THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 78 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 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	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12	$22	$28	$40	$75
Two	22	38	52	80	135
Three	30	50	72	110	175
Four	38	67	92	140	225
Five	46	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
Column	85	150	200	360	550
Column	95	165	220	410	650
Column	105	175	235	430	800
Column	120	185	240	450	750
Column	125	190	250	480	1,000

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to occupy not less than two-thirds the above rates.

Semi-Weekly Advertisements each square, $1 per month.

Tri-Weekly Advertisements having the run of the paper, without restriction, $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion 75 cents per square.

Quarter Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $5 per square.

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

Irregular advertising, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such deduction from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.

Special notices, that in no case shall exceed six per cent.

Business Notices of Advertisements, per line, each insertion, except auctioneers, who are to be allowed the same discount on Business as on Advertisements.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Contracts 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.

☞ Copies of the Bee can alway be found at Mr. Augusta Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Bienville street, between Union and Perdido.

Louisiana has elected for admission into Congress two gentlemen who are closely related to high officers connected with the Federal Government. Mr. Randell Hunt, who having married a daughter of Judge McLean, of Ohio, is brother in law to Chief Justice Chase, and ex-Governor Wickliffe, who occupies the same relation to Judge Advocate General Holt. Mr Hunt will start in a few days for Washington, and we understand he entertains strong hopes of ultimate admission to his seat in the United States Senate.

The towboat Selma arrived from the Bar at Southwest Pass yesterday morning, with 1200 barrels flour, 40 do molasses, 27 do and 4 bags cotton, 38 bales cotton, 17 do wool and 1 barrel oranges from the steamship Minnetonka. From Pilot Adams, of the Minnetonka, we learn that there has been no change in the position of the ship, and that it is probable that she will be raised, as soon as relieved of her cargo. The schooner Pickey was alongside lightering her, when the Selma left.

Negro Suffrage in Summer's Programme.

Negro suffrage is not specified in so many words in Mr. Sumner's resolution; prescribing conditions precedent to the readmission of the Southern States. This is owing, doubtless, to a desire to avoid alarming the more conservative Republicans, who may dislike the idea of an open issue with the President. The principle of negro suffrage is, however, unquestionably included in general phraseology among the conditions, the second of which reads:

"The complete suppression of all obstructive proceedings, and the complete enfranchisement of all success, so that there shall be no denial of rights on account of color or race, but justice shall be impartial, and all shall be equal before the law."

There can be no doubt that, in Mr. Sumner's contemplation, "complete enfranchisement of all citizens" means political equality for freedmen, and that denial of such equality would be "denial of rights on account of color or race." The same significant geography is worked into his proposed oath to maintain a republican form of government, in which oath the jurer is made to say that he "will always discountenance and resist any laws making any distinctions of color or race." Should either this oath, or the resolution with the above condition in it, be adopted by the two Houses, the purpose of Congress to impose negro suffrage on the South could hardly be questioned. Having done this, the Southern States, if restored, would be kicked into the Union with that condition fastened on them by unfriendly hands.

The Southern States, we say, would, in the case supposed, be kicked into the Union, for it is foreign to the intention of the Sumner-Stevens programme that they shall do anything willingly and in the hope of improving their condition. Those who are now exclusionists while the South is seeking to better her condition by entering the Union, will be admissionists as soon as they shall have prepared for the South a restored Union which will be a banquet of bitterness and humiliation. The same men who are now opposed to any other Union before the war, and during the war, and will not consent to any other after the war. It is not now certain that they would be willing to admit the excluded States, even if those States should present themselves with negro suffrage in the right hand and a prayer for admission in the left. As they formerly agitated with such effect to drive those States out of the Union not simply because the negro was a slave, they do not now oppose the return of the same States simply because the negro is not a voter.

Political power, power to establish their dogmas without dispute, power to rule absolutely over whites and blacks in the South, and to be the supreme influence in the administration of National authority, this is the object that inspires their present enhanced and agitations in regard to Southern readmission. If they gain full control of this Congress, with the door open, by the Constitutional amendment just adopted, to unlimited Congressional legislation on the status of the negro in the several States, or if they establish, in spite of Gov. Banks' opposition, Sumner's "State suicide" doctrine, and proceed than to reconstruct the excluded States out of Territorial elements, we don't then see how much value they set upon negro suffrage *per se*. It is for that that they object to the present State organization in the South, they can not consistently delay a moment to decree the desired electoral feature, and immediately admit the States from which negro disfranchisement has been removed. We shall soon see in the fate of the proposition of Sumner, Wilson and the two Houses, whether we are likely to have such a test of Radical Republican consistency.

The Futility of Constitution-Making Under Military Rule.

In Wednesday's proceedings of the House, Mr. H. A. Dixon, of Claiborne parish, who was prevented by indisposition from speaking on the proposition to postpone the call of a Convention, was permitted to have his views on that question spread on the journal. In those views Mr. Dixon ably exhibits the stultified position in which the Legislature would place itself by consenting to the calling of the Convention of 1864 under which it exists and sets. He concludes with some striking remarks on the futility of Constitution making under military rule—thus:

I would remark, finally, that we cannot too carefully bear in mind that we are still under military rule. The President has unmercifully chosen to mitigate this rule until, in our general affairs, it has almost ceased to be felt, and to concede a wide a field to the functions of the civil government, of which Gov. Wells is the head, as to make it appear almost as if we were living once more under civil authority and sanction. But military rule is still present as a potential fact, not the less when it was conceded in the person of Gen Sickles or General Banks. The natural corpus is the same still un-pealed, until action of this State be still restricted to whatever limitations the military authority may at any moment impose. Any Convention we may call, must be subject to such similar restrictions. It could not have continued operation without consent of authority residing at Washington. Any Constitution which we can now frame, be it never so much approved in Washington; and, since we already have such a Constitution, let us make the most of it. Instead of vain supplementary and fruitless vexation on the occasion of a Convention, we would do much more for the credit of our wisdom and patriotism, we would much better serve the interest of the State, we would earn a much stronger title to the approbation of our constituents, by assiduously devoting whatever abilities we possess to practical discussion of immediate urgency, and productive of substantial benefit alike to the present and the future.

The Taste Often Dis—Long before the system loses its genital vigor, this should not be so. To prevent this agonies of excoriate nos Fragrant Sozodont. It brings the dental bone alive, the enamel specious, the gums rosy and elastic, the breath pure and the mouth clean.

Addressing Out the Judges.—There was considerable fetter about the Courts yesterday in consequence of a rumor that a motion of the Legislature had been held the night before on the subject of removing incumbent Judges by address, and that a majority for the measure was shown. The following is the section of the Constitution under which it is proposed to proceed:

Art. 77. The Judges of all Courts shall be liable to impeachment; but for any removable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them, on the address of a majority of the two houses elected to each House of the General Assembly. In every such case, the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated at length in the addresses, and notice be given to the person sought to be removed.

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Office, 78 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,644.

Relief to Debtors and Protection to Creditors.

From time to time the world is told of some eccentric mechanic brooding over perpetual motion. Very much akin to the mechanical ingenuity that has never despaired of solving that problem is the legislative ingenuity which still hopes to frame "easy laws" that will relieve debtors, protect the rights and interests of creditors, and not militate against the constitutional guarantee of the inviolacy of the obligation of contracts. For the last twenty-five or thirty years, in the State of Mississippi, all sorts of contrivances looking to that end have been resorted to, and none of them, when put to judicial test, would "hold water." They were so pervicious that a lawyer did not need a Philadelphia graduation to go right through them at almost any point. The legal profession in that State and in this have at last generally agreed that no law which imports an extraordinary delay of proceedings towards judgment, or of execution after judgment, or a material change of remedy in any respect, can escape condition local objection on the ground of having an *ex post facto* effect and impairing the obligation of contracts. But at the same time, it is admitted by the intelligent and considerate of all classes that in certain circumstances it would be both just and wholesome as regards all interests those of debtors whom forced sales will ruin, and those of creditors who by forced sales will fail to satisfy—if there could be devised some system under which there would be forbearance to press claims on one side, and such respite as would afford opportunity for recuperation on the other.

In previous allusions to the embarrassed condition of planters, from very obvious causes connected with the late war, we expressed the hope that some Legislative means might be found to save them from precipate and ruinous legal pressure. But we also urged the importance, meanwhile, of voluntary arrangements among the creditors of the same debtors, and between themselves and those debtors, by which reasonable relief would be secured to the latter without detriment to the legal securities or equitable claims of the former. We are glad to learn that a policy of the kind has been largely pursued in this city. Among special modes suggested of accommodating existing debtors and creditors, staving off a legal collapse, and paving the way to pecuniary restoration, we have seen nothing which has struck us as more simple and practical, and more conducive to satisfactory results, than the following, which occurs in a communication in yesterday evening's *Times* from Mr. A. A. Howell:

The factor having a large claim against the planter, secured by mortgage, and probably also by judgments, cannot make further advances, while at the same time he knows that eliminate the only hope he has of securing his money is in the ability of the planter to work his estate.

Now, capitalists are willing to make the necessary advances upon receiving proper security—namely, a bond by which the planter should bind himself to consign his crops to satisfy the lender, and another bond from the mortgagee or judgment creditor, binding him to keep his claim in abeyance, or in other words that the capitalist should have the first lien on the crop, to the amount advanced over all other claims. Arrangements similar to this have recently been made in this city to the mutual satisfaction of all parties interested, for while they open the way to a wise and beneficial investment of capital and give the planter a new start, they afford the best security that can be only prospective to the bank and the factor of receiving their claims. There is little doubt that arrangements of the nature referred to would prove much more effectual in producing an intimate agreement by planters of all shades of opinion, than any "stay law" that could be enacted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special by Telegraph to the N. O. Times.

The President's Policy Gaining Ground—Gen. Banks Opposed to the State Suicide Amendment Scheme.

Washington, Dec 12.—The prospects for the admission of the Tennessee members are excellent in the Senatorial caucus.

The President's policy is gaining ground.

Banks declared himself opposed to the State suicide doctrine.

Judge Warmoth will soon publish a pamphlet showing the political antecedents of the present State government of Louisiana in connection with the rebellion.

The Labor Question.

The State Senate on Wednesday passed four bills relative to labor, reported by the Select Joint Committee of both Houses, of which Hon. Duncan F. Kenner is Chairman. The importance of the subject is such as to justify the publication of the text of these bills, which, there is little doubt, will be adopted, with no material modification by the other House, and become laws under the signature of the Governor:

An Act to provide for and regulate Labor Contracts for Agricultural Persons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that all persons engaged as laborers in agricultural pursuits shall be required, during the first ten days of the month of January of each year, to make contracts for the ensuing year, or for the year next ensuing the termination of their present contract. All contracts for labor for agricultural purposes shall be made in writing, signed by the employer, and shall be made in the presence of a Justice of the Peace and two disinterested witnesses, in whose presence the contract shall be read to the laborers, and, when assented to and signed by the latter, shall be considered as binding for the time mentioned therein.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That every laborer shall have full and perfect liberty to chose his employer, but when once chosen, he shall not be allowed to leave the place of employment until the full fulfilment of his contract, unless by the consent of his employer, or, on account of harsh treatment, or breach of contract on the part of his employer, or if they do so leave, without cause or permission, they shall forfeit all wages earned to the time of abandonment for the last year.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted &c., That the labor contract provided for above shall be deposited with the Recorder of the Parish in which the plantation is situated, and in which the force and effect of an authentic act, and be conclusive evidence of the interest of the parties therein; but all laborers leaving before the parties shall be decided before a Justice of the Peace of the District or Ward in which the parties reside, and said Justice of the Peace shall be authorized to enforce these labor contracts.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That all labor contracts shall be made with the heads of families, and that the laborers shall be paid to the members of the family, able to work, and shall be binding on all women of said families.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That wages due under this act shall be a first lien and claim or first privilege upon the crops, not more than one-half of which shall be removed from the plantation until full payment is made for said wages.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, &c., That one-half of the wages agreed upon shall be paid at such stated periods as may be determined upon by the parties, but it shall be lawful for the employer to retain the other moiety until the completion of the contract.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, &c., That all employers failing to comply with their contracts shall, upon conviction, be fined an amount double that due the laborer, to be paid to the laborer, and any inhumanity, cruelty, or neglect of duty on the part of the employer, shall be summarily punished by fines within the discretion of the Court, to be paid to the injured party: Provided, that this shall not be so construed as to relieve any penalty now inflicted by law for like offenses.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, &c., That in case of sickness of the laborer, wages for the time lost shall be deducted, and, if such sickness is feigned for purposes of idleness, and, also, on refusal to work according to contract, double the amount of wages shall be deducted for the time lost, and also where rations have been furnished, and should the refusal to work continue beyond three days, the offender shall be reported to a Justice of the Peace, and shall be forced to labor on roads, levee, and other public works, without pay, until the offender consents to return to his labor.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c. That, when in health, the laborer shall work ten hours during the day in summer, and nine hours during the day in winter, unless otherwise stipulated in the labor contract; he shall obey all proper orders of his employer, he shall not take proper care of his work mules, stock, stock; also, of all agricultural implements; and employers shall have the right to make a reasonable deduction from the daily wages for injuries done to animals or agricultural implements committed to his care, or for bad or careless work, or for time lost, when not allowed. Failing to obey reasonable orders, neglect of duty, and leaving home Without permission, will be deemed disobedience; impudence, swearing, or insolence language to or in the presence of the employers, his family, or agent, or quarreling and fighting with one another shall be deemed misdemeanors, and for disobedience a fine of one dollar shall be imposed on and paid by the offender. For all lost time from work hours, loss in cash of stock-tax, the laborer shall be fined twenty-five cents per hour. For all absence from home without leave will be fined at the rate of two dollars per day. Laborers will not be required to labor on the Sabbath, unless by special contract. For all thefts of the laborer from the employer of agricultural products, hogs, sheep, poultry, or any other property of the employer, or willful destruction of property or injury, the laborer shall pay the employer double the amount of the value of the property stolen, destroyed, or injured, or he shall be fined to the amount of the value of the property stolen, destroyed, or injured, and be placed in the custody of the employer and the other half to be placed in the general fund provided for in this contract. No live stock shall be allowed to laborers without the permission of the employer. Planters shall not receive visitors during work hours. All difficulties arising between the employers and laborers, under this contract, shall be settled by the former if not satisfactory to the laborers, an appeal may be had to the nearest Justice of the Peace and two freeholders, citizens, one of said laborers to be named by the employer and the other by the laborer; and all fines imposed and collected under this section shall be deducted from wages due, and shall be placed in a common fund, to be divided among the other laborers employed on the plantation, except as provided for above.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, &c., That for every misdemeanor on the part of the laborer, such as insubordination, habitual idleness, frequent acts of violation of his contract, or the laws of the State, he may be dismissed by his employer; nevertheless, the laborer shall have the right to resist his dismissal and to a redress of his wrongs by an appeal to a Justice of the Peace and two freeholders, citizens of the Parish.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, &c., That all laws contrary to or conflicting with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, &c., That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, &c., That the provisions of this Act shall apply only to laborers engaged in agriculture, and the trades necessary thereto when carried on plantations.

An Act to punish, in certain cases, the Employers of Laborers or Apprentices.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That hereafter any person who shall employ any laborer or apprentice who is already under contract for service for any period of time, to any other person, and before such time of service shall have expired, so as to deprive such first employer of the services of such laborer or apprentice, shall be deemed and held guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, before any competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten or more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense, or imprisonment in the Parish Jail for a period not exceeding thirty days—at the discretion of the Court—and shall be liable for damages to the party injured.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That any person who shall discharge from his employment any laborer or apprentice during the term of service agreed upon between such employer and such laborer or apprentice, or, at the expiration of such term of service, shall, upon the request of said laborer or apprentice, give to him or her a written certificate of such discharge, and, upon refusal so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Judges of this State to give this Act especially in charge to the Grand Juries at each Jury term of their respective Courts.

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Cotton Cultivation by White Men.

We read the following in a recent number of the Boston *Courier*:

We have seen a letter from an officer of the navy, who has been on the coasts of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, who says that there is a considerable portion of cotton growing there, but it is mostly under the care of white men. Most of the Northern men who went into the cultivation have given up negroes, and are employing white labor, and if they do so leave, without cause or permission, they shall forfeit all wages earned to the time of abandonment for the last year.

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Alabama Freedmen's Protection Bill.

The following bill passed both Houses of the Alabama Legislature on the 6th instant:

A bill to be entitled "an act to protect the freedmen of the State of Alabama."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That any white or free person of color or corporation who rents a house, or otherwise lets to free persons of color, any tenement or land, or permits them to remain in such tenement, or on such land, for any length of time without a contract, shall be responsible for the necessary food, clothing, medical attention, medicines, and for all taxes that may be imposed or laid by law on such free persons of color during the time they remain in such tenement or tenements, or on such land.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any owner, or landlord, or corporation shall fail to furnish such necessary food, clothing, medical attention, medicines, and pay the taxes required by the first section of this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to indictment, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars in each case, at the discretion of the Jury trying the case.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That, on the failure of the owner, or landlord, or corporation residing beyond the limits of the county in which such tenement or land is situated, to furnish such food, clothing, medicines, medical attention, and taxes, any person who furnishes the same, may recover the value thereof of such owner or landlord, or corporation, in any court having jurisdiction; and if he, or they, furnishing such food, clothing, medicines, medical attention, or taxes, shall exist on such tenement or lands which may be entered by assessment or in any manner provided by law, by the owner, landlord, or corporation the same; provided, that the person so furnishing such food, clothing, medicines, medical attention, and taxes, shall file a statement in writing, to furnish the same, by owner [illegible] to the owner of the land or property in which said furnishing is made, and the force and effect of an authentic act, and be conclusive evidence of the interest of the parties therein; but all laborers leaving before the parties shall be decided before a Justice of the Peace of the District or Ward in which the parties reside, and said Justice of the Peace shall be authorized to enforce these labor contracts.

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Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, &c., That one-half of the wages agreed upon shall be paid at such stated periods as may be determined upon by the parties, but it shall be lawful for the employer to retain the other moiety until the completion of the contract.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, &c., That all employers failing to comply with their contracts shall, upon conviction, be fined an amount double that due the laborer, to be paid to the laborer, and any inhumanity, cruelty, or neglect of duty on the part of the employer, shall be summarily punished by fines within the discretion of the Court, to be paid to the injured party: Provided, that this shall not be so construed as to relieve any penalty now inflicted by law for like offenses.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, &c., That in case of sickness of the laborer, wages for the time lost shall be deducted, and, if such sickness is feigned for purposes of idleness, and, also, on refusal to work according to contract, double the amount of wages shall be deducted for the time lost, and also where rations have been furnished, and should the refusal to work continue beyond three days, the offender shall be reported to a Justice of the Peace, and shall be forced to labor on roads, levee, and other public works, without pay, until the offender consents to return to his labor.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c. That, when in health, the laborer shall work ten hours during the day in summer, and nine hours during the day in winter, unless otherwise stipulated in the labor contract; he shall obey all proper orders of his employer, he shall not take proper care of his work mules, stock, stock; also, of all agricultural implements; and employers shall have the right to make a reasonable deduction from the daily wages for injuries done to animals or agricultural implements committed to his care, or for bad or careless work, or for time lost, when not allowed. Failing to obey reasonable orders, neglect of duty, and leaving home Without permission, will be deemed disobedience; impudence, swearing, or insolence language to or in the presence of the employers, his family, or agent, or quarreling and fighting with one another shall be deemed misdemeanors, and for disobedience a fine of one dollar shall be imposed on and paid by the offender. For all lost time from work hours, loss in cash of stock-tax, the laborer shall be fined twenty-five cents per hour. For all absence from home without leave will be fined at the rate of two dollars per day. Laborers will not be required to labor on the Sabbath, unless by special contract. For all thefts of the laborer from the employer of agricultural products, hogs, sheep, poultry, or any other property of the employer, or willful destruction of property or injury, the laborer shall pay the employer double the amount of the value of the property stolen, destroyed, or injured, or he shall be fined to the amount of the value of the property stolen, destroyed, or injured, and be placed in the custody of the employer and the other half to be placed in the general fund provided for in this contract. No live stock shall be allowed to laborers without the permission of the employer. Planters shall not receive visitors during work hours. All difficulties arising between the employers and laborers, under this contract, shall be settled by the former if not satisfactory to the laborers, an appeal may be had to the nearest Justice of the Peace and two freeholders, citizens, one of said laborers to be named by the employer and the other by the laborer; and all fines imposed and collected under this section shall be deducted from wages due, and shall be placed in a common fund, to be divided among the other laborers employed on the plantation, except as provided for above.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, &c., That for every misdemeanor on the part of the laborer, such as insubordination, habitual idleness, frequent acts of violation of his contract, or the laws of the State, he may be dismissed by his employer; nevertheless, the laborer shall have the right to resist his dismissal and to a redress of his wrongs by an appeal to a Justice of the Peace and two freeholders, citizens of the Parish.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, &c., That all laws contrary to or conflicting with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, &c., That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, &c., That the provisions of this Act shall apply only to laborers engaged in agriculture, and the trades necessary thereto when carried on plantations.

An Act to punish, in certain cases, the Employers of Laborers or Apprentices.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That hereafter any person who shall employ any laborer or apprentice who is already under contract for service for any period of time, to any other person, and before such time of service shall have expired, so as to deprive such first employer of the services of such laborer or apprentice, shall be deemed and held guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, before any competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten or more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense, or imprisonment in the Parish Jail for a period not exceeding thirty days—at the discretion of the Court—and shall be liable for damages to the party injured.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That any person who shall discharge from his employment any laborer or apprentice during the term of service agreed upon between such employer and such laborer or apprentice, or, at the expiration of such term of service, shall, upon the request of said laborer or apprentice, give to him or her a written certificate of such discharge, and, upon refusal so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Judges of this State to give this Act especially in charge to the Grand Juries at each Jury term of their respective Courts.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That all laws, or parts of laws, conflicting with this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed; and that this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Cotton Cultivation by White Men.

We read the following in a recent number of the Boston *Courier*:

We have seen a letter from an officer of the navy, who has been on the coasts of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, who says that there is a considerable portion of cotton growing there, but it is mostly under the care of white men. Most of the Northern men who went into the cultivation have given up negroes, and are employing white labor, and if they do so leave, without cause or permission, they shall forfeit all wages earned to the time of abandonment for the last year.

Louisiana Legislature.

Seventeenth Day—December 14, 1865.

Senate—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, M., Lieut. Governor Voorhies in the chair. A quorum present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. S. Hodges.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Foote presented a petition of Mr. Sadet for the payment of $500, back pay, due him as Secretary to the Board of Currency and Banks and Banking.

Senator Bell introduced a joint resolution for the payment of the sum of $3000 to J. W. Barbee, for survey of levees by order of his Excellency the Governor, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The rules to remove the judges, and to prevent trespasses came up in order but were passed over.

An act to amend the 121st section of the Vagrant laws of the State was passed, under the suspension of the rules. The section, as re-enacted, orders that any person convicted of being a vagrant, within the meaning of the law, set out to the Parish prison for 90 days, there they will be out of the vampire's way.

Adolphe Plessie, for stealing the watch of a friend who asked him to take a drink, was committed to the care of the keeper of the Parish Prison for 10 days.

First District Court—Judge E. Abell—Hole presiding.—Cases entered in the case of the State versus Michael Sweeney, charged with larceny.

Robert Carroll charged with larceny of a watch valued at $7, was put on trial and acquitted.

Colored Scott was tried on a charge of assault and battery upon the person of Cesar Edwards, on the 5th November inst. The jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

In the case of the State's servor Oliver Smith, colored, charged with breach of trust and embezzlement, after due consideration, the jury rendered their verdict as guilty of larceny, setting aside that of embezzlement.

John and Charles Claylose, charged with assault and battery were acquitted.

Information were filed against the following parties:

Catherine Hammee, Richard Jourdan, Adam Navare, Alfred Jones, James Thompson, alias Daniel; George Jones, alias Bank; John Clinton and John Bell, charged with larceny; and John Burns and T. W. Cook, charged with assault and battery.

The Grand Jury adjourned till Saturday morning at 10 o'clock A. M.

Recorder Campbell's Court—Johnny Powers, for disturbing the peace and assaulting the officer in the discharge of his duty and also carrying a concealed weapon, was fined $50.

Mrs. Hughey, who resided on Levee street, was charged by Prudence Hawkins with bigamy. Both parties were bound over in the sum of $500 each to appear before the next Criminal Court.

Provost Court—Judge Bonadue.—All the cases fixed for trial this day in the Provost Court, were continued.

The Cotton Crop of 1865.—The Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the crops for 1865, in bales, as follows:

Texas, 115,822 bales; yrs, 19,543,000 bushels; barley, 14,491,280 bushels; oats, 622,955 bushels; corn, 701,427,853 bushels; buckwheat, 18,391,019 bushels; potatoes, 101,622,955 bushels; tobacco, 185,316,953 pounds.

He says:

The wheat crop is very deficient in quality. The August report estimated the deficiency in the Union at 16,261,698 bushels; the deficiency in the above table places the decrease in quantity alone at 12,172,514 bushels.

The quality of the corn crop never was surpassed, and the other crops is believed to be an average.

The number of bushels in 1865 exceeds that of 1865 by 212,411,411.

Thaddeus Stevens pitched into the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher the other day for the alleged reason that the latter was a leader in the anti-radicalism and [illegible] cause, maligned the motives of Congress, and that Beecher's conduct was the cause of the hell fire and the wicked acts which followed. Stevens concluded:

Come—There was a very active demand today for the best grades, at [illegible] advance, and the sales reached fully 12,000 bales, of which 8000 yellow mixed at 70c, 2000 yellow and 2000 white mixed at 71c, 1000 white at 72c, and 1000 yellow at 73c. Inferior yellow is lots at $1 05, 200, 12,000 and 1200 bales at $1 10, and 900 on private terms.

Hay—The market is well supplied. There were sales to-day of 700 bales New York at $26, 300 Western at $28, and 200 at $29 ₱ ton.

Oats—Are in good supply and demand—Some 3500 sacks have been sold, of which 200 and 1100 at 95c, 800 and 600 at 97c, 200 and 275 at 98c ₱ bushel.

Bran—About 1100 sacks have been sold in lots at $1 02 ₱ 100 lbs. The stock is very firmly held and some holders are asking $1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

Lard—There is some demand for export, and orders to buy on foreign account have been received, but there is no State to the market that early very small lots can be had. Sales to-day 50 kegs, 10 do and 176 half do prime and 50 do and 50 do and there were small sales of kegs at 15c ₱ lb.

Pork—The dealers have been supplying the demand at $33 ₱ bbl for [illegible] Mess, and advance of $1 on the price paid yesterday.

Rice—Prices is only [illegible] demand which is being supplied at 11½c ₱ lb for Carolina, 10c for Rebel Rice, 10½c for other do, and 9 @ 9½c ₱ lb for sugar-cured. Shoulders and Sides are plenty. Hams are scarce.

Whisky—Rectified is selling at 95 @ 95½ @ 40 ₱ gallon.

Butter and Cheese—Good Northern Butter is very scarce, and commands 45 @ 50c ₱ lb. Common Butter is plenty at 35 @ 40c. Cheese at 20 @ 25c ₱ lb.