THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR & LIMET, P...
No. 73 Ch...
...DUFÉ
...PUBLISHERS,
...rires Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
...scription—Daily, per annum, in advance, ...; quarterly, $4.
...of the paper—Size 2 copies, 10 cents.
...Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisement having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
...Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
...ements to succeed at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
...on Reading Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $2 per per month.
...advertisers who advertise largely, shall be ...ed such deduction from the above named terms ...ay be agreed upon. In no case shall ...ertisements be served upon at less than fifty ...per cent. below the established rates.
...Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged ...ents per line, each insertion.
...ertisements must be paid for in advance.
...ertisements not marked for any number of ...ertions, will be published six times.
...ills with regular advertisers shall be rendered ...monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185.....Rampart Street.....185

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Herold's comic opera "Le Pre aux ...," and the comedy entitled "Post Script."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," with Mr. Chanfrau.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers—"La ...ella Rose," and "Honeymoon."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 10 and 12 St. ...ries street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE—Roller Skating.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

According to the Constitution of the State, the Legislature should meet in January next, but as an act was passed through that body during the last session, changing the time for its assembling from the month of January to the month of April, it is not yet certain whether or not that act will become a law. It is in the hands of the Governor, who it seems has it in his power to approve the bill up to the day fixed by the Constitution for the assembling of the Legislature, or to withhold his approval altogether, to which event it is for the Legislature to say what shall become of the bill. The Constitution allows the Legislature to pass it over the Governor's head. Now, should the Governor decline to approve the bill, he must send it to the Legislature, with his reason for declining, on the first day of the next session, because the Legislature adjourned within five days after the bill had been presented to him for his approval. We quote the article of the Constitution on the subject:

Art. 66. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall be presented to the Governor; if he shall approve, he shall sign it, if he do not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider it.

If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that House, it shall be a law. But in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days or be a law.

We have not been able to ascertain what is the Governor's intention with respect to this bill. There are several considerations which probably contribute to the indecision which has overcome a determination, being arrived at. The Republican party is divided and the larger portion is said to be inimical to the Executive. The election of a Senator in place of Mr. Harris, whose term we understand expires in March, 1871, probably has something to do with the silence of the Governor. In what way we cannot exactly say, for although Gov. Warmoth is believed to aspire to the Senatorship himself, it has been given out that he is not yet of the lawful age. It is stated that Mr. Casey, the Collector of the Port, also has his eye upon the same office, and there are dubieties others. If the Legislature should meet in January, it will be their business to act upon the election of members of the body is required by law to take place next November. The election of a Senator in Mr. Harris' place will then, according to our construction of the law, devolve upon the next Legislature which will, we hope, be a body more fairly representing the people of Louisiana than the present one. But it has been suggested that there is another consideration of the law upon which the Radicals are relying. Should the Governor sign the bill changing the time of meeting to April, it is presumed that he would give him the appointment of the Senator, for a period intervening, the office being vacant, under that clause of the Constitution which provides for such an appointment during the recess of the State Legislature. It is contended by some, on the other hand, that the present Legislature, if it were to meet in April, would have the right to elect the Senator. Whatever may be in the mind of the Executive, we may safely conclude that he has not formed a view, and that although we may not be able to divine it, he has construed no law for himself and will bend it to his own views. We understand why it is that he withholds his signature from the bill we allude to, until the last moment. It intends to avail himself and his party of every loophole there may be in the law. If he could dictate to the Legislature, as at present composed, in the matter of the Senatorship, he would probably prefer to sign the bill and thus throw the election into their hands, rather than postpone it. The prize is a valuable one, and we may take it for granted that the strongest man and the longest purse will win it. Gov. Warmoth be disqualified, he is scheming for some one of his party, who has not yet made himself known. Their plan of operations will have to be disclosed in a few weeks from this time.

The Sugar Crop.—We publish to-day a letter from a gentleman, well known to us, who has peculiar facilities for acquiring information touching the sugar crop. His report of the yield may be raised more as truthful. Previous reports by other parties confirm what he says, and his opinion, we believe, is the same as that generally entertained here.

Tailors.—Mr. H. Spellman, of 93 Baronne street, invites the attention of the public to the ...ver and ...pporter true he has for sale, also to ...e of A. Johnson patent pad true, of which ...e is proprietor.

Mr. Spellman has in his possession, and has exhibited to us, certificates to the usefulness of these appliances, from a number of New Orleans who have tried them. No one can question their value after examining these documents. Among others, Dr. Warren Stone, Jr., Dr. Stone, Jr., Professor of Surgery, and Dr. E. B. Gaddis testify to the efficacy of the trusses of Mr. Spellman.

Comparison of the Common and Civil Law.

Baker, Hooker & Co., Law Publishers, 16 Nassau street, New York, have published, in a work by Judge Wm. Archer Cocke, of Florida, entitled "A Comparison of the Common and Civil Law as combined in the Jurisprudence of the United States." Judge Cocke was a Virginian by birth, and practiced law for the first years in Richmond, where, we believe, he published his work on "The Constitutional History of the United States." His forthcoming volume discusses the criminal and civil law jurisdiction of the United States courts, and their enlarged powers under the constitutional amendments and acts of Congress, and in the present time, examines the leading decisions of the United States Courts upon the civil law jurisdiction of those courts. In treating on the "Analogies of the Civil and Common Law" gives a history of the progress of the latter, in its use of jurisprudence, in England and the United States; and explains at last while the courts of the United States may have adopted the common law *practice* as followed in the different States, that nevertheless they are to be governed under the jurisprudence of the United States for *principles* of the civil law. It also discusses important points in reference to the principles of the civil law, and their increasing adaptation in many respects, to American jurisprudence.

From this synopsis it will be seen that Judge Cocke's work promises to be of value, especially in this State. Orders for the work may be addressed to the publishers as above given.

The steamship Bienville, Capt. Baker, sailed at 6 o'clock last evening for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers

For Havana—Wm. Bishop, Miss Elliott and 2 children; Miss A. Sinard; F. Lecon, Jr.; Miss Lecon.

Condition of Business in New York.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston, S. C., *Courier*, writes on the 23 inst. that:

In the meantime all business in New York is virtually at a stand still; the jobbers are doing nothing, the retailers are complaining, and even the Broadway shop-keepers are only laying in a very small stock for the holidays. The heavy houses are doing well, but their number after all is small, and even they do not transact the heavy volume of business which they did last year. Business, so to speak, this week is at a stand still, while the uncertainty as to speedy payments continues, and which our community, together to say, flatter themselves will all be dissolved by the session of Congress which is to commence on Monday next. They will find out this mistake before they are a week older.

Nonsense.—If butter, the following puff was given by a puffer in New York: "A grocer would be to puff a lot of butter he recently purchased, and sends us a pound as a specimen. The butter don't need a puff from us. It outpounds anything we ever saw. Forty cents a pound."

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1869. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,928

The New Orleans Bee.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The eminently suberb artiste Mrs. D. P. Bowers, assisted by the talented and accomplished actor, Mr. J. C. McCollom, appears to-night in the thrilling drama "Lucretia Borgia," and also in the fine old comedy "Honeymoon."

Monday evening both appear in a play entitled "Snare, or, What Can't Money Do?" something we do not remember to have seen played in this city. No one should fail to see so superb an artiste as Mrs. Bowers, who, by the way, is a beautiful woman, and is supported by a gentleman of attractive person, independent of his merits as an actor.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The eminent comedian, Mr. Owens, assisted as he is by Manager Floyd in the principal accessory roles, of course, draws full houses to the Varieties every evening. Indeed it would be hard to get up anything superior to the present attractions of the Varieties, especially in point of novelty and excellence.

Mr. Owens enters on another week of his eminently successful engagement Monday night, when he will appear as *John Unit*, in the comedy of "Self."

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—The great character artist Chanfrau, enters upon his third week to-night, when he will again appear in the great play "Kit, or, The Arkansas Traveler," in which are so truthfully, humorously and pathetically portrayed the adventures of Western frontier life, life in the forest, in the city and on the waters of our great rivers. The piece is crowding the spacious precincts of the old Drury every night. We are also having every night at the St. Charles Dan Bryant's great song and dance, "Shoo fly, Shoo fly, Don't bodder me!" which is rung to the delight of the audience, eliciting rapturous applause. The attractions of the St. Charles are now of the most suberb character.

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TO SUGAR PLANTERS.—Messrs. Vose Brothers, 63 Magazine street, announce, through our advertising columns to-day, that they have for sale six centrifugal kettles of the Weston pattern.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Sugar Crop in the Country.

BOUNA, PARISH OF TERREBONNE, }
December 10, 1869. }

Editors New Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen—Having now traveled over the largest portion of the sugar districts of Louisiana, and having seen in print and heard so many exaggerated statements of the present sugar crop, I have thought that a word of truth concerning the yield would be of some interest to your readers.

I have seen and conversed with nearly every sugar planter on my route, have seen the cane in the mills, have seen the sugar in the sugar-houses, and must say that generally the cane is small, and does not yield more than one-half as much sugar as it did at the beginning of the rolling season. The planters who are now rolling are rolling their best cane, and the yield is little above one hogshead per acre. I have seen very large and heavy cane in this vicinity, but the yield is no larger than on Bayou Lafourche and the Mississippi River. There is no doubt now that the sugar crop is a very short one and here, by thousands of hogsheads, than that of last year. The sugar is generally of good quality.

The corn crop has turned out to be a good one, although many planters neglected this crop in the belief they could do better by cultivating cane.

The rice crop has also turned out well.

Yours respectfully,
COSMOPOLITE.

The Mississippi Levees.

From the Vicksburg Times.

The project of the Louisville Convention in reference to the reclamation and protection of the Mississippi alluvion, through the agency of associated effort and enterprise, appears to be moving rapidly forward to successful consummation, and to be attracting wide-spread interest in the press. The New Orleans *Picayune*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Missouri *Democrat*, the New York *Tribune*, the Mobile *Register*, and other prominent journals in the Union come to mention cordially indorse the enterprise, commending it as not only both practicable and possible, but as presenting the only modes by which the grand achievements are to be realized. Meanwhile the company has been formed at New Orleans under the general law of the State (Louisiana), with a capital to $50,000,000, and have announced their readiness to appear before Congress and the State Legislatures of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri, at their coming sessions this winter. The scheme contemplates:

1. A survey, by the scientific officers of the U. S. Government, locating the site and ascertaining the dimensions of the required levee.

2. Contingent legislation from the riparian States taxing acreage and production for a term of years.

3. Remission of the enterprise to a joint stock company who will build, equip, and protect the levee for the term prescribed, the tax levied to be in their favor; to reimburse them for their outlay and to defray the annual expenses of equipment, protection and police.

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Chinese Emigration.

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"*Avignon, France*, Oct. 23, 1869.—DEAR SIR—The subject on which you have asked my opinion involves two of the most difficult and embarrassing questions of political morality—the extent and limits of the right of those who have first taken possession of an unoccupied portion of the earth's surface to exclude the remainder of mankind from inhabiting it, and the means which can be legitimately used by the more improved branches of the human species to protect themselves from being hurtfully encroached upon by those of a lower grade in civilization. The Chinese immigration into American cities both these questions. To furnish a general answer to either of them would be an arduous undertaking.

"Concerning the purely economical view of the subject, I entirely agree with you, and it could hardly be otherwise, since the argument there is in your able article in the New York *Tribune*. That the Chinese immigration, if it at some great distance of time, must be economically injurious to the mass of the present population, that it must diminish their wages, and reduce them to a lower state of physical comfort and well being, I have no manner of doubt. Nothing can be more fallacious than the attempts to make out that this to lower wages is the way to raise them, or that there is any compensation, in an economical point of view, to those whose labor is displaced, or who are obliged to work for a smaller remuneration, from any of the principles this state of things, were it sure to continue, would justify the exclusion of the immigrants. But, unfortunately, with their habits in respect to population, only a temporary grace is done to the Chinese people by admitting part of their surplus numbers, while a permanent bar is done to more civilized and improved portion of mankind.

"But there is much also to be said on the other side. The inferiority of the Chinese in character and habits of the Chinese are incontestible of improvement. The institutions of China are the standing proof that the causes that have yet existed of spreading the most important elements of civilization down to the lowest grade of the people have been entirely wanting. If every Chinese child were compulsorily brought under your school system, or even had the chance of being so brought, if kept under it for a sufficient number of years, we will not the Chinese population be in time raised to the level of the American? I believe, indeed, that hitherto the number of Chinese born in America has not been very great; but as long as the Chinese were content to live as the Chinese do not come in families and settle, but those who come are mostly men, and return to their native country, ten are not hardly reach so great a magnitude as to require that it should be put a stop to by force.

"One kind of restrictive measure seems to me not only desirable, but absolutely called for: the most stringent laws against introducing Chinese emigrants as coolies; i. e., under contracts binding them to the service of particular persons. All such obligations are a form of compulsory labor, that is, of slavery; and though I know that the invisibility of such contracts does not prevent them from being made, I cannot but think that if pains are taken to make it known to the emigrants that such engagements are not legally binding, and especially if it were made a penal offence to enter into them, that mode at least of immigration would receive a considerable check; and it does not seem probable that any other mode, among so poor a population as the Chinese, can attain such dimensions as to occasion very injuriously with American labor. Short of that point, the opportunity given to numerous Chinese of becoming familiar with better and more civilized habits of life, is one of the best chances that can be opened up for the improvement of the Chinese in their own country, and one which it does not seem to me that it would be right to withhold from them.

"I am, dear sir, yours very sincerely,
"J. S. MILL.

"To Henry George, Esq., San Francisco."

THE ART OF BEING MISERABLE.—Kingsley says: "If you wish to be miserable, you must think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you; and then you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose."

The Inner Circle of the Revolution. The Junta Courts-Martial—Ryan, Christo, Alfaro and Goicouria—The Spanish Secret Service—The President and the Cubans—An Expedition on Foot—Contrabrese and Cuban Rights.

(From the New York World.)

Among the Cubans of the city a better feeling is springing up. They are getting more busi nesslike and don't go around talking about the glorious poems of Jose Marie Heredias and the heroism of Narciseo Lopez. The old Junta, which it is said crippled the resources of the patriots by bad management and ill-directed efforts, has been replaced by an association of practical men, financiers, and bankers who look at everything in a sensible manner. Its head is Senor Miguel Aldamar, one of the richest of the Havanese whose palace, it will be recollected, was converted into a barracks by the Spanish volunteers. He is a millionaire, and since his election as head of affairs the Cuban bonds have increased fully twenty-five per cent in market value. The rooms of the Junta, in 71 Broadway, have been enlarged, the private business being done in an office on the third door to which there is no entrance save for those in the confidence of the Cubans. In this room the documents connected with all Cuban matters are kept in an immense Herring safe. Low desks for the Treasurer, President, and members of the Junta, are in the room, and yesterday a great bustle was visible about the premises.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AFLOAT.

The fact of the matter is that the Cubans have another expedition on hand, which, for number of men and quantity of armament, will surpass all their previous efforts. The Junta are now paying out over $600 per day for the board of men in this city who are awaiting in which are so truthfully, humorously and pathetically portrayed the adventures of Western frontier life, life in the forest, in the city and on the waters of our great rivers. The piece is crowding the spacious precincts of the old Drury every night. We are also having every night at the St. Charles Dan Bryant's great song and dance, "Shoo fly, Shoo fly, Don't bodder me!" which is rung to the delight of the audience, eliciting raptures applause. The attractions of the St. Charles are now of the most suberb character.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mississippi No. 2—Election of Officers—Parade, etc—That sterling and favorite Fire Company Mississippi No. 2, held its annual election for officers for the ensuing year last night, with the following result: President—G. H. Branghs'; Vice-President—Walter H. Rogers'; Treasurer—E. Blessy'; Recording Secretary—Jno. B. Cooper'; Financial Secretary—J. Mat, Jr.; Foreman—C. Taylor Gauche'; First Assistant do.—A. Gronde, Jr.; Second do. do.—D. A. Rose; Marshal—Toby Hart.

Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association—G. H. Branghs, C. Taylor Gauche, H. J. Price.

Substitutes—John Krontter, T. Donnelly, John Daly.

Re-elected.

The compliment paid by the company to its foreman, C. Taylor Gauche, while well deserved, was one of the highest within its power, this being the sixth time that the active members have called upon him to lead them in battle as their fiery element.

After the election the company formed, their magnificent engine, the "Lady Bressy," burnished and deporated until it looked like a parlor ornament, and headed by Jaegers band, proceeded to the residence of Sheriff Maxwell, one of the Junta, are in the room, and yesterday a great bustle was visible about the premises.

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Editors New Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen—Having now traveled over the largest portion of the sugar districts of Louisiana, and having seen in print and heard so many exaggerated statements of the present sugar crop, I have thought that a word of truth concerning the yield would be of some interest to your readers.

I have seen and conversed with nearly every sugar planter on my route, have seen the cane in the mills, have seen the sugar in the sugar-houses, and must say that generally the cane is small, and does not yield more than one-half as much sugar as it did at the beginning of the rolling season. The planters who are now rolling are rolling their best cane, and the yield is little above one hogshead per acre. I have seen very large and heavy cane in this vicinity, but the yield is no larger than on Bayou Lafourche and the Mississippi River. There is no doubt now that the sugar crop is a very short one and here, by thousands of hogsheads, than that of last year. The sugar is generally of good quality.

The corn crop has turned out to be a good one, although many planters neglected this crop in the belief they could do better by cultivating cane.

The rice crop has also turned out well.

Yours respectfully,
COSMOPOLITE.

The Mississippi Levees.

From the Vicksburg Times.

The project of the Louisville Convention in reference to the reclamation and protection of the Mississippi alluvion, through the agency of associated effort and enterprise, appears to be moving rapidly forward to successful consummation, and to be attracting wide-spread interest in the press. The New Orleans *Picayune*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Missouri *Democrat*, the New York *Tribune*, the Mobile *Register*, and other prominent journals in the Union come to mention cordially indorse the enterprise, commending it as not only both practicable and possible, but as presenting the only modes by which the grand achievements are to be realized. Meanwhile the company has been formed at New Orleans under the general law of the State (Louisiana), with a capital to $50,000,000, and have announced their readiness to appear before Congress and the State Legislatures of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri, at their coming sessions this winter. The scheme contemplates:

1. A survey, by the scientific officers of the U. S. Government, locating the site and ascertaining the dimensions of the required levee.

2. Contingent legislation from the riparian States taxing acreage and production for a term of years.

3. Remission of the enterprise to a joint stock company who will build, equip, and protect the levee for the term prescribed, the tax levied to be in their favor; to reimburse them for their outlay and to defray the annual expenses of equipment, protection and police.

This scheme, which promises to be carried into successful and complete operation, originated with and is the brain property of Major A. D. Banks, of this county. It was unanimously adopted by the Louisville Convention. We shall have more to say upon it by and by.

Heart Disease—A Valuable Hint.

(From the New York Times.)

At the regular meeting of the Medico-legal Society, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in this city, Dr. Lente exhibited a specimen of a fatty heart taken from the body of a colored woman who recently fell in evangelical corps, while shouting in a revival at a religious meeting, and died in a few moments. The autopsy discovered that the entire structure of the heart was found to be in a state of fatty degeneracy, rendering it unable to perform its ordinary healthy nourishment tissue to pure fat, and yet its organ remained perfect in all its parts. The doctor said he presented this case to the Society not as a rare curiosity, but for the bearing which it and similar cases had upon medical jurisprudence, the special object for which the Society was instituted. It might often happen, as it often did happen, that a man was knocked down by a blow in a quarrel and was supposed to have died from the effects of the blow, when, in fact, he died as the colored woman did, from over-excitement acting upon a fatty heart. It also had an importance at a coroner's autopsy in cases of supposed homicide. Death resulted in this case from paralysis of the heart and long detention of blood from the brain; and it indicated the treatment in such cases that could not be too often or too strongly impressed upon the public, viz.: that in cases of fainting the patient should be immediately suspended head downward, or, at the very least, placed in a horizontal position. Had this been done in the case of the colored women whose heart was here exhibited, she might probably have been alive to-day. Scarcely an audience could be got together in which there would not be individuals, with feeble and fatty hearts, who were liable at any time under any excruciating mental or bodily excitement to be attacked in the manner this woman was, and who might be under the attack, unless immediately treated in a proper manner.

A COURT MARTIAL.

The readers of the *World* will recollect that shortly after the Hornet Lillian fiasco, Captains Higgins and Harris demanded an investigation of their conduct as officers of the Junta. The Junta, under Senor Aldama, organized a court-martial and honorably acquitted the gentlemen from all imputation in the matter. Since then four other important courts martial have been held, the results of which are now for the first time given to the public. General Ignacio Alfaro and Colonel Ryan demanded an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the Gardiner's defeat, and General Louis Edward Ortiz was not less backward in insisting that the Lillian failure should be required into, particularly with reference to the part borne in it by Domingo de Goicouria, a Cuban, who had borne a particular part in both it and the Gardiner affair. The Junta also had a case of misconduct which one has heard him. For he is really eloquent. The action of Sumner's in-flaming Kuklux Klans—on paper; but when you come to hear him in the senate upon the concluding words of the 'Critique of Pure Reason,' and then add emphatically, and from his heart, 'And nevertheless I say,' you begin to feel that the gurrest German fellowsepher was Christ!' you do really feel, for the moment, that Sumner has added weight to Kant."

Loathsome Freedmen.

A gentleman well known in the State informs us that a few days since he was on board the Belle Lee, when she landed to take on cotton for sale at Belle Chasse, in this parish. As he went on shore and saw that the fields were white with cotton, and looked as though the people who had only reaped from sunset. If every Chinese child were compulsorily brought under your school system, or even had the chance of being so brought, if kept under it for a sufficient number of years, we will not the Chinese population be in time raised to the level of the American? I believe, indeed, that hitherto the number of Chinese born in America has not been very great; but as long as the Chinese were content to live as the Chinese do not come in families and settle, but those who come are mostly men, and return to their native country, ten are not hardly reach so great a magnitude as to require that it should be put a stop to by force.

"One kind of restrictive measure seems to me not only desirable, but absolutely called for: the most stringent laws against introducing Chinese emigrants as coolies; i. e., under contracts binding them to the service of particular persons. All such obligations are a form of compulsory labor, that is, of slavery; and though I know that the invisibility of such contracts does not prevent them from being made, I cannot but think that if pains are taken to make it known to the emigrants that such engagements are not legally binding, and especially if it were made a penal offence to enter into them, that mode at least of immigration would receive a considerable check; and it does not seem probable that any other mode, among so poor a population as the Chinese, can attain such dimensions as to occasion very injuriously with American labor. Short of that point, the opportunity given to numerous Chinese of becoming familiar with better and more civilized habits of life, is one of the best chances that can be opened up for the improvement of the Chinese in their own country, and one which it does not seem to me that it would be right to withhold from them.

"I am, dear sir, yours very sincerely,
"J. S. MILL.

"To Henry George, Esq., San Francisco."

THE ART OF BEING MISERABLE.—Kingsley says: "If you wish to be miserable, you must think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you; and then you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Reconstruction Committee and the Virginia Interests.

Reported Resignation of Judge Grier.

The Presidents Suggestions for Reconstructing Georgia to be Carried Out.

Spies in the Revenue Service to be Dispensed With.

Report of Superintendent of the Virginia Penitentiary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Ecumenical Council.

Allocution of the Pope.

Anti-Papal Council at Naples.

Reported Burning of Cane-Fields in Cuba.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The Reconstruction Committee met to-day. A letter was read from ex Governor Wells, of Virginia, urging the immediate admission of opposers of the secession ordinance to vote from the Virginia legislature.

The best opinion on the subject of Virginia's admission is that a bill will be reported from the committee on Tuesday for the reorganization of the State, and that Senators and Representatives, with the exception of Booker and McKenzie, whose cases are contested, will be admitted to seats.

The bill will require a pledge from the officials that there shall be no future disfranchisements on account of race or color.

The statements of Governors Wells and Walker were ordered to be printed.

A sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a statement of alleged election frauds, but it will not be printed.

The majority of the committee is against any one entertaining the question regarding the fair use of the election.

House.—A motion to table Ingersoll's $41,000,000 additional currency bill, was defeated, but it was referred to the Committee on Bank and Currency instead of the Ways and Means Committee, which is regarded he equivalent to its ultimate defeat, as the Banking and Currency Committee are understood to be hostile to the measure.

Washington, Dec. 11.—International Revenue receipts to-day $362,000.

Hubert Locke has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second Georgia District.

It is stated Judge Grier resigned to take effect the 1st of February.

SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee had another session yesterday on Georgia. A bill was agreed upon for carrying out the suggestions of the President's message.

Gov Bullock was before the committee, and made statements relative to the condition of affairs in Georgia, which are represented to be little better than it was during the war, that is, so far as the Union men are concerned.

The bill will be reported from the committee next week

The attorneys of the Tehuantepec Ship Canal Company, which is the Pacific Railroad applied claims before the Mexican commissioners, which in the aggregate amount to $262,000,000.

House.—The Committee on Ways and Means have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of relieving the provision trade from taxation.

Five members of the Banking and Currency Committee, to which Ingersoll's $41,000,000 currency bill was referred, voted to lay it on the table.

A bill was introduced, dispensing with the services of spies in the revenue service.

The Columbia bill was passed without adjournment.

Wardwell, the Superintendent of the Virginia penitentiary, stated before the Reconstruction Committee that, that institution contained 94 negroes and 44 whites, who had served in the Confederate army, and 15 or 20 who had been in the Confederate service. Total number of persons in the penitentiary, 621.

Washington, Dec. 11.—News from Cuba through Spanish sources in the New York *Tribune*, report the insurgents in the eastern portion of the island as numerous and well armed. Large numbers of plantations had been fired and a greater number reduced to ashes.—Some loving cane fields had been spared, to produce another crop. A general destruction was feared. More than one half the cane crop has been destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Dec. 11.—Père Hyacinthe sailed for France to-day.

St Louis, Dec. 11.—The steamer W. R. Arthur, hence for New Orleans, sunk near Burnett's Island, with