THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, 56 Camp street, sell Genin's Fine French Calf negative sole Congress Gaiters, Custom made, for Night and Nine Dollars a pair.

☞ Copies of the BEE can always be found at Mr. Augeste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Bienville street, between Union and Perdido.

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

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. S. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

THE MORESCO BUILDINGS AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call the attention of capitalists and others to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff, of that valuable property known as the *Moresco Buildings*, fronting on Camp, Poydras, North and St. Francis streets, First District.

For particulars see advertisement.

We are obliged to Mr. Henry Dietrich, clerk of the steamer Leviathan, for Western and Memphis papers, to Mr. N. B. Fowler, clerk of the steamer Continental, for St. Louis and Chicago papers of the 19th and 20th, and to Mr. Sam. Barr, clerk of the steamer Gladiator, for St. Louis papers of the 21st.

We are under renewed obligations to the officers of the steamer Frances for latest Mobile papers.

YOU CAN'T OPEN YOUR LIPS, LADIES; without revealing whether you use the Fragrant *Sozodont*, or not. Your teeth and breath speak for you. The tastes and purity imparted to the dental machinery by that peerless fluid, and the fragrance it gives to the mouth, cannot be realized by the use of any other article accessible to the human family.

Abolition of Freedmen's Courts.

We congratulate the public, when General Fullerton took charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, on the prospect of a speedy deliverance from its odious features, and of the discontenance in due season of the institution itself. We rejoice to say that in no respect are we disappointed in our expectations as to Gen. Fullerton's course, which has been not less prompt and decided than judicious and well advised. He is fast putting freedmen's affairs in a position in which they can, without shock or inconvenience, and with advantageous results to all interests, be transferred wholly to the civil jurisdiction of the State. As a notable step in this direction, we point to his order, published in another column, abolishing freedmen's Courts and referring the legal protection of freedmen to our ordinary judicial tribunals.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, on Negro Suffrage.

The Southern mind is not yet in a condition to listen with patience, or without pain, even to the voice of a former Southern leader when urging upon it a favorable consideration of negro suffrage. We can not doubt the candor of ex-Confederate Postmaster General Reagan's advice to his Texas countrymen on this subject, but we may wonder at the boldness and directness with which he recommends for Southern adoption a favorite measure of the Radical enemies of the South. We are in the midst of sudden and curious changes of opinions in respect to questions of national and local policy. Southern *feeling* was perhaps never more intense and inflexible than now, but at the same time Southern ideas were perhaps never more liable to fluctuation and revolution with regard to matters of political expediency and questions of social science. This mobility of mind is such that we would not be justified in asserting, however bitter the thought of negro suffrage might be to our people to-day, that to-morrow it would not be favorably entertained as, in actual or impending circumstances, an acceptable possibility. Mr. Reagan believes we are now in such a situation. If we are not, may it be that he only anticipates an eventual one? Who can tell?

Mr. Reagan's argument resolves itself into about this: that the voluntary bestowment of the right of suffrage on the negroes would disarm the Radical party, and free the South and the Union from those sectional agitations which have heretofore been rife with such harm and such dangers to both. He conceives it to be an indispensable condition of harmonious national relations and of the internal tranquillity and safety of the Southern States, and he seems convinced that, however earnestly the Southern States might stand out against the enfranchisement of their freedmen population, they would be constrained by some sort of necessity to accept it at last. This necessity he would mitigate by forestalling it. In other words, he would have us set to work and organize negro suffrage while we are in some sort masters of the question, and would not have us wait and be precipitated into action upon it when the question was completely master of us.

It is easy to answer to this argument that it proposes that we commit suicide in order to escape execution; that it proposes that we purchase peace by utter subjection and humiliation; that it proposes that we disarm our enemies by making their triumph so thorough, our own defeat and helplessness so absolute and irretrievable, that they would have need of weapons no longer.

There is undoubtedly force in such answer; but it is quite possible to imagine circumstances so shaped as to render such an answer much less logical than rhetorical. Do circumstances of this nature now exist, or are they imminent and ultimately inevitable? This is the question for practical consideration. If there is a political necessity, as Mr. Reagan supposes, in relation to negro suffrage, rolling in upon us with a compulsive force which shall know no ebb it is assuredly better to face it at once, to see it in its least odious aspect, to strip it as much as we may of its baleful qualities, instead of painting it blacker than it is and then flying in frenzy from fictive horrors which our imagination has imparted to it. The argument of Mr. Reagan turns upon a question of necessity, and to determine the existence of that necessity is the great problem for solution in the South. If the electoral basis of Congressional Representation is hereafter to prevail, the Southern States can not too soon study the means of reinforcing the number of their voters, and if their negro population could furnish such a reinforcement, it might not be wise, aside from other considerations, to neglect that resource.

J. Horace Davis and Gen. Lee are understood to have said that the day was lost to the Confederate arms because Congress delayed until too late to provide for arming Southern negroes in defence of the South. If the same negroes could hereafter be trusted with the ballot in behalf of the South, as Jefferson Davis and Gen. Lee thought they could be trusted with the bayonet, the policy of conducting a political contest against odds, and with an increasing prospect of defeat, without calling negro voters to our aid, would seem, to say the last, very analogous to the fatal neglect of the Confederate Congress to make use of black soldiers in the war.

A MATINEE FOR SATURDAY.—In addition to its nightly entertainments the great variety organization of the Academy of Music will give a grand Saturday matinee on Saturday at noon, for the benefit of ladies and children.

Below is the list of passengers per steamship Havana, from St. Marks, Fla.:

Maj. T. J. Dyson, of Major General Sheridan's staff; Major Hubbard, Quartermaster U. S. A., and one lady; Capt. R. F. Bowman, U. S. A., and Capt. Jones and 21 deck passengers.

Ex-Postmaster General Reagan's Arguments in Favor of Negro Suffrage.

Just before his release from Fort Warren, ex-Postmaster General Reagan (of the late Confederacy) addressed a letter of advice to his countrymen of Texas, the principal feature of which is a recommendation to confer the elective franchise on the negroes. His arguments in favor of such a policy are contained in the following extracts:

To the conferring of the elective franchise on your former slaves, I anticipate a stubborn and sincere opposition, based on the ignorance of the great mass of them, and on the total want of information and experience in matters of legislation, administration, and everything which pertains to the science of government and upon the pride of race. And the objection may be sustained by pointing to the examples of Mexico, and of the Central American and South American States, where, by the enfranchisement of the Indians and the negroes, and all others, without reference to race or mental or moral fitness for the exercise of these responsible rights, they have been deprived of the blessings of peace, order and good government, and involved in an almost uninterrupted series of wars and revolutions, often of the most cruel and barbarous character, for more than half a century, with no prospect of an amelioration or improvement of their condition.

But these difficulties are not insuperable, if you meet them with patience and reason. I have no doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet the demands of justice and fairness and satisfy the Northern mind, and the requirements of the Government, without endangering good government, and the repose of society. This can be done by:

First, Extending the privileges and protection of the laws over negroes as they are over the whites and allowing them to testify in the courts on the same conditions, leaving their testimony subject to its credibility, but not objecting to its admissibility. And in this you will conform with the wise current of modern legislation, and the tendency of all judicial decisions in all enlightened countries.

And Second, By fixing an intellectual and moral, and, if thought necessary, a property test for the admission of all persons to the exercise of the elective franchise, without reference to race or color, which would secure its intelligent exercise.

My own view would be—

First, That no person now entitled to a privilege of voting should be deprived of it because of any new test. I would recognize in this the difference between taking away a right not heretofore exercised.

Second, That to authorize the admission of persons hereafter to the exercise of the elective franchise, they should be, first, males; second, twenty-one years of age; third, citizens of the United States; fourth, should have resided in the State one year, and in the district, county or precinct six months next preceding any election at which they propose to vote; fifth, should be able to read in the English language understandingly; sixth, and must have paid taxes for the last year preceding for which such taxes were due and payable, subject to any disqualification for crime, of which the person may have been duly convicted, which may be prescribed by law.

The adoption of these measures, in addition to those before mentioned, would, in my judgment, meet the ends of justice and fairness, secure the re-establishment of the State governments, the admission of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, the suspension of military rule, and the restoration of civil, constitutional and local self-government. And it would do more. It would secure your protection against other great and pending evils; and is, I am persuaded, of the greatest consequence to your future peace, prosperity and happiness.

First—It would remove all just grounds, of antagonism and hostility between the white and black races. Unless this is done, endless strife and bitterness of feeling must characterize their relations, and all history and human experience teach us must, sooner or later, result in a war of races. We now know, from sad experience, what war is between equals and enlightened people. But of all wars a social war of races is the most relentless and cruel; the extermination, or expulsion from the country, or enslavement of one or the other, being its inevitable and where they are left to themselves, or the loss of liberty to both races where they are all subject to the control of a superior power, which would be our situation. I speak, of course, of the legal rights and status of the two races. Their social relations are matters of taste and choice, and not subject to legislative regulation.

Second—This course would disarm and put an end to inter-State, sectional, political agitation on this subject, at least, which has been the special course of our country for so many years, and which was the cause of the unnumbered woes we have recently experienced and still suffer, by depriving the agitators of a subject on which to keep up such an agitation, and of the means of producing jealousy, animosity and hatred between the different parts of the country, and between the different races. And this would do much toward the renewal of the ancient relations of natural harmony and fraternal good will between all parts of the country. And this too is of the greatest consequence to our future welfare, and especially as our people now know there is no hope of escape from it by appealing to the principles of State Sovereignty and the right of secession.

If the State will accept this policy at once, it will attain the great ends heretofore mentioned, and it will save its own people *from* years of painful strife and agitation on these questions, which would, at last, probably after years of contention, be found to be the only means of bringing it to an end, even if it led to nothing worse. How infinitely better it will be for you, for both races, for the present and the future, for the whole country, if you will unhesitating ly recognize the unalterable facts as to your condition, and the inevitable logic of events, and sustain, as it lies in your power to do, the fearful peril which now lies before you. I know the painful struggle against education, and habit, and policy, and tradition, and prejudice, which such a course will require you to encounter, and how hard it is for human nature to overcome such difficulties. But my sincere prayer is that God, in His goodness and mercy, may enable you to exhibit this last crowning evidence, in the midst of your calamities.

The negroes will, it is hoped, gradually diffuse themselves among the greatly preponderating numbers of whites, in the different States and Territories; many of them will probably go to Mexico and other countries, in search of social equality; and a few or none of their race will be added to their numbers by accessions from other countries. While the steady and rapid influx of great numbers of white races from other countries will gradually decrease the disproportion in numbers between them and the whites, and so render this new element in society and government innocious, or at least powerless for evil, if they should be so inclined. But from the general docility of their disposition we may expect the most of them to be orderly, and many of them industrious and useful citizens. But to secure these desirable ends it must not be forgotten that it is an essential prerequisites to confer on them their reasonable and necessary rights; and to adopt a policy which will prevent them from becoming an element of political agitation, and strife, and danger.

Gen. Fullerton and Freedmen Vagrants in the City.

The following official documents explain themselves:

Headquarters, Freedmen's Bureau,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 25, 1865.

To the Chief of Police, City of New Orleans:

It has been reported that there are a large number of freedmen in this city without any means of support, who are vagrants. If this is so, will you be so kind as to instruct your officers to arrest any of such persons as they may find and send them to Capt. Morse, Provost Marshal of this Bureau, who will secure for them employment and means of support during the coming winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. S. FULLERTON, Brevet Brig. Gen.
Ass't. Com'r. State of Louisiana.

On the receipt of the above letter the Chief of Police issued the following order:

Lieutenants of police will particularly instruct their commands to enforce the above order. They will cause it to be read to the men at roll-call every evening until further ordered.

For its more thorough enforcement, details of men will be made to patrol the districts, day and night, with orders to arrest all such parties. As soon as arrested they will be turned over to Capt. Morse, Provost Marshal of freedmen.

J. BOZEK, Chief of Police.

EX-GOV. ALLEN'S APPLICATION FOR PARDON.—*New York*, Oct. 19.—The *World's* Washington special says the application of ex-Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, for pardon, is said to have been received at the Attorney General's office to-day.

HARDWARE IN NEW YORK.—A late New York correspondence says:

The hardware dealers complain of a lack of business, the recent sharp demand from the South and West on the wing almost wholly ceased. Stocks, however, continue light. Many articles are currently to be found on sale, and some of the principal manufacturers are idle for want of material. Among the very many goods enquired for, compasses, and cast steel drawing

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

New York Markets.

New York, Oct. 25.—Cotton closed less active but firm at 59c for Middling.

Flour is rather more active.

Whisky is quoted at $2 35.

Wheat has advanced 2c and Corn 1c.

Oats have declined 2c.

Sugar is steady at 14 3/4c.

Molasses is steady at one dollar per gallon.

Pork is heavy at $33 75

Sterling Exchange 109 3/8.

Gold closed at 145 1/8.

Indianapolis, Oct. 25.—GOV. Morton is recovering from his severe illness.

COTTON FOR CINCINNATI.

Cairo, Oct. 25.—Fourteen hundred and twenty bales of cotton *en route* for Cincinnati have passed this point within the last two days.

Halifax, Oct. 25.—There are no signs of the steamer Africa from Liverpool via Queenstown now fully due here.

The steamer Royalist, with the remainder of the Circassian's passengers, has arrived at this port.

VERDICT IN THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Washington, October 25.—The Wirz military commission have made their verdict and forwarded the same to the President.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. Orton to-day resigned the Commissionership of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Mr. E. A. Rollins, the Deputy Commissioner, will probably succeed him.

WISE'S PROPERTY TO BE RESTORED.

The War Department, with the approval of Gen. Grant, has decided to restore the property of Henry A. Wise, ex Governor of Virginia.

New York, October 25.—The steamer Teutonia, from Hamburg via Southampton, has arrived at this port. Her news is anticipated.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, October 26.—By an arrival at this port to-day, we are in possession of Panama dates to the 17th inst.

The revolution in New Ecuador had finally ended, and the leaders with but few exceptions had been captured Business was to some degree reviving and promised to be brisk.

Trouble and discension, however, continued in the interior, and several provinces are in ferment.

There is nothing new from Central America.

Affairs in South America have a gloomy aspect. At Valparaiso business was very dull.

The Chilian government is sending arms and ammunition along the coast, and a Chilian fleet is distributed to different points.

The Peruvian revolution continues with varying success.

It is believed the allies will soon occupy the capital of Paraguay.

There was a terrible gale at Montevideo on the 7th of August, which did great damage to the shipping.

WIRZ PROBABLY FOUND GUILTY.

Washington, October 25.—There are indications that Captain Wirz has been found guilty, but the announcement cannot be made except through official sources.

THE SEA ISLAND PROPERTY.

Washington, October 26. The *Times's* Washington special says that an influential body of South Carolina and Florida men, accompanied by high Northern officials, have urged the President to rescind his order regarding Sea Island property and freedmen. Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, joins in this request.

The President declined to interfere with the order until after the receipt of Gov. Howard's report.

In the course of the interview the President said he was opposed to the plan for the organization of Freedmen in Florida, believing that by contact with the whites their intellect would be developed and their condition in all matters improved.

THE ALABAMA INDEMNITY QUESTION.

Washington, October 26.—Hon. Caleb Cushing leaves for England on Wednesday on a legal mission, supposed to be in reference to claims for damages incurred by the depredations of the steamer Alabama on American commerce.

It is believed the Government has accepted the proposition of Earl Russell to appoint a commission to settle such claims.

DEFAULTING POSTMASTERS.

Washington, October 26.—Three hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars are due from defaulting postmasters of the Southern States, which they retained when the war broke out.

WIRZ CONVICTED.

The Military Commission have rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of Capt. Wirz.

BRAZILIAN SUCCESS.

New York, Oct. 26.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 15th of September say the Brazilians were in extasies at their late victories.

The city was illuminated for seven consecutive nights.

The news of the utter rout of the Paraguayan army is confirmed. The allies at the last accounts were following up their advantages by the invasion of the Paraguayan country. Resistance was, however, expected, as the retreating forces were fortifying.

New York, Oct. 26.—Ninety-three vessels arrived here yesterday from foreign ports, and fifteen ocean steamers cleared for Europe.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

Halifax, Oct. 26.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool the 14th and Queenstown the 15th, arrived at this point to day.

Cotton in Liverpool on the 14th inst. closed buoyant at an advance of 1/16 on 1/2.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions firm but quiet.

In London Consols close at 89.

At Madrid there was a great increase of the cholera. There were five hundred and forty cases and one hundred and seventy-five deaths in one day.

The arrest of Fenians in Ireland was being continued.

A CONGRESS OF GREAT POWERS.

New York, October 26.—All the morning papers are commenting on the Adams-Rousil against England for damages inflicted by the Anglo-Confederate privateers.

The *Herald* says there will be a Congress of the Great Powers to settle these difficulties.

HON. HENRY S. FOOTE AT THE NEW YORK BAR.

Hon. Henry S. Foote, on being proposed in New York for admission to the Bar, took an oath to support the United States Constitution, but declined taking the oath of allegiance and left the room unsworn.

OPPOSITION TO SPECIE PAYMENT.

New York, Oct. 26.—The *Post's* Washington special says Secretary McCulloch has stirred up considerable opposition against returning to specie payments.

NEW YORK MARKET ON THE 26TH.

New York, Oct. 26.—Cotton closed at previous quotations—59c for Middling.

Flour declined 10c

Whisky sold at $2 35.

Sugar is quiet at 14 3/4.

Molasses is quiet.

Pork $31 75.

Sterling Exchange 109 1/2.

Gold closed at 141 1/4.

STEAMBOAT NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 26.—Arrived from above: the steamer Lady Gay, at 11 o'clock last night; the Magnolia at 6:40 A. M., with the largest freight ever brought down on one boat, and the Meteorite, at 7 A. M.

Arrived from below: the steamer Grey Eagle, at 6:40 P. M., and the Olive Branch, at 6 P. M.

Departures: The Grey Eagle leaves to-night on a pleasure trip to Millikin's Bend; the magnificent steamer Magnolia departs for New Orleans at 10:30 P. M., and the Olive Branch at 9 P. M. for St. Louis. The Meteorite, for New Orleans, left at 2 P. M.

The Eleanora Carroll passed down at 3:30 P. M.

The river is rising at the rate of one inch in 24 hours.

We subjoin the list of passengers by the steamship Haze, from Galveston:

Mr. Macpherson and family, Miss Meyers, Mrs. Foster, Mr. B. Estes, Mr. J. J. Hensley, Mr. S. C. Sharp, Lieut. T. Perry, Mrs. A. McCormick, Mr. Cook, Mr. Bolling, Mr. Wigmore, Mr. Moody.

The U. S. Mail steamship Mariposa, Capt. Howes, sailed at 7 o'clock last evening for New York street, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Miss L. Hardy, Mrs. A. McCormick, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Gen. Lee, Mrs. Hall and 2 servants, Mrs. Foster and 2 children, Mrs. Rowan, Mrs. Wm. Hall and child, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Dr. Bowman, Mrs. Dr. Smith, Mrs. J. McCollum, Miss H. McAllister, Jos. Curtis, Lieut. R. Cook, James Hall, Capt. Gen. Lee, Capt. Marshall, Chas. Tucker, H. Hall, Capt. Thomas Hall, Capt. Wm. Hall, Capt. Wood, Mrs. Hall, Capt. Thomas Hall, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Bogart, Mrs. Dr. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Hall, Miss