THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 78 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1865.

Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVI—Whole—13,681.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

The Press of New Orleans,

Commencing on the 16th November, 1865,

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, hereby agree to be governed by the following tariff of prices:

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Spaces.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One inch	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two inches	22	38	50	80	120
Three inches	30	50	70	110	160
Four inches	36	67	90	140	205
Five inches	42	80	105	170	245
Six inches	54	95	120	200	285
Eighth	60	105	130	220	315
Nine inches	65	115	140	240	345
Ten inches	70	125	155	260	375
Eleven inches	75	135	170	280	405
Twelve inches	80	145	185	300	430
Thirteen inches	85	155	200	320	460
Fourteen inches	90	165	215	340	490
Fifteen inches	95	175	230	360	515
Sixteen inches	100	185	245	380	545
Column	175	320	450	750	1200

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

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 00 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged 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 50 cents per line, each insertion; except advertisers, 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 advertising shall be rendered monthly.]

O. 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.*

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

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

Messrs Shaler and Twitchell, clerks of the steamer Olive Branch, have our thanks for Western papers of the 24th ult.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Morgan in the Texas trade, for the latest dates from Galveston.

PERSONAL.—Gen Richard Taylor arrived in the city by the river on Wednesday. Ex-Gov. Thomas O. Moore, of Louisiana, is now stopping at the St. Charles Hotel; and Hon. John H Reagan, late Postmaster General, C. S. A., is at the City Hotel.

THE NUTRIAN TEA has been described as a most fatal wile that the human which the teeth cannot unbosom. But the teeth themselves, if beautified by the aid of Sozodont, are powerful agents in professing the fascination which leads to marriage. The charm, to which this delicious preparation leads to the breath, too, has a decidedly hymeneal tendency. White teeth and pure breath! What heart can resist them?

ARRIVAL OF THE LADONA.—The steamship Ladona, Capt. Hovey, from New York Nov. 18th, with a full cargo of assorted merchandize, arrived at her wharf yesterday at 12 o'clock M. Her Purser reports:

Left New York November 18th. Experienced a heavy gale off Hatteras; off same place passed steamship Gulf Stream, bound North. About 17 miles to the Westward of Carysfort Reef saw a large ship ashore, she had apparently just gone on. There were several wreckers around her. 20 miles North of Cape Florida saw two large ships ashore, with mainmasts standing. Nov. 27th, passed ship Gettysburg, bound, steering North: also, two ships bound East.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A new and "overwhelming programme" is promised here for this evening. The ladies and all the other young people will, of course, look out for the grand matinée on Saturday. Four new stars, including several unrivaled equestrians and gymnasts, headed by Carlotta de Berg, will be added to the Academy programme on Monday.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The thrilling and sensational acting, and the picturesque interest and splendor of the French Spy, are enjoyed with evident relish by the crowded houses at this theatre. The brilliant Zoe is to take a benefit in this piece to-night when a crowd can only may be confidently expected.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—To night, it is announced, will be one of a few last representations of Arrah-na-Pogue. It is not often that a drama can hold the record to attract the ear of a dingo, which is so great a favorite with the public in the hight of its popularity and success.

The steamer Ruby, Capt. Dugas, struck a snag and sunk at 6 1/2 o'clock yesterday evening, whilst loading to at the Magnolia plantation, Parish of St. James. She had on board a lot of furniture belonging to Camile Armiger, which, together with the boat will prove a total loss.

Her officers and crew arrived here this morning on the steamer Lafourche.

Constitution-Making in the South.

The Chicago *Republican*, an organ of the Stanton-Sumner-Chase wing of the Republican party, has the following brief but meaning had malignant editorial in its number of the 22d inst:

Governor Wells of Louisiana has called a meeting of the so-called legislature of that State, in order that they may call a new Constitutional Convention and get rid of the free State Constitution adopted in 1864. The ex-rebels in Louisiana are going about pretty much as they did when they were established by law, we hope they will let us know it.

The whole proceeding shows what may be expected of the rebel States when they are left to themselves. They will at once begin to change the Constitutions which they have adopted at the dictation of the President, and with a view to get themselves restored to political power. While nominally content, they will profess anything and do anything that may be required of them; but as soon as that control is relaxed, they will appear in their true colors. They cannot be trusted. They must be kept under proper supervision for a long time to come.

The above assertion as to the Governor's purpose in convening the Legislature is but a sample of the malignity and mendacity of the Radical press. In the same spirit, and in accordance with the same tactics, is the imputation to the Southern States undergoing reconstruction of a deliberate purpose, after making Constitutions in conformity with Executive requirements or advice, to repudiate them at once as convenient when readmission to the Union had been effected through such an expedient.

The object of making this charge is plain. It is to deprive the States in question of the benefit of the most implicit observance of the course urged upon them by the President as conducive to their speedy restoration. The *Republican* brazenly assumes, as a principle of Radical policy, that "no constitution, no law, of any State now seeking readmission can be taken as a guarantee given in good faith, or consideration of being enforced if it should be readmitted. It is true that Southern States, once in the Union, can change their Constitutions as often as they may see fit, and in any way they may choose within the limitations of the National Constitution. They would have in this respect the same right and margin of action which every Northern State has, no more and no less. They could not occupy a different position and be States. Nothing in their present Constitutions can perpetually bind them, simply for being once incorporated therein. Those who make their Constitutions to-day can give no absolute assurance that others will not repeal with Constitutions at some future day.

Hence, the difficulty raised by the Radical organ in Chicago is in the very nature of things insuperable. In demanding from the Southern States other guarantees than present legislation and organic action can supply, the Radicals demand a thing impossible, and they well know it. It is clear that there must be some degree of mutual trust in any basis of reconstruction that can be adopted. The necessity of trusting the restored States will be as great a year, two years, or five years hence, as it is at this moment. It will always exist. The Radical plan means simply disloyalty and provincial rule for the South until public trust may supplant the universal suspicion of its people which is now reserved. It is safe to say that perfect trust in political affairs is a moral impossibility. Or the Radical press, therefore, subscribes in fact to chronic, present or future possibility.

There is no practical distinction from them to factions which it would be well for our Legislature at this moment to look down.

They make still clearer the futility and impotency of devoting censure, labor, and time to discussing or framing a new or revised Constitution. While the Radicals exist as constitutional governments, the terms of the State can be changed in any Constitution now existing or to be made.

THE WAR NOT ENDED.—The New York *Post's* Washington correspondent says:

Congress will not, upon the theory that the war is not ended. It is probably the ground assumed by the President and every one of the Executive Departments. Volunteers have not been disbanded, heavy expenses are daily incurred, no one assumes that trade revived or confidence is restored with the belief that the war is now yet closed. Too powerful Department chief tells, in reference to payments, that the war still exists. The President, while he proposed to withdraw the troops, does not so under the theory that the war is over, but on the ground that the war has been ended by the act and deed of the Confederates themselves, and that no danger is to be apprehended from the people of the South now disarmed, or from

BY TELEGRAPH

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN MISSISSIPPI.

McPherson and the Southern Representatives.

GEN. BUTLER VS DAVIS AND LEE.

Explosion in Philadelphia.

New York and Western Markets.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATES.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus Annulled.

HAYTIAN INSURRECTION SUPPRESSED.

STATES EXCEPTED.

Marine News—Various Items

Grenada, November 30.—The freight train on the Mississippi Central Railroad ran off the track near West Station, last evening, smashing the engine and eight cars. No one was severely injured. The passenger train will not be delayed.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull. Corn dull at 45c. Oats active at 42c. Rye 83c. The receipts of hogs are light. No quotations are given. Mess pork active at 28c. Lard 21c. Groceries quiet. Linseed Oil, $1 53 Whisky, $2 26.

New York, Nov. 30.—McPherson, clerk of U. S. House of Representatives has decided to leave off the names of the Virginia and Tennessee members from the initial roll. The friends of the President insist that Horace Maynard and Col. Stokes must be admitted at the organization, and they probably will be.

Robert Toombs has escaped from Georgia and sailed for Europe.

Gen. Butler has prepared a legal argument showing how Mr. Davis and Gen. Lee can be tried by a military tribunal.

Geo. Thomas, son of William Thomas, banker of England, has been arrested for forgery.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—There has been a terrific explosion of the Pennsylvania Iron Works on Beach and Marsbore streets, killing one man and destroying much property. Three out of six boilers were exploded.

New York, Nov. 30.—Venezuela advices say the party headed by Miranda was entirely destroyed in battle. The General was left dead on the field.

Ex-Emperor Soulouque, of Hayti, had arrived at Santiago de Cuba, en route to Saint Thomas.

New York, Nov. 30.—Cotton is scarcely so firm with less doing; middling 51c. Flour dull and 10c lower. Pork $28 75 Sterling exchange 109 1/4. Gold closed at 1.13 1/8. Stocks are steady.

The *Post* says the admission of the Tennessee delegation at the organization of the House will be a test case. Emerson Etheridge alleges that but few Congressmen elect from that State have received a majority of legal votes.

New York, Nov. 30.—The steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, has arrived. News anticipated.

The steamer Atlanta has arrived from the Quarantine.

Chicago, November 30.—Flour dull. Wheat declined 3c and Corn 6c. Oats and Provisions dull. Hogs $7 75 to $9.

San Francisco, November 30.—A battalion of California volunteers has gone to Arizona for a campaign against the Comanches.

The Provost Marshal has discontinued requiring passports from parties leaving for Mexico.

Washington, November 30.—The Mexican Minister has received news that the French were evacuating Sinaloa.

The five per cent Treasury notes due December 1st must be forwarded by holders to the Treasury at Washington for redemption, and to avoid losses it is suggested that the signatures be punched, care being taken not to destroy the numbers.

Halifax, November 30.—A heavy easterly gale has prevailed all day with a driving rain.

Washington, November 30.—The President has annulled the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, except as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, the District of Columbia and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

New York, Nov. 30.—The Haytian insurrection is reported as entirely suppressed. Paul Boyle, the leader, had been executed. Cape Haytien had been bombarded by two British steamers, reduced to ashes and the fort destroyed. Giffrard's troops were in possession of the city.

Southwest Pass, November 30.—Arrived this morning: Rodiack and schooner Hearsetta, from Brazos.

The steamship Minnesota from New York crossed the bar at 11 o'clock.

The Pass Cavallo crossed the bar at 11 P. M.

The schooners Village Belle, Planet, Elastic, Chief and Allen Middleton are inside, awaiting steam.

The steamship Morning Star got off the bar last night and went to sea this morning.

The schooner Sybil and the ship Emile Prior have arrived at Pass a Loutre.

Wind Southwest—light.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

The Clerkship of the House.

New York, Nov. 29.—Considerable competition for the clerkship of the House seems to be coming up, which will require McPherson's friends to be very active.

MORTALITY AMONG N. C. FREEDMEN.

The mortality among the freedmen in North Carolina, which has been very great the past three years, is constantly diminishing.

GEN. FULLERTON'S REPORT.

Gen. Fullerton reports that the planters of Louisiana are unable to obtain sufficient labor, and could employ several thousand more freedmen than are in the State.

THE TENNESSEE CONGRESSMEN.

Washington, Nov. 30.—It is strongly intimated that when the clerk of the House comes to put the names of the Tennessean members on the roll the first day of the session. It is asserted that Tennessee is in the same category as the other seceding States, and if this instance is carried out there are Ohio members who will never see strike the names from the rolls. Their opponents say that Tennessee is fully restored and entitled to immediate representation.

Nearly all the Tennessean Congressmen elect are here.

CONTESTED SEATS.

There will be seven contested seats in the coming Congress.

THE OATH QUESTION TO BE TESTED.

All the Virginian Congressmen elect are preparing to leave for Washington.

The oath question is to be tested by Mr. Stuart, who will require McPherson's friends to be very active.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Chief Justice has telegraphed that he would not attend the present term of the United States District Court at Norfolk.

A prolonged session is anticipated.

Nearly every one who has land confiscated, proposes to make efforts for its recovery through that channel.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Virginia Legislature meets on Monday. It is thought the Constitutional Amendment will be passed, and that the war debt will be repudiated.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, November 30.—His Juanito advises say the Argentine country, under Romero, had sent up eight hundred men from Curiete's forces at Marcerone. A slight engagement occurred on the 20th September near Ipongoitia which lasted three days. Two were defeated, in revenge for which they burned some thirty village on their march.

AN INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, November 30.—A very large meeting of gentlemen interested in the protection of the interests of the working-men of the United States, was held in this city yesterday. It was resolved to organize an industrial league, to counteract the designs of the British Free Trade League, recently formed in New York. The meeting adjourned to Dec. 14th, when it is expected that the cotton, woolen, iron, steel, machine making and milling interests of all the States will be represented.

THE SECESSION LEADER.

New York, November 30.—Stephens and Pollard, the murderers of Chase, pleaded guilty on arraignment, and will probably be tried at the present term of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

New York, November 30.—Government securities are stronger, five-twenties of 1862 have advanced two cents, sixties are a fraction. Large amounts of heavy-bullion are coming from Havana for sale. The Mexican news caused the strengthening of the gold market.

Washington special says H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, thinks no Southern members will be admitted to Congress.

There is good reason to believe the President will, in a few days, restore the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

President Juarez writes on the 24 instant that he was about leaving El Paso to re-establish the National Government at Chihuahua, the French having evacuated that place.

Says a recent Washington special:

Hon. Schuyler Colfax is flooded with letters from all parties of the North commending his recent speech in this city. Senator Sumner has added his compliments in a letter, which he says that, "Although not public, is not private" (Sambo) "and, therefore, I may say." Governor Yates, of the Union League of Richmond, at a meeting yesterday, passed resolutions indorsing the speech.

The Freedmen's Status in Mississippi.

The following is the bill recently passed by the House of the Mississippi Legislature, defining and regulating the civil status of the freedmen. The Vicksburg *Journal* of the 24th inst. "learns from the most reliable sources that there is a majority of two in the Senate in favor of its passage; so at the present writing the bill has certainly become a law." This last assurance was premature; the latest accounts do not report the passage of the bill in the Senate, where it was referred to a special committee. It is interesting, however, while our own Legislature is in session, in the light of a project of a law approved by the popular branch of the Mississippi Legislature, as showing the point reached on the subject of the status of the negro by the public mind in that State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes may intermarry with each other, in the same manner and under the same regulations that are provided by law for white persons; *Provided*, that the clerk of Probate shall keep separate records of the same.

SEC. 2 Be it further enacted, That all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, who do now and have heretofore lived and cohabited together as husband and wife, shall be taken and held in law as legally married, and the issue shall be taken and held legitimate for all purposes; That it shall not be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto to intermarry with any white person; nor for any white person to intermarry with any freedman, free negro or mulatto; and any person who shall so intermarry shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be confined in the State penitentiary for life; and those shall be deemed freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes who are of pure negro blood, and those descended from a negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person.

SEC. 4 Be it further enacted, That in addition to the cases in which freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes are now by law competent witnesses, freedmen free negroes and mulattoes shall be competent to testify in all civil cases in which the freedman, free negro or mulatto shall be a party to the record, and in all cases affecting himself or herself as a witness, shall be a party to the record, and in all cases affecting himself or herself as a witness, shall be a party to the record, and in all cases where the offence charged was committed against the person or property of a freedman, free negro or mulatto or in the presence of a freedman, free negro or mulatto as a witness: *Provided* that no freedman, free negro or mulatto shall be examined as a witness in any case whatever only upon the stand and in open court.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That every freedman, free negro and mulatto shall, on the second Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and annually thereafter, have a lawful home or some lawful employment, and have written evidence thereof, as follows, to wit: If living in any incorporated city, town or village, a license from the Mayor thereof; and if living outside of any incorporated city, town or village, from the member of the Board of Police of his beat, authorizing him or her to do, severally or jointly, such work or labor as may be customary and lawful for a person of color to do, and for a term not exceeding one year, and every such license may be renewed for cause, at any time, by the authority granting the same.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That all contracts for labor made with freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes, for a longer period than one month, shall be in writing and in duplicate, executed and read to said freedman, free negro or mulatto by a beat, city or county officer, or two disinterested white persons of the county in which the labor is to be performed, of which each party shall have one; and every such contract shall be taken and held as entire contracts, and if the laborer shall quit the service of the employer before the expiration of his term of service, without good cause, he shall forfeit his wages for that year, up to the time of quitting.

SEC 7. Be it further enacted, That every freedman, free negro and mulatto who shall fail, refuse or neglect any portion of a task or job assigned to him or her, or shall leave the employ of his or her employer before the expiration of his or her term of service without good cause, and said officer or person shall be entitled to receive for arresting and carrying back every deserting employee aforesaid the sum of five dollars, and ten cents per mile from the place of arrest to the place of delivery, and the same shall be paid by the employer, and held as a set-off for so much against the wages of said deserting employee: *Provided* that said arrested party, after being so returned, may appeal to justice of the peace or member of the board of police of the county, who, on notice to the alleged emp oyer, shall try summarily whether said appellant is lawfully employed by the employer and has good cause to quit said employer; either party shall have the right of appeal to the county Court, pending which the alleged deserter shall be remanded to the alleged employer or otherwise disposed of as shall be right and just; and the decision of the county Court shall be final.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That upon affidavit made by the employer of any freedman, free negro or mulatto, or other credible person, before any justice of the peace or member of the board of police, that any freedman, free negro or mulatto, legally employed by any employer, has illegally deserted said employment, such justice of the peace or member of the board of police, shall issue his warrant or warrants, returnable before himself or such other officer authorized by any sheriff, constable or special deputy, commanding him to arrest said deserter and return him or her to said employer, and the like proceedings shall be had as provided in the preceding section, and it shall be lawful for any officer or person to whom such warrant shall be directed, to execute said warrant in any county of this State, and that said warrant may be transmitted without endorsement to any like officer of another county, to be executed and returned as aforesaid, and the said employer shall pay the costs of said warrants and arrest and return, which shall be one dollar for so much against the wages of said deserter.

SEC. 9 Be it further enacted, That if any person shall persuade or shall attempt to persuade, entice or cause any freedman, free negro or mulatto to desert from the employ or service of any person, before the expiration of his or her term of service, or shall knowingly employ any such deserting freedman, free negro, or mulatto, or shall knowingly harbor or conceal any such deserting freedman, free negro or mulatto, or shall knowingly refuse to sell to any such deserting freedman, free negro or mulatto any food, raiment or other thing, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than two hundred dollars and the cost, and if said fine and costs shall not be immediately paid the court shall sentence said convict to not exceeding two months imprisonment in the county jail, and he or she shall moreover be liable to the party injured in damages, provided if any person shall or shall attempt to persuade, entice, or cause any freedman, free negro or mulatto to desert from the legal employment of any person, with the view to employ said freedman, free negro or mulatto within the limits of the State, such person on conviction shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars and the cost, and if said fine and costs shall not be immediately paid, the court shall sentence said convict to not exceeding six months imprisonment in the county jail.

SEC. 10 Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any freedman, free negro or mulatto to charge any white person, freedman, free negro or mulatto, by affidavit, with any criminal offence against his or her person or property, or the person or property of any other freedman, free negro or mulatto, and upon such the qualifications of voters of the said election the same as those prescribed in the Governor's proclamation, for the election of this assembly; that the number of Deputies be the same as compose this assembly, the several Fusitorial Districts to elect the same number of Delegates as they now elect Senators to the General Assembly; and the several Parishes and Representative Districts to elect the same number of Delegates as they now elect Representatives to the General Assembly; and the said Convention shall meet in New Orleans, on the second day of ——, the election to be conducted, and the returns made, in conformity with the regulations in force at the recent election.

Mr. Moran then moved an amendment, adding, that this General Assembly adjourn *sine die* after the adoption of this joint resolution.

A motion was made to refer it a matter to the committee on constitutional amendments, but Senator Mahon suggested that it would be more proper to refer it to a special committee.

Mr. Foute had suggested that the resolutions would have been adopted in twenty minutes, or that the wise experienced men of this body would have given their consent in the matter of haste. The Senator would meet some of its objections. He was informed that some gentlemen thought the call of a Convention was to be in accordance and entire legislation on important questions, other than those specified in the call, and the decision of the county Court shall be final.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That upon affidavit made by the employer of any freedman, free negro or mulatto, or other credible person, before any justice of the peace or member of the board of police, that any freedman, free negro or mulatto, legally employed by any employer, has illegally deserted said employment, such justice of the peace or member of the board of police, shall issue his warrant or warrants, returnable before himself or such other officer authorized by any sheriff, constable or special deputy, commanding him to arrest said deserter and return him or her to said employer, and the like proceedings shall be had as provided in the preceding section, and it shall be lawful for any officer or person to whom such warrant shall be directed, to execute said warrant in any county of this State, and that said warrant may be transmitted without endorsement to any like officer of another county, to be executed and returned as aforesaid, and the said employer shall pay the costs of said warrants and arrest and return, which shall be one dollar for so much against the wages of said deserter.

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SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That all fines collected under the provisions of this act, and not otherwise specially provided for, shall apply and extend to all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes.

The following is a list of the passengers of the steamship Morgan, J. Y. Lawless, commander from Galveston and Indianola, Nov. 29th.

Brooks Beck; Churchill; L K Kimball; Hobbell; J Austin; L F Berg; H O'Connor; Rosedale Sharp; E S Smith; H Chamberg, By Consignee; Mrs Gen Smith; Mrs L J Morrow; Cook; W Gray; G B Lamar; Neff; Lyon; Miss Williams; L Meyers; Hal Wards; F Smith, Miss Courtier, 2 child, nurse and servant; Hanna, lady and child; Wales; Gen L Hunt; Martinez; Foster; F and Mrs Foster; Kelsey; D Gilbert; Capt Jewett; Chauncey Col Cook; Dr Cook; Governor; Capt Kennedy; Chamberlain, lady and servant; Mrs Towns; Miss Smith; Miss Gen Smith; Mrs Gen Smith and child; Mrs Gen Smith, 2 children, Miss Hamilton and 2 children; F Smith; Mrs Gen Smith and servant; Mrs Gen Smith, 2 children and servant; Mrs Gen Smith and servant; Mrs Gen Smith and servant; Mrs Gen Smith