THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, No. 36 Camp street, have no "Clay Statue" in front of their door; but have the Finest Shoes in the City.

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 95 Barone street, between Union and Perdido.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Belligan & Von Zieken, at the head of the New Basin—schooner Parthenia.

THE STEAMER MOSGAN.—Mr. J. C. Harris, 138 Gravier street, gives notice that the steamer Morgan is detained from leaving for Galveston and Indianola until the 22d inst., at 8 A. M., from post 22, 1st District.

MR. ROZIER'S LETTER.—A press of matter compels us to omit from our English side Mr Rozier's letter declining the nomination for Congress in the 2d District. It will be found on our French side.

Many thanks to the ladies of the fair at the Opera House for the benefit of St. Vincent de Paul for a generous present of wine and cake.

MESSRS. Owen and Turpin, clerks of the steamer Magenta have obliged us with the latest Vicksburg and Natchez papers. We are also indebted to Messrs. Shaw and Grater, clerks of the Fashion, for similar favors.

CHARITY BALL.—A grand charity ball is to be given on the 25th inst., at the Mechanics' Institute. Particulars as to tickets and invitations are stated in an advertisement elsewhere.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE 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 this Parish, of a three-story brick dwelling house, situate on Bourbon street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, Second District with Citizens' Bank Stock. See advertisement.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Last evening the delegates from the Second Congressional District met, and after receiving Mr. Rozier's letter declining the nomination, proceeded to select another candidate. Several were voted for, but M. Jacob Barker outstripped all competitors, and was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the above District.

Mr. Joseph Wilen, clerk of the steamer, Mississippi has our thanks for Western papers of the 11th inst.

The chair of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, made vacant by the death of Professor Riddell, has been filled by the election of Professor J. W. Mallet, who held the same position in the Mobile Medical College.

COLORED GARRISONS IN LOUISIANA.—The sixth section of the recent order from the Adjutant General's office at Washington directs that "All sea coast forts south of Fort Monroe, except Forte Taylor and Jefferson, Fla., will be garrisoned by colored troops, the regiments number of regiments having been selected for the purpose by department commanders at Washington."

We presume the sea coast forts here referred to include those on the Gulf border in this State—Forts Jackson and St Philipp, Forts Pike, McComb and Livingston. The same order requires that colored troops shall "be mustered out of service as fast as they can be dispensed with." There can be no doubt that such troops can be dispensed with for general duty in the State, where it may be reasonably expected none will be kept except for garrison duty in the above forts.

Freedmen and General Fullerton.

The apprehensions of a negro outbreak about New Year's, as expressed in the memorial to Governor Wells by some of the citizens of Northern Louisiana, would seem to derive additional importance from certain demonstrations on the part of blacks in other States coincident with those referred to in this document. This coincidence can scarcely be accidental. It indates combination, concert, and some kind of organization, and these are the elements of force at the disposal of the leaders of the negro population of the South when left to their spontaneous action. We can only conclude, then that white incendiary agents, operating in the same mission in various portions of the South, have instilled into credulous blacks the belief of a universal distribution of property among them as a rightful consequence of their freedom, and implied them with the idea of enforcing such distribution by a generation fought upon the whites, if not voluntarily yielded by the latter.

As we have intimated, there is little or nothing to fear from the blacks if not misleaded by wicked whites and induced to extend their sympathy and perhaps assistance. This being so we may well feel reassured, and the terrors of the coming Christmas experienced by some of our citizens may well be dissipated, on perusing the frank, vigorous, judicioulsy worded, and eminently applicable and timely address of Gen. Fullerton to the freedmen of Louisiana which we publish in another column. A policy such as set forth in this address cannot but counteract the effect of mischievous suggestions. Instead of having room to indulge hope of official countenance in hostile designs against the whites, the freedmen are made to face the fact that, after giving and guaranteeing their freedom, Government will do nothing else for them but leave them to earn their living and acquire property, just as other free laborers, by honest, hard work, and frugality.

We have not seen a document of the kind more admirable in temper and in language than the address, or one that seemed more adapted to a proper comprehension of the affairs to which it relates. Gen Fullerton may be assured that he does not mistake the character of our white population in ascribing to them a disposition to do full justice the freedmen and to concede to the black man whatever may be communicable with his destiny.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The sterling comedy of The Poor Gentleman, by Colman, the younger, was played last night, to large and appreciative audiences. We are glad to see the revival of such standard plays among us. It speaks equally well for the management and the public.

We regret that we have not time, at present, to write anything like a criticism on the manner in which the Poor Gentleman has been brought out; but we hope to be able to do so to-morrow. We may say, however, that it was, on the whole, a very creditable performance and we trust that it will soon be repeated.

Tonight, we have (old domestic drama) Lebrun in four acts. The piece is a translation from French. In the English dress, it is the work of Tom Taylor, the most successful playwright of the day. The after-piece is Ireland As It Is, in which the favorite Mrs. Le Grion will make her reappearance since her recent illness, as Judy O'Trot.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Manager Hadaway has discovered the true secret of success—the true Cæsar. Another full house rewarded, last night, his efforts to please. When we left the Academy the Rollande Brothers were going through their Parlor Entertainments. By the way, these same Parlor Entertainments are exceedingly wonderful: to be appreciated, they must be seen.

A grand day performance at 12 M., for the ladies and children, and the usual programme at night.

The Reorganization of Labor.

IMMIGRATION.

To contribute the information given in previous articles on immigration into the French colonies, it may be well to produce some extracts from others, documents on the subject. It is known that France had recourse at first, for procuring plenty of laborers, to the redemption of blacks on the African coast. This system not having produced satisfactory results, and having given rise to certain recriminations, the French Government concluded, on the 1st of July, 1861, a treaty with Great Britain to facilitate and regulate the immigration of laborers from the East Indies into the French colonies. This convention is still in force, and contains rules as to the manner in which the importations will be conducted, and it publishes in behalf of the immigrants.

But before entering into the details of these conditions, we should refer to a decree of the 27th of March, 1852, which indicates the difficulties which have to be overcome at the outset in order to promote the importation of immigrants. The following quotation will exhibit the object of the decree:

Whereas, it is the duty of the Government to encourage all attempts having for their object the increase of agricultural population and the improvement of the laboring classes; *whereas*, on the favorable result brought about by the introduction of Asiatic laborers in Reunion and make it desirable that the recruiting should be extended to the American colonies;

Whereas, the great distance between the American coast and that of the West Indies is a bar to the success of a direct private undertaking, with limited resources, and deprives it of many advantages required by humanity;

Whereas, it is of the highest importance that the Direct transportation of laborers from Asia to the French Antilles be entrusted to a merchant sea captain who has recently been employed to convey laborers from India to Reunion Island—

It is ordered, from the report of the Minister, Secretary of the Navy and of the Colonies

1 A bounty of [illegible] is awarded to Coy Worling Lard and saving your wages, then you will have the means to purchase each other dian laborer of either sex. He will receive 150 francs for those immigrants who are not adult. The proportion of women to men, among the laborers conveyed to the colonies, shall be one-sixth. He will be granted six years to introduce 4000 immigrants.

Next follow the conditions upon which the contract is granted, and which authorize the contractor to require from those parties enjoying laborers, an additional compensation of 250 francs for each adult laborer, and 150 francs for each laborer, not yet an adult, making a total amount of 500 francs ($100) for the transportation of each adult immigrant.

This decree in favor of Captain Blanc was merely the application of the law of February 13th, 1852, which we have already referred to in speaking of the labor of the emancipated blacks. The 1st section has reference to immigration. We quote the two principal sections:

1. Emigrants, laborers or workmen engaged for the colonies, will be transported thither at the expense of or with the help of the public treasury.

2. At the expiration of the time fixed upon for each colony by proper ordinances, and during which the emigrants will be bound to work in said colony, the latter, if they have incurred no penalty, will be entitled to a free passage for themselves, their wives and children not adults, back to their mother country.

They will have, during the year following the expiration of the time for which they contracted, the privilege of choosing between a free passage, as above, or the payment of an amount in money equal to the cost of transportation. But that payment shall only take place on due proof that they have contracted to labor for another period of years, or that they have a regular trade.

The other sections bear on references to contracts for labor, the disciplinary workshops, the police regulations, apply to the immigrants as well as to the liberated blacks. We find, beside, the following among the rules laid down by rear admiral Gueydon, in September, 1862:

Sea captains are prohibited from landing immigrants without being duly authorized by the Commissioner of Immigration. A permit for landing in the colony is granted only to those immigrants who have produced a sufficient security in the shape of bonds signed by two persons who engage to attend to said immigrants in case of sickness and to provide for their return to India, if the latter become paupers.

No immigrant introduced without the authorization of the colony will be allowed a permit for residence therein, if the person contracting for his labor does not bind himself to furnish said immigrant with medical aid, in case of sickness, and to send him back to India at the expiration of the engagement.

All immigrants, from whatever quarter they may come, shall be disinfected.

All deeds for removal or cancelling of contracts are to be made according to certain prescribed rules.

The guarantees stipulated in favor of the immigrants by the Anglo French treaty are numerous. The contracts are to be passed in India and the employer named, in case no one is designated, the colonial government becomes the employer, and can hire out the laborer. The length of time during which the laborer hires himself, the number of days and hours devoted to labor, the wages and rations of the employee, as well as the amount of compensation for any extra work devolving upon him, the particular advantages promised him, stipulations necessary, except in cases when sickness is concerned by the laborer, every thing is to be specified in the contract. The period of engagement is limited to five years, but the time voluntarily lost by the laborer is to be made up at the expiration of said engagement.

When the immigrant, after his contract has expired, possesses sufficient means to live upon, and is orderly in his behavior, he is authorized to remain in the colony, but from that moment he is to cease to be entitled to a free passage to return to India. Those choosing to renew their contracts are allowed to keep their right to a free passage at the expiration of their second engagement. The time devoted to labor is limited to six days in the week and to nine hours and a half each day. The terms for task work are to be agreed upon by the employer and the laborer.

Such are, at the present time, the results of the war, as regards the trade in the countries where formerly it was substituted to slavery. It is for white men in military position, one upon which depends the prosperity of the nation and of the Southern States.

Address to the Freedmen by General Fullerton, Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau.

[illegible]

A [illegible] Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Louisiana, have been duly received and I have temporarily assumed the duties of office. Before proceeding further in my work, I wish to address to you the following words of counsel and caution, which I believe the interests of all may be understood, the relation in which you stand towards the Government and the white men of the country, and the duties which devolve upon you as free men.

The Government has made you free. It has made you citizens. It has given you many valuable rights, which have been wrongfully withheld from you, and has taken from you the power to inflict injuries upon others. Your freedom is your own property. It is for you to prove that you are able to take care of yourselves and that you deserve to be treated as free men. In the abolition of slavery Government did not undertake to give every slave a home. Slavery has passed away, and you are now responsible