THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1.50 per square.

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

First or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $5 per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such other rate from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such rate exceed 25 per cent.

An Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line each insertion.

An transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be continued six times.

Any [illegible] of advertisers shall be rendered invoiceable.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALGER' CIGARS,

195 .....Rampart Street.....195

Amusements This Evening

NEW ORLEANS THEATRE—Dry Goods.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Engagement of Miss Rachel Johnson.

ST CHARLES THEATRE—Rory O'More.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Capt. Pease and Blind Tom.

AMES' CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, Tivoli Circle.

FROM CUBA A PROCLAMATION FROM CESPEDES.

The New York *Sun* publishes an eloquent, though rather pessimistic proclamation, said to have been issued at Guaimaro, Capital of the Republic of Cuba, on the 18th of October last by Cespedes, the head of the revolutionary party. He states:

"He has seen fit to instruct the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, General Manuel Quesada, to issue orders for the destruction of every sugar-cane field on the island; and that the ripening crop of tobacco will also be destroyed before we leave it, whether in the field or after gathered for curing." He adds: "There is no reason to doubt but what we can destroy two-fifths of the sugar crop of the island and at least one half of the tobacco crop. In this manner we can reduce the revenues of Spain in Cuba at least three fourths or to nine millions of dollars. Another year, should the revolution last that long, we can reduce it still further."

The work of conflagration is assigned principally to the negroes attached to the army.

This measure indicates a spirit of desperation such as animated the Confederate leaders and people when they set fire to their cotton. Of course, the friends of the Cuban revolutionists, in the United States, will applaud this determination. The Confederate people were called barbarians and all that sort of thing because they destroyed their property but then it was the Northern ox that was gored. Now it is the Spanish ox and therefore the burning policy will probably be considered praiseworthy.

It may not be altogether profitable in the long run, to put the torch into the hands of the negroes. That may prove the most dangerous proceeding. The Cubans do not seem to profit by the lesson taught to us of the South. Their policy of burning property would only be justifiable, we think, if they had good reason to rely upon its efficacy in securing them their independence. Spain is not fighting for her revenue, so much as for her honor as a nation.

If the Cubans had not taken part against the Confederates, the probability is, the undisputed possession of that beautiful and valuable island would now be theirs. They have trusted to North American support and seem to have been most wofully deceived.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The telegraph announces that President Grant has tendered to Mr Thomas J. Durant, formerly a member of the Louisiana Bar, the appointment of Judge of the Circuit Court in the District or Circuit of which Louisiana forms a part. The appointment will be made under the law enacted at the last session of Congress and approved April 10, 1869. We publish the law in this issue.

The Circuit is composed of six States—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. If the Fifth Circuit under the appointment made, as we learn from the 7th vol of Wallace's Reports by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, January 10, 1870, under the provisions of the acts of Congress of July 23, 1866, and March 2, 1867. First Circuit was assigned to Hon. Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, who will, until a change be made, be the head of the Court, alone he is not required by the law of April 10, 1869, to visit each district of his Circuit oftener than once every two years.

We stated a few days ago, when the nomination of Mr. Durant was first spoken of, that it was a better nomination than we expected from Gen Grant. We are much pleased to learn that he is fully impressed with the importance of exercising great caution and judgment in making appointments of Judges for the Circuit Courts. These positions are of great power and dignity, and the qualifications of their incumbents should be commensurate therewith. We understand that a prominent member of the legal profession who has the best means of learning the facts, called to see the probability of Mr Durant's declining the appointment, and that the information obtained that President Grant is inclined to think he must be a mistake. He says Mr Durant is without any consistency to back his nomination.

The Circuit Court is the trade track for the practice of Counselor Woods, of Alabama, who is a strong backer for a powerful bar connected with the Court. It was a wish yet to make these appointments that saw not going into effect until the first Monday in December.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for the purposes of this act there shall be appointed an additional Associate Justice, and said Court shall hereafter consist of nine members.

And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of the more speedy and convenient dispatch of business in the Supreme Court, the associate justices of the said Court in each district shall be assigned during every period of [illegible]

And be it further enacted, That the circuit court now authorized by law to be held by the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices, six of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for the purposes of this act there shall be appointed an additional Associate Justice, six of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for the purposes of this act there shall be appointed an additional Associate Justice, who shall reside within the circuit to which he is assigned, and shall be known as Circuit Justice of the [illegible] Circuit. That for the purpose of the more speedy and convenient dispatch of business in the Supreme Court, the associate justices of the said Court in each district shall be assigned during every period of [illegible]

And be it further enacted, That the circuit court now authorized by law to be held by the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices