THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1865.
"The Press of New Orleans."
Agreement adopted, November 24, 1865.

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 not.	2 mos. not.	3 mos. not.	6 mos. not.	12 mos. not.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	20	35	50	85	125
Three	28	45	70	110	175
Four	35	57	90	140	225
Five	40	65	105	170	275
Six	45	80	120	200	325
Seven	50	90	135	225	375
Eight	55	100	150	250	425
Nine	60	110	165	280	475
Ten	65	125	180	300	500
Eleven	70	135	195	320	540
Twelve	75	145	210	340	580
Thirteen	80	155	225	360	620
Fourteen	85	175	240	380	660
Fifteen	90	185	255	400	700
Thirty	175	350	450	750	1200

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

Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $20 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 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 25 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.*

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. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Bourbon street, between Ursline and Perdido.

DARCY & WHEELER have removed from No. 7 Magazine street to No. 70 Canal street. See their card in another column.

DWELLING HOUSES IN THE SECOND DISTRICT 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 very desirable dwelling house, situate on Conti street, between Chartres and Dorleans streets, Second District. For particulars see advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day at four o'clock, P. M., on Seventh street, between Chippewa and Annunciation, Fourth District, furniture, books, machinery, horse hair, mattresses, &c.

ARE THEY GOISE?—We refer, reader, to your teeth. Be careful. Rent to your eyes your teeth are the most precious of your facial organs. Use the fragrant Sozodont. It will at once arrest decay and prevent what are now but mere specks from being orifices. In brief it will safe and beautify your teeth. And it is the only thing that can save them. Reflect on this.

The steamship Creole, Captain Anderson sails at 8 o'clock this morning for New York, with a full freight, and a number of passengers.

The steamship Costa Rica, Captain Harris, from New York, November 29th, via Charleston, arrived at Southwest Pass yesterday noon. She brings the passengers from the steamship Geo Cromwell, previously reported as having put into Charleston in distress.

By a dispatch received here yesterday, we learn that the steamship Minnehaha, Captain Baleh, hence for New York, is ashore on the Bar at Southwest Pass, and has sprung a leak. No further particulars. Captain B. has telegraphed for assistance.

GRAND MATINEE AT THE ACADEMY.—All the frequenters of the splendid combination of unequalled equestrianism, and gymnastic and acrobatic feats, and other attractions, will be produced at the Academy to-day at noon, for the accommodation of ladies and children, and all who may come.

THE CONCERT AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—The concert given at Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday night, for the benefit of Trinity Church, was a very pleasant and satisfactory affair, both as regards musical and beneficiary results. In the instrumental performance the *Diamants de la Couronne* and *Zampa*, from Trovatore, by Mlle M. W., may be mentioned as particularly well executed, evincing high cultivation in a good school. *Le Caprice Heroique*, by Mlle M., merits a similar observation. There were also striking excellences in the vocal performance.

A COTTON FACTORY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—We are not of those who think it well to cultivate strawberries in December, simply because, according to their season, strawberries do not naturally grow in December, or that it would be excellent economy to force the production of oranges in New Zembla, precisely because oranges are not indigenous to that septentrional land. In ordinary times, when commerce, and agriculture, and industry were left to their spontaneous development, we should deem it unwise to disturb the productive capabilities of the South and to change her relations to other parts of the world as consumer and producer.

But these are not ordinary times, or at least they are different from former times, and the interests of the South as consumer and producer is already changed or changing to such an extent, that we are prepared to receive without surprise, and without dismissing as impracticable and out of question the suggestion of a gentleman, lately returned from England, who writes that "any number of cotton factory people could be had in Lancashire," had asks "why a factory should not be started in New Orleans, to supply articles of apparel on the spot—to save carriage and time?"

We think that this will generally come to pass, and the sooner it is undertaken the better. There, he adds, who first engage in such an enterprise will have a grand field to supply, embracing the whole Gulf country.

There can be no doubt that new conditions of labor, and in a large measure new hopes and angles of labor, in the South, will more and more tend to make her a producer where she was once only a consumer—to make her, in a word, in all respects, self-sustaining. The tendency is strengthened by a tariff plished to no high a degree of protection that it is not impossible that, some fine morning, New England will wake up to the retributive sight of a mean, festering rival in Louisiana.

The Louisiana Legislature

The following, from the Mobile *Register* of the 7th, it might not be injudicious to apply with slight modifications to the Legislature of Louisiana now sitting in this city:

In view of the telegraphic intelligence from Washington received yesterday, we respectfully suggest to the body whenever it would not be wise to adjourn for thirty days and await future developments before entering upon a path of legislation, which, at present, is at best but a blind path. The constitutional amendment and all the other requisites of the powers at Washington having been complied with, there is no other national duty to be performed. As far the rest, it is impossible to legislate effectively and intelligently until it is known what is to be the status of the State and its people. This knowledge is all to come. Under present lights it is not safe or prudent to legislate on the vague question. The Legislature may do much harm, but it can hardly do any good until it is better advised as the figure.

We do not mean to suggest that our Legislature should adjourn, in view of the complexion given to the political situation by the recent proclamations at Washington. We mean that it should adjourn the consideration of all questions appertaining to the field of National politics, or calculated to engender political disunion and agitation, and address itself assiduously to legislation of a practical character such as called for by immediate exigencies. The labor question is emphatically one of those which urgently demand attention; but it is also one which, though in itself, as a matter of State domestic policy, not legitimately included in National politics, demands such discussion and such agency of treatment, on account of the many sectional bigotry which encompass it with difficulties and dangers, that it is almost to be doubted whether it is prudent or profitable to deal with it legislatively at all.

But if dealt with, we are persuaded that it should be dealt with by general laws that would give no pretext to the party in power to raise the cry that Louisiana is trying to re-enact slavery by class legislation against the blacks. As regards their legal rights as well as responsibilities, there is perhaps no more advisable than that recommended to the Alabama Legislature in the message of Governor Parsons. To declare by express enactment that the negroes shall have the same legal protection, in respect to labor and in all other respects, as the whites, coupled with the same legal obligations to the matter of labor and in all other matters, would leave the ungraphable agitators totally without ground of complaint or cavil on the score of legal justice and equality for the negro. If they should demand more than equal protection for him, they would in so doing proclaim his inferiority. To give him more protection would be incompatible with the theory of his freedom. He had more protection in former days, and, as some thought, was comfortable and well contented so he could be in no other position—but he was a slave.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,538.

First Day's Proceedings in Congress—How the House was Organized and Southern Members Excluded.—Important Proceedings in the Senate—Mr. Sumner's Bill to Enforce the Constitutional Amendment.—His Proposed Amendment to Make Voters the Basis of Representation.

Washington, December 4.—The galleries of both Houses were densely crowded at noon. Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, proceeded to call, as required by law, the roll of the members elect. While it was being called, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, whose name had not been placed on the roll by Mr. McPherson, wanted to suggest something, but the clerk refused to be interrupted. After the roll was completed, Mr. Maynard again arose to speak, but the clerk again raised him out of order. One hundred and seventy-five members answered to their names. Mr. James Brooks, of New York, made a speech characterizing the omission of the names of members from Tennessee, from the rolls, as unprecedented, unjust and totally unauthorized. He said, "Mr. Maynard was not a loyal man from the Union and a loyal State, then the President of the United States was not a loyal man, but an alien and a stranger. He charged that the adoption of the resolution extending Southern members from the House, by a Republican caucus, was designed as antagonistic to the President's forthcoming message.

The House took no action on the subject, but under the operation of the previous question, proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and Hon. James Brooks, of New York, were put in nomination.

The House then proceeded to vote, with the following result: For Colfax, 139; for Mr. Brooks, 45. Mr. Colfax was declared elected, and amid applause was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Merrill and Brooks, when he returned his thanks in a brief and eloquent speech. The Speaker took the oath of office, and afterwards administered it to the members, who were called up by delegations.

A resolution was then adopted declaring Mr. McPherson, Clerk; Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Goodnow, Doorkeeper; and Mr. Given, Postmaster; until their successors are duly qualified.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution with the following result: Yeas, 135; nays, 51.

These officers were then sworn.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a bill which was approved, the Republican caucus for the appointment of a committee to examine and report whether any of the so-called Confederate States are entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. Eldridge objected to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules. The motion was agreed to and the bill was then introduced.

Mr. Dawson moved to lay the bill upon the table. The House refused to lay the bill upon the table.

The bill as introduced by Mr. Stevens was then passed by a full vote—yeas 123, nays 46.

The House then adjourned.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock at noon and was called to order by Vice-President Foster. Rev. Mr. Gray then offered up a prayer. Mr. Foster, of Vermont, presented the credentials of Mr. Luke P. Poland appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Collamer.

After the announcement of prayer by Mr. Gray, the following Senators were present: Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cowan, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Cresswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Howe, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane, of Ind., McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, of N. Y., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Salsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Welley, Williams, Wilson and Wright.

Mr. Foote presented credentials of Mr. Lake N. Pollard, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Collamer, of Vermont. The credentials were read and Mr. P. took the prescribed oath of allegiance.

Mr. Wright presented the credentials of Mr. Stockton as Senator elect from New York.

Mr. Cowan presented a protest against the reception of Mr. Stockton, signed by members of the New York Legislature, alleging that Mr. Stockton did not receive a constitutional majority of votes, which was necessary to his election as Senator. The protest was ordered to be laid upon the table for the present, and Mr. Stockton was duly sworn into office.

Mr. Wade presented a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. The bill provides that from and after its passage every male citizen of twenty-one years of age who is citizen of the United States, a resident of the District for six months, and never convicted of an infamous crime, shall have the right of suffrage in the District.

Section two imposes a penalty for interruption or interference with the right granted above.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to preserve the right of trial by jury, which provides that grand juries shall consist of one half of persons of African descent in sections where one-sixth of the population are Africans, and the same proportion of petit juries, where the same relation to any injuries inflicted by a person of African descent upon a person not of such descent, and vice versa, and that the testimony of the African race is made a ground of challenge and exclusion from such juries.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr Sumner introduced a bill prescribing an oath to maintain a Republican form of government, as follows:

"I do hereby swear that I will hereafter use my best endeavors to maintain a Republican form of government in the State of which I am an inhabitant and the union of the United States. That I will at all times recognize the indissoluble unity of the Republic, and will always discountenance and resent any endeavors to break away, or secede from the Union; that I will give my influence and votes at all times to sustain the National credit, that I will always discountenance and resist any attempt directly or indirectly to repudiate or impair or any part of the debt which was contracted by the United States in subduing the rebellion or the obligations assumed to Union soldiers. That I will always and in all cases recognize the law making any distinctions of color or race, and will strive to maintain the State government complete and loyal to the Union, where all men shall enjoy equal protection and rights; that oath shall be preserved, and if falsely taken, such person shall be guilty of perjury, and in addition to a penalty provided by law for that crime he shall forfeit his right to hold office.

This was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner offered a bill to enforce the constitutional amendment, prohibiting any attempt to control the services of any person contrary to this provision, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and it shall be no defence that the claim is sanctioned by any State law.

Mr. Sumner also introduced a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. The bill provides that from and after its passage every male citizen of twenty-one years of age who is citizen of the United States, a resident of the District for six months, and never convicted of an infamous crime, shall have the right of suffrage in the District.

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