation so far-reaching as many, various and momentous subjects. Upon their enlightened, just and prompt settlement, everything affecting the well-being, happiness and prosperity of the people and State depends. Procrastination is ruin; postponement is death.

The faithful citizen, called by an all-wise and omnipotent Providence to administer this powerful Government, watches with affectionate solicitude your proceedings. He lays great stress upon the course of Louisiana; is anxious she should take her true place in the Republic; has manifested by numerous kindnesses of manner and note his warm sympathy with us, and will be slow to believe that we will ever disappoint him. The people have already given him assurance of their true appreciation of his magnanimity. I invite you to unite with the Executive authority of the State in fresh evidence of similar character, so that the nation and the world may know that Louisiana is determined to stand or fall with Andrew Johnson and his policy of reconstructing this Government.

Many minor matters deserving consideration, I have omitted all reference to, having full faith that your zeal, sensibility and earnest desire will be given to every thing requiring attention.

Commending the State and all interests of your enlightened keeping, I invoke, with humility, the blessing of Almighty God for the Commonwealth, its servants, and the sovereign people.

J. MADISON WELLS.

Washington, November 28—There are good reasons for believing that Secretary McCulloch will recommend a digging fund of the Southern states, with a view to the Wheelwright of geographic, which may cause the resuscitation of National Bank circulation.

BY TELEGRAPH

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The President and Mr. Colfax's Speech

AN ARMY REFORM BOARD ORGANIZED.

AN ALABAMA GERMAN IMMIGRANT SCHEME.

GEN. GRANT IS RICHMOND—HE IS FOR EXPELLING MAXIMILIAN, AND FOR WAR WITH FRANCE IF NECESSARY.

Gen. Sickles in South Carolina—Colored Convention in Charleston—Memorial of Regrets To Work For Former Masters.

COMMERCIAL AND MARINE ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 29—It is reported the President pronounces the statement that he had expressed dissatisfaction with Colfax's speech unfounded.

The question of the seizure of French tobacco in Richmond is under investigation.

A civil trial for Mr. Davis appears probable at an early day.

Capt. Wales, late jailor of the Old Capitol prison, is on trial for furnishing Wirz and Strobo with refreshments, playing cards, &c.

An Army Reform Board has been organized by order of the President, consisting of Generals Hancock, Meade, Hooker, Colonel Simpson and Major Emory to post-digest systematic at Fulton's plan and report on all applications for retirement from the regular service.

Mr. Weissenborn of Berean is informed that certain persons in Mobile are agitating to furnish German emigrants just landed for lower wages than a larger one can be upon and this scheme meets with the approbation of planters. Meetings of white and colored laborers around Mobile protest against this, and not the Bureau is interfere.

The War Department has issued an order countering the damage of General de Beauvoir, of the Engineer corps, requiring that the corps to wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

The report of the Fourth Auditor bears favorable testimony to the efficiency of lady clerks under its supervision.

New York, Nov. 30.—The *Herald* says General Grant was heartily received in Richmond by the military authorities. While there he expressed his opinion emphatically that the action of Maximilian is the pretended throne of Mexico is a part of the late war, and his immediate expulsion about it be a part of its history. Prudence did not act our cause, said Gen. Grant, to establish a throne to Mexico, and we should not consult her to re-establishing the Republic. Foreign powers rights to interfere, but it the world involve herself in a war with us, now is the time to have it while our army and navy are organized before our resources are exhausted.

The *Herald* further says that the assumption to the command of the Department of South Carolina of General Sickles has created considerable excitement, taking the people by surprise who were inclined to think it indicated the disposition of the President at their short continuance in the work of reconstruction, and the purpose on the part of the Government to re-establish martial law and call another session of the Reconstruction Convention. Both are now removed the department headquarters to Charleston, Ex-Gov. Aiken has been elected to Congress from the second district of South Carolina.

A Convention of colored people has been held in Charleston, the ability and decorum of which characterized the proceedings. They disavowed any insurrectionary designs, or enmity towards former masters. Over twelve hundred persons left Charleston on the 21st to return to the employment of their former masters on the islands. They were very jovial at the return to their old homes.

Pittsburg, November 28—The Olive Branch passed down at 11 A. M., the St. John at 2 P. M., the Magnolia at 5 P. M., and the Fashion at 6 P. M.

The Bluegrass Carroll passed up at 3 P. M.

The river is falling.

Southwest Pass, November 29—Arrived the Star, from Turk's Island, with a cargo of salt.

The ships Wabash, Selma and Republic are here doing nothing.

Wind West—light.

The steamship Morning Star is still on the Bar.

There is nothing else in sight.

New York, November 29—The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool the 17th and Queenstown the 18th, has arrived.

Cotton, November 17—The sales to day of Cotton comprised 10,000 bales at an advance of ¼ to ⅛d.

New York, Nov 29—A Washington special says the Secretary of the Treasury has endorsed the recommendation of the Comptroller to revive the Currency Bureau to New York and increase the capital of National Banks fifty millions.

New York, Nov. 29.—The Nova Scotian brings the following additional news of European intelligence.

The London *Post* criticing Sir Morton Peto's speech at Bristol says there can be no difficulty in the way of settling the problem concerning the Alabama, it having no difficulty conditions but what are caused by false pride and inexcusable pugnacity.

The *Prince* denies the intended territorial modifications attributed to the Emperor, and says he has no desire to construct a map of Europe.

La Patrie says Spain probably will accept the mediation of a third power in the Chilian affair.

It is reported that Austria is about to reduce its Venetian army. It is decided that the Austrian Constitution was suspended by the Reichsrath. Efforts only to modify it and make it more conducive to the welfare of the entire powers.

The position of Spain is said to be in a most triumphant condition.

Independence has insisted upon the French giving up its heavy and resigning all their rights. The Representative of France refused and left the country.

New York, Nov. 29—It is denied that Gen. Sickles intends to go to Florida.

The Opelousas authorities have ceased their search for the body of Mr. Preston King.

Portland, Maine, Nov. 29—Gen. Miles has ordered all vessels from foreign ports to anchor at Quarantine for examination.

Legislature.

Fifth Day—November 28th, 1865.

Senate—This body came to order at the usual hour. The Hon. Y. Barthe, President, in the chair, and 23 members present.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Elam, D Ryan, of Ecatoulla, Bossier and Claiborne was sworn in as Senator. The gentlemen, before taking his seat loudly complained his late arrival, which was occasioned by the sheet notice of the Governor calling the Convention, and protested on behalf of his constituents and the northern parishes against such sheet notice, as communication with Claiborne and other northern parishes under the most favorable circumstances could not be effected under five days, and consequently he only arrived at 5 o'clock.

The Committee on Improvements reported progress.

Mr. Keiser called up his resolution for the appointment of joint committee to report by bill or otherwise in order to frame laws for the protection of the social relations of the freedmen and to make their labor available for the development of the vast agricultural resources of the State. Mr. Hahn was opposed to special legislation for any class of persons, particularly when the intent of such legislation might be misconstrued and cause jealousy and a feeling as if a kind of serfdom was to be kept up.

Mr. Penn was opposed to anything like legislation until a new convention was called to frame a constitution acceptable to the people of the State of Louisiana.

Senator Morgan, from Claiborne, was opposed to any further acts which might tend to appeal to a modification of the Constitution of 1864.

Mr. Holden moved to lay the resolution for the appointment of such a committee on the table, which motion was seconded and carried. The question was then put, and the motion was lost, and the resolution was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution was introduced by the committee to go into joint session to elect a printer at 9 1/2 o'clock.

The President appointed the members of the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Hundley introduced three bills which met the opposition of Mr. Egan, who was emphatically opposed to any further action to legislate upon the question of "Secession" or "the Convention" be disposed of. Mr. Holden was of the same opinion, and therefore seconded the opposition to every bill offered.

Mr. Egan considered this he does not feel bound by oppose the bills, but that he from principle resists any legislation before disposing of the Convention question.

Mr. Penn supported that position and moved to adjourn until the election of a printer.—Carried. Adjourned.

After the joint assembling of the Senate, several bills were introduced and referred to be printed, after a vigorous, but courteous opposition to their introduction by Mr. Egan, who revelated in his policy on the grounds before mentioned. After upon further discussion Mr. Hahn from that if not action had been received from the House relative to the time of electing the printer. The Chair informed the Senate that no answer had been received.

Sundry bills introduced were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Egan gave notice that he should introduce a bill relative to federal relations, and a substitute to Mr. Penn's bill, calling a Convention.

The Senate then adjourned to Thursday, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at 11 A. M., pursuant to adjournment, 60 members present.

Messrs. Hood and J. A. Powell, are sending their credentials as members from Claiborne parish, they were admitted to seats.

The House went into an election for warrant clerk, which resulted in the choice of Mr. J. P. Smith, the vote standing: Smith 67, M. D. Hubbard 30, James Wright 1.

On motion of Mr. Shem the clerk was directed to notify the Senate that the House was organized.

The resolution from the Senate for the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the house, and their preparedness to receive any communication he might have to make, was concurred in and Messrs. Boyer, Voorhies, Sutto, Dullinne and Ingraham were appointed to the committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Puget submitted a resolution that the two Houses meet in joint session at 12 o'clock to-day and elect a printer to the House 12 gentlemen to represent the State. Laid on the table.

Mr. Delahoussaye offered a resolution for a joint session (time not specified) to elect a printer, which was adopted. Mr. Hahn, the gentleman referred to the Chair, and Messrs. Voorhies and Sutto were appointed.

The Speaker was authorized to select clerks boys as necessary, and a postmaster for the House.

Mr. Halsey, from the Special Committee appointed to report rules for the government of the House, reported the rules of the House of 1860, with amendments increasing the number of members on lists of the standing committees. The report was adopted.

Mr. Ivers offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a joint committee to endeavor to report the state of the buildings and the survey of Barracks and Commons and Dryden hall Orleans course, which have been appropriated by the military for the use of the Legislature, and which are now used as a negro school house. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Walker presented resolutions providing for the appointment of a joint committee to prepare a code of laws relative to the freedmen, made special reference and contracts as to labor, Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bernard gave notice of his intention to introduce resolutions providing for the abolition of parish officers throughout the State.

Mr. McConnell presented a preamble and resolution, declaring that the late election was equivalent of the will of the people to be away with the Constitution of 1864, and requesting the Governor to issue his proclamation ordering an election for a Convention to frame a Constitution in lieu of the same forthwith, as to the direction proper to be made of the resolutions, it will be determined to lay them over until the Governor's message shall have been received.

Mr. Beaman offered a bill providing for a State Convention to frame a Constitution, and restricting the action of the Convention to the Constitution of 1852 as a basis, and to changes relating to the mode of electing the Judiciary and those made necessary by reason of the altered status of the negro, resulting from the war. The bill was read the first time and laid over under the rules.

Mr. Ivers, by having sent a bill to the Clerk notifying him that, as Senator for Ste. Ste. Pub, had resigned the *Times Dubois* from the official gazette, Mr. Fenner offered a resolution instructing the Clerk not to recognize Mr. Fish as Senator from Ste. Pub, and pay no attention to his notification.

Mr. Rentz thought the House should be careful in acting on this subject, as the question involved grave legal considerations as to the validity of the Constitution of 1864, and the status of officers created by the Legislature of 1864, under that Constitution.

Mr. Delahoussaye thought the proper course to pursue was to leave Mr. Fish and his document to be treated as they may, by the whole subject on the table, which matter provoked brilliant debate.

The House then took a recess of half an hour to wait for the Governor's message, which, upon the expiration of the recess was received and read.

On motion of Mr. Lagrange, 1000 copies in English and 500 in French were ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage by that body of a resolution inviting a joint session for the Speaker of printer, and also of a resolution for a joint committee to draw up a code of laws relative to the freedmen.

On motion of Mr. Shem the message was referred, each part to the appropriate standing Committee.

The resolution from the Senate providing for the election of Senate printer was then taken up. In invoking the House of Representatives, Mr. Puget moved to amend by striking out the clause "Resolved, that the House of Representatives do hereby concur in the action of the Senate in the matter of the printer." Lost.

Mr. Delahoussaye thought the proper course to pursue was to leave Mr. Fish and his document to be treated as they may, by the whole subject on the table, which motion prevailed, without