THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
BUSTOUR & LIBERT, PUBLISHERS,
No. 72 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Daily (except Sunday), per annum, in advance $10
Daily (except Sunday), six months, do. 5
Price of the paper, five cents per copy.
The Sunday Bee is published every Sunday morning, containing the latest telegraphic, commercial and general news of the week.
Terms of Sunday Bee, $2 per annum, invariably in advance.
Single copies, five cents.
Weekly Bee, containing a condensation of the news of the week, published every Saturday morning, at $3 per annum.
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Count 10 words to a line.
TERMS—PER YEAR $10

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1870.

TRY GEORGE ALCOP CIGARS,
126 ..... Hampshire Street 126

Announcements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Les Petites Mains," "Carnot, Mendel & Co.," and a ballet, "The Kybaleh."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Pete Thierret; or, Rambles Old from Paddy Jem," "To Oblige Benson."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Rhea Holt and Burlesque Troupe.

THE COMING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of the State will meet on Monday next at the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, in accordance with the requirement of article 17 of the Constitution, which provides that "the General Assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law." An act was passed at the last session changing the time from January to April, but it has not received the approval of the Governor, who will probably return it with his objections on the first day of the coming session. The session can only last for sixty days. The article of the Constitution regulating the length of the session is as follows:

Art. 20.—" " " " No session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days."

The Governor, however, may summon the Assembly to hold an extra session, and we have heard it suggested that the business of legislation will probably be managed in such a way as to consume sixty days without completing the work in hand, which we understand, is heavy. We very readily expect that many members of the Houses of Representatives will make the most of their time, as their term of office will expire in November next. Among other business for which preparations have been made, is the report of the Committee on the revision and codification of the statutes of the State, under the act of August 23d, 1868, (No. 31). It is understood that the work has been completed during the recess, under the immediate supervision of Senator John Ray. A good deal of the time of the Legislature will probably be occupied in the discussion of this code. The courts of the parish of Orleans, and the practice therein of issuing the various conservatory writs, and other process, which has been so much abused of late, will also occupy a portion of the time of the Assembly. The matter is not one of the least importance. The unseemly difference between the Governor and Auditor, of the State, will also be brought before the Legislature, with a view of preventing wrangles such as these. Accusations it is said will be made by each side against the other, and probably resolutions to impeach is introduced. Each officer, it is understood, has a strong party to endorse his personality, and the Legislature should judge from certain indications, is very bitter. The repairs and maintenance of the levees is also a subject of no less importance, and we should urge upon our law makers prompt and judicious action concerning them. We have heard that a proposition will be introduced to give the sanction of the State to the corporation lately organized in this city, whose object it is to relieve the State from the debt of repairing and keeping up the levees within their limits, and to transfer the whole charge of the levees to the company referred to, under the supervision of officers of the General Government. It will be time enough to examine the proposition when it shall have been introduced into the Legislature. We have been disposed on this wall of the general idea, but are not committed to an unqualified approval of the scheme. It is clear that the Legislature of the State is competent and responsible to construct and repair the levees here as altogether independent, but the new scheme or any other which may be proposed should be well ascertained and thoroughly discussed before any decisive action is taken.

We hope our law makers will act with more caution in giving their approval to wild schemes sent to them by subscribers at the last session, and that they will give to the Constitution to the valuable securities of the people, confiding in the Legislature to protect them from the wiles of speculators and public plunderers. The Legislature of the State will meet on Monday next at the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, in accordance with the requirement of article 17 of the Constitution, which provides that "the General Assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law." An act was passed at the last session changing the time from January to April, but it has not received the approval of the Governor, who will probably return it with his objections on the first day of the coming session. The session can only last for sixty days. The article of the Constitution regulating the length of the session is as follows:

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Several prominent persons, among them Speaker Blaine, urge the appointment of John Wells, of Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. Chase as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It is considered certain that one of the positions will be given to a Pennsylvanian.

MOSE WILLIAMS STRONG.

The Philadelphia Press of Saturday has the following item from its Washington correspondent:

"There seems to be little doubt that Hon. William Strong will be appointed Justice of the Supreme Court in place of the late Judge Stanton. He would have been selected for the vacancy on the resignation of Justice Grier if the President had not believed it due to Mr. Stanton's eminent deserts to proffer to him. Justice Strong, indeed, only agreed to take the place of Attorney General in the event of Mr. Hoar's confirmation for the Southern vacancy, or a special favor to the President; and now that Mr. Hoar has met his fate, and Mr. Stanton is called away from his new honors, there is nothing in the way of Judge Strong's selection to the Circuit supposed of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hoar's withdrawal from the campaign, under the refusal of the Senate to confirm him, thereby only a bare possibility that Pennsylvania may be left out of the Supreme Court."

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Among the names most freely mentioned in Administration quarters for the Supreme Judgeship when Judge Nelson is withdrawn, is that of Joseph Holt, now Judge Advocate General of the Army. It is claimed in his behalf that as he is from Kentucky he is not so far removed from the Chief Justice of Ohio, and as Mr. Holt is one of the Democratic members announced that they shall prefer the name of Judge Holt to that of Chief Justice, to the President, if the position James Speed, of Kentucky, and Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, are also named as possible candidates.

THE ADMISSION OF MISSISSIPPI.

The official result of the Mississippi election will be here next week, and will be submitted to Congress as soon as it reaches. In the meantime, information will be handed in that Ames will call the Legislature together on the first week in January, to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment and when the Senators and Congress can be before the latter body for the prompt admission of the State, to which no objection has yet been developed.

From New York.

(FOR MAIL.)

The New York *Herald*, in commenting upon the present tendency of business says:

"There will have to be a change in investable Fairness are daily reported. The list will continue to be enlarged. Those who are lucky enough to escape ruin will make their gains secure, and between Tammany and Sir Fossa Boyle and the Wyoming. They were being built in England, and were to be first-class steamers. He also thought that the speed of boats could be considerably increased. Mr. Williams suggested that the present method of carrying the mails was not as much a consideration since the cables were laid, as much of the most important correspondence was carried on by that means. He said that since the network of telegraph had been spread over the country, enabling us to convey intelligence rapidly, the speed of the railroad had been diminished. Mr. Cromwell replied that this was a thought which had not occurred to him before, and he thought their thanks were due to Mr. Williams was quite a good argument. At a late hour it was finally agreed that the Guion, Anchor and National lines of steamers should carry the mails on and after January first.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The following appears in a paper here on official authority:

"In spite of the circumlocution given to its statements that there has been a change of front on the part of the administration in regard to the Cuban question, we have the best of reasons for believing that nothing has transpired since the President's message was sent to Congress to cause any change in the policy foreshadowed by that document touching the recognition of belligerents' rights on the part of the insurgents. On the other hand, it is understood that they are not so favorably situated as they were at that time, and that the prospect of their success materially improves the prospect of their recognition is really smaller instead of better."

JUROR CARTER.

Quite a number of Orleans have presented the name of Chief Justice Carter, of the District Supreme Court, to the President for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the death of Stanton. Judge Carter was formerly from Ohio.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

The President this morning received a protest signed by E. M. Pease and other prominent citizens of Texas against the illegality of the recent election in that State, and asking that it be not recognized as the choice of the people. They charge that many thousands of fraudulent votes have been cast, and that in numerous instances bonafide voters were denied the privilege of voting. Legislative returns have been received from Judge Ochiltree, of Galveston, to the President, of