THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, No. 56 Camp street, have Gents' fine Calf Boots, Congress Gaiters and Tollet Slippers, for sale low.

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 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

The officers of the steamer Frances from Mobile, have our thanks for papers from that city.

We have dates from the North by the Monterey to the 29th, for the courteous delivery of which her Purser has our thanks.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Last night, Maddison Morton's excellent comedy of "All that Glitters Is not Gold" was given to a large and well-satisfied audience. The cast was good, and embraced the strength of the company.

We regret that Mr. Floyd, apparently, still continues too unwell to appear. He is a very skillful and pleasant actor. The "Varieties" cannot well do without him, and we hope soon to see him at work again.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. — "East Lynne" has been the attraction of the Academy during the present week. As was to be expected, Miss Ella Wren Nesbitt's Lady Isabel was given with spirit and good taste. Her acting at little William's death-bed, and when Lady Isabel herself was dying, we find to be a decided improvement on those wonderful *tours de force*, we have seen performed by some actresses of merit, whom we could name.

"East Lynne" has been withdrawn, to give place to the "Italian Bride", which is to be played to-night for the first time, we believe, in this city. To-morrow night, Miss Nesbitt's benefit and the last night of the Wren Troupe.

The British brig A. L. Palmer, Capt. McIntosh, from Frontera, coast of Tabasco, with a cargo of mahogany bound to London, put into the mouth of the River in distress, with the crew all sick.

The U. S. mail steamship United States, Capt. Barton, left her wharf last evening for New York direct, with a full freight of cotton, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

W Hopkins, E H Crosby, S Field, Robert Acher and wife, P D Burns, F St Male, Jno Wendel and wife, J D Burnes, Thos Burns, C Jones, W E Hurstead, J J Dodd, Mrs Ann Mullin, Mrs E Orr and 4 children, J L Guyer, E Shubert, J Fix, J K Dill, Fred Bote, Wm Carl, J Watts.

The U. S. Mail steamship Monterey, Captain Forbes, from New York, 26th ult., arrived at her wharf last evening, with a full cargo of assorted merchandize, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Mrs C Northwire, Miss Bedford, A Harris, S Lowenberg, John Chevalier, L Hirsh, Jos Kahn, Sam Stein, Hy Roth, M Levi, E Ginoti, F P Cute, C Bechaler; Mrs Ogden; Mrs Gilbert and son; 15 in the steerage.

Reorganization of Labor.

Every one in the South must feel the necessity of seeking a remedy for the industrial confusion which has resulted from the sudden emancipation of the slaves, and of applying all possible means for repairing the waste and destruction which attended the war. In the frontier States, where climate, products, and modes of culture are favorable to an easy substitution of white for black labor, white immigrants from the North and from Europe are called for with a reasonable hope that the black element may be advantageously replaced by a new element combining with physical strength greater intelligence, skill and industry, and also, to some extent, capital.

In such States as Virginia and North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, white immigration certainly offers great advantages. But only superficial observers could think of relying upon it as an adequate resource in reorganizing the cultivation of cotton and sugar in the lower tier of Southern States. The idea is of the same class as that which fancies that the extreme South may be converted profitably from an agricultural into a manufacturing country.

Where a soil is peculiarly adapted to products of such value in exchange as cotton and sugar, it would be absurd to abandon this inexhaustible source of wealth to enter into a hopeless and ruinous competition with States which furnish with such ease and in such abundance as those of the West and of the North-East certain articles of produce and manufacture. It is the clear interest of the South to adhere to its agricultural specialty, and the practical good sense of our planters does not deceive them in regard to this matter. This specialty can not be sustained with certainty and with satisfactory results by means of white labor. This is no speculative assertion: it is justified by three years' experience in Louisiana, and on such subjects practice must prevail over theory. It concerns us, then, to know, 1st, how and where to obtain field hands for our agriculture, and, 2d, the capital which is equally needed. We propose to treat the first question, reserving the second for future consideration.

Admitting at the outset that white labor can not be made efficient on cotton and sugar plantations, it becomes necessary to look for the needful laborers to other races, to the African, the Hindoo, the Chinese. We have to choose between those to be had by importation, and those that may be procured on the spot from the freedmen population, or a combination of the two classes, the indigenous and the foreign, and perhaps the last would be the most judicious choice.

It will be profitable to recall from the experience of other countries the information which we need to guide us in this question, otherwise oppressed with the evils resulting from sudden and violent emancipation, we grope blindly, incapable of finding a remedy for those evils, or of flying from them. In reviewing the results realized in the English and French colonies, whether by importing laborers, or by utilising the freedmen, Southern planters will see that they need not despair of the future. When the political troubles which now darken the horizon shall have subsided, when the States shall have no far resumed the normal control of their domestic affairs as to be able to take measures which, without impairing the legitimate liberty of the freedmen, will prevent them, in common with all classes of the population, from becoming vagrants and social nuisances, but will constrain them to be useful to society and to themselves, then the work of agricultural reorganization may proceed with as much success as in the French Antilles, and the patience and energy of our planters will be crowned with a just and abundant reward.

In order to exhibit the workings of the system adopted in the colonies above referred to, as regards freedmen labor, we quote the following from a late and valuable work, published at Paris, entitled "Essay on the Economical Condition of the French Antilles, by J. De Crisnoy:

It must not be forgotten that our colonies contain an old population (black,) which can be of great service if properly used. Just released from bondage, tending naturally to idleness, destitute, for the most part, of the sentiment and the sense of the responsibilities of family, he needs a firm hand to guide him in the new and difficult path of liberty, and by this direction he may be made an agricultural laborer. This was well understood by Rear Admiral de Gueydon, whose administration, in this respect, has done so much for the progress of Martinique.

It was necessary, by obligatory or remunerative labor, to create an intermediary between slave and free labor. The man who depends for livelihood entirely upon his own labor, is form ..v other, most work. To organize this compulsion is a necessity of sudden ... from darkness to light, from slavery to partial liberty.

To transform an indolent and idle population, and to give it habits of industry, was the object proposed by M. de Gueydon for three years, with a set of measures judiciously arranged and energetically applied.

The first thing to attend to was the legislation which presented great difficulties, for the reason that it was to be principally administered, not by agents of the government, but by the planters themselves. It demanded above all, then, to be expressed as explicitly as to prevent all false construction; in the next place, to be executable; lastly, not to impose on the planters too heavy sanctions to which they would naturally oppose a "masterly inactivity."

The legislation of M. de Gueydon was based on the principle that all must without personal resources are obliged to work. It was made requisite for the laborer to carry a little book signed by his last employer, and without which he was regardedas a vagrant. Moreover, planters were required to inscribe in a register, to be exhibited whenever demanded by the police, (gendarmerie,) the names of their employés, who were really present on the plantation.

This was accompanied by another measure, which greatly assisted it. I speak of the personal tax. M. de Gueydon said: "The negroes do not work because they have few necessities to satisfy; they are never cold, they dress scantily, go barefooted, do not drink wine, prefer to live in bamboo huts and eat roots and fruits than to work to secure something better; we must create for them an artificial necessity, and this will be the payment of a tax."

This tax had another advantage, that of forcing the negroes to abandon the alliance which had assisted them in tricks of vagabondage.

In regard to penalties, the object was to not only punish but to correct, fines would not be paid, the prison was not dreaded but rather coveted by vagrants who would rather be fed in prison than to be free and have to work. In place, then, of such penalties, M. de Gueydon established a workhouse where delinquents were made to labor daily and were punished for every offence. This workhouse was situated in the military port where extensive public works, such as grading and dredging were carried on, outside the enclosure under superintendents. Those who conducted themselves well were assigned to the easier and higher parts of the labor. Upon malcontents heavier and more disagreeable tasks were imposed until they became tractable, if all other means failed, they were sent to the wheel of the dredging machine which was constantly turning to raise the coral banks obstructing the passage to the ship dock. They passed the day climbing up the great wheel and slept in the hold of the dredge boat.

Generally, it was not long before delinquents found that it was better to work in the open air, smoking their plantation segars, than to turn the wheel, and when they had once tasted this species of discipline they rarely gave it a second trial. Under this system the correction of delinquents cost the government nothing, but, on the contrary, works that would have caused considerable outlays were executed at very little expense.

M. de Gueydon succeeded in applying a similar species of correctional labor, attended by rewards and punishments, to the convicts of justice, and the author cites in proof of the utility of the entire system the accomplishment of an important public work previously regarded as impracticable.

It is easy to infer what the State of Louisiana might accomplish in the way of public improvements, in building levees, cleaning out canals and bayous, in draining swamps, mending the highways, through a disciplinary establishment of the same character.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4th, 1865.

To His Excellency J. Madison Wells:

GOV.—The pleasing duty of informing you of your unanimous nomination for the office of Governor, by the Democratic Convention which has just closed its labors, has been assigned to me. I inclose a copy of the proceedings of that Body, which I am sure will meet with your approval. Wishing you success and happiness, I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
President of Democratic State Convention of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
New Orleans, Oct. 5. }

Hon. Robt. C. Wicklife, President of National Democratic Convention:

DEAR SIR—I am in possession of your communication of yesterday, informing me that I have been unanimously nominated by the Convention of the National Democracy lately assembled in this city, as their candidate for the office of Governor of the State at the ensuing election, and also inclosing me the platform of principles adopted by the Convention.

To be honored with the confidence of so respectable, intelligent and patriotic a body of citizens, representing nearly the entire State, who, surrendering all past party predilections, have met for the single purpose of consulting together for the good of the State, cannot but be gratifying to me, personally.

I receive it is an approval of my humble efforts, since I have occupied the Executive office, in behalf of the restoration of civil government, and the conservative views and policy which have governed me in the administration of the office.

If it is the will of the people that I shall continue to perform the duties of Chief Magistrate of the State, I can safely point to my past acts and policy as a guarantee for my future course.

My sole ambition in accepting office, is to serve my native State. All the abilities and energies I possess will be directed to that end, and to restore Louisiana to her full and proper relations to the Federal Government, in the Union, under the Constitution.

In Andrew Johnson we have a National Executive who has nobly planted himself on the Constitution in defense of the rights of the States and the citizens thereof to regulate their internal affairs by proper local legislation, as guaranteed them by the Constitution and in harmony thereto. To his wisdom, firmness and conservative principles I trust to restore the union and equality of the States on a lasting foundation and cemented by the bonds of a fraternal concord. We, however, have an imperative duty to perform, to strengthen his hands in upholding the Constitution, by showing that we are worthy of his wise, liberal and conciliatory policy in our behalf. We must prove this by our acts as well as by our professions. I am happy to perceive in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, a full, free and frank recognition of the obligation on our part, in the declaration to the effect that the people of Louisiana accept the settlement of the question involved in the late struggle; that we have renewed our allegiance in good faith and intend to render our honest support to the "Constitution and the Union of the States thereunder." President Johnson asks no more from us.

In conclusion, sir, allow me to say that I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention, and if elected will endeavor, to the best of my abilities, to deserve the confidence the people of Louisiana will have reposed in me.

With many thanks for your kind wishes, which I heartily reciprocate,

I have the honor to remain,
Very truly, your obed't serv't,
J. MADISON WELLS.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, has been so severely castigated by the leading republican newspapers of the State for his equivocal resolution upon negro suffrage in the late republican State Convention, that he can no longer remain quiet. He has published a letter in its defence, and announces his intention of taking the stump. In his letter he says he shall maintain—

"1. That, the policy of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, of leaving that to be determined by those States for themselves, is the only just and wise policy.

"2 That it is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution.

"3. That is is almost inconceivable that any federal administration should attempt to enforce universal negro suffrage in States where, for two hundred years, the negroes have been degraded by slavery, when, at the same time, nearly two-thirds of the free States deny suffrage to persons of the same race, who have been educated as freemen, among freemen, with the thoughts, habits and responsibilities of freemen.

"4. That such a policy would inevitably throw the Union party out of power in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, as well as in all the border States; give the next Congress and President to their opponents; defeat, in all probability, the adoption of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, which they have everywhere opposed, and by which alone liberty to the ... and protection to him in his enjoyment are made ...

Gen. Joe Lane is lying on his farm in ... Porte ... bed, in feeble health.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Southwest Pass, Oct. 5—Steamers N. Banks and Matagorda, from Galveston, crossed the bar at 12 M.

Tug Sentinel towed in bark Annie Kimball and brig Clara Peckman, and went up with them at 5 o'clock.

Ship John Sidney and bark John Trunks still outside.

Wind northeast and fresh.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Arrival of Steamboats.

Jackson, Miss, Oct. 5—Returns from Warren, Holmes, Hinds, Newton, Rankin, Scott, Copiah, Madison and Carroll counties, Humphreys leads for Governor by a large majority. Hid he received an imperial announcement, and there been no question of eligibility, there would have been no opposition before the people.

Col. Chas. E. Hooker, of Withers's 1st Mississippi Artillery, is probably elected Attorney General by a large majority over Cooper, of Rankin county.

Major James Dotson, late of 10th Mississippi Regiment, Boddie and Hudson, represent Hinds county. J. M. Hawkins, opposed to negro evidence, State Senator.

Gen. A. M. West, President of Mississippi Central Railroad, is elected to Congress from this District.

Dr. Shannon and Cameron beat Partridge, of the Vicksburg *Herald*, for Representative of Warren county.

Geo. L. Potter is elected over Handy, Judge of the High Court.

There is a secret society called "The Elephant," in some portions of the interior, composed of many backers, which carries everything at the polls.

There is some excitement here and talk of drawing the old party lines of Whig and Democrat at all subsequent elections. The people are not satisfied to be dictated to unless their choice can be consulted for their suffrages, even if he has been a native rebel.

Vicksburg, Oct. 5—The new steamer Dictator arrived here at 11.30 to-day, with a light trip, and left at 1 o'clock.

The Niagara arrived at 4 1/2 P. M., and departed at 6 P. M.

(From the *Times* and *Star's* Special Dispatches.)

Louisiana Delegations.

Several gentlemen from Louisiana had an interview with the President to-day, in reference to the condition of affairs in that State.

They blame Gen. Canby for the civil disorder and the disaffection raging throughout the commonwealth. Of Gen. Sheridan, on the other hand, they speak in the highest terms; and they declare that permanent order cannot be restored until Gen. Canby's interference in civil matters is decisively forbidden.

PROPERTY RESTORED IN VIRGINIA.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Washington special correspondent of the New York *World* says that the Freedmen's Bureau has recently restored a large amount of property to its owners in the adjoining counties of Virginia. It had previously been in possession of the Government.

PARDONS.

President Johnson this morning signed eighty-five pardons warrants.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The *Herald's* Berlin correspondent says that the German emigration to America appears to be chiefly directed towards Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Western Virginia.

ACQUITTAL OF THE CONSUL OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

The official gazette of Coburg says that the investigation into the charges against M. Hellicke, Consul of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, at New York, of complicity with the agents of the conspiracy, has resulted in his complete acquittal.

SHIP CAPTAIN SUED FOR ILL TREATMENT, ETC.

Several suits against Captain Anderson and the owners of the ship Villa Franca have been commenced, for ill-treatment and short allowance of food, on her recent voyage from London.

GEN. MAHONE A RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT.

Ex-rebel General Wm. Mahone has been appointed Superintendent of the Norfolk, Petersburg and South Side Railroad.

CORN DEFICIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Agricultural Corn Report says the deficit of grain in Great Britain and Ireland this year will be upwards of seventy-two million bushels.

SOUTHERN LAND SALES OFFICES.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and others are arranging a plane for establishing a central office in New York, whereby the owners of Southern lands can become acquainted with Northern purchasers, and a stream of emigration, both domestic and foreign, be set Southward. Branch offices are to be opened in the Southern States.

NO EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

New York, Oct. 5—It is reported that the prospected scheme of emigration from the British States to Brazil has been given up.

COLORED TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

There is reason to believe that the colored troops now in the Southern States will be speedily mustered out of service.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The *Tribune's* Washington special correspondent says that the President will not take action in the matter of the Louisiana Government, until he receives the report of the new commission who will be sent in a few days

PROPOSED ASSUMPTION OF THE REBEL DEBT.

It is believed a formidable combination exists to force through Congress a bill for the partial assumption of the rebel debt.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND APPRENTICESHIP.

It is stated at the W. D. Department, that the laws regarding apprenticeship will be enforced by the Freedmen's Bureau, provided they make no distinction of color against the law for free people, which will be extended to freedmen.

The officers of the Bureau will be regarded as guardians for minor freedmen. The Assistant Commission is to draw and specify the instructions for applicants to their respective States on the above principle.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

New York, October 4.—The *Herald's* city of Mexico correspondent says it is rumored that Pesquiera, Republican Governor of Sonora, after being driven out of Hermville, pursued, lost all his war material, and had his forces completely dispersed in Chihuahua. It is said the Imperialists marched across the State, routing every detachment of Republicans they met.

Imperial troops are said to have occupied the third of Chihuahua.

Maximilian in a recent visit to interior towns met with much enthusiasm.

A decree has been issued, inviting emigrants from all countries to Mexico.

Wide-Spread Imperialism in Russia.

A communication from St. Petersburg, dated August 25th, says:

The Russian journals continue to announce conflagrations which desolate the whole extent of the empire. The population are almost always warned beforehand, that on a certain day the town or village which they inhabit will be set on fire if a certain sum of money be not deposited at a stated place. The threat rarely fails to be executed.

Krasnoslawsk, a town in the south of Russia, has had to contend against twenty fires in a short space of time. The inhabitants; after removing all movables from their houses, which are built of wood, have left the town panic-stricken, and have encamped in the fields.

In the town of Orel, letters have been received imperiously demanding that certain citizens, mentioned by name, should deposit a sum of money in a particular place, and threatening that in case of refusal their houses would be burned. Moreover, a previous meeting at Orel, resolved notice that he must not rely upon any assistance from the citizens, since all the men belonging to the fire brigade had been ordered, under pain of death, not to attempt to subdue the flames. Thanks to the energetic measures of the inhabitants of Orel, these threats have not been carried out. The police have been most active in their efforts to discover the authors of the outrages, but had not yet succeeded in elucidating the affairs, notwithstanding that they have arrogled several individuals armed with revolvers and provided with inflammable material.

In the village of Mzenetzynka-Bobeda a sum of money was demanded of the inhabitants, and this demand not being supplied with, the village was set on fire, and 42 great part destroyed; notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions taken by the inhabitants. A large number of towns and villages have become a prey to the flames under similar circumstances.

It is also announced that a large portion of Rostoute, chief town of the district of that name, has also been destroyed by fire. Upward of 200 houses, the town hall, the synagogue, the public court and two churches were reduced to ashes. The manufactory of fire-arms at Tiowski has been burned down.

Letters from Lemberg, Gallicia, state that scarcely a day passed without a fire taking place in some town or village in Gallicia. Both the Christian and Jewish populations were taking refuge in the fields. The *Czas* announces the burning, on the 15th of August, of a sugar refinery in the village of Loosoo, district Wolczynsk. It was the property of the banker Goldmann, of Warsaw, and to the third refinery recently destroyed in the kingdom of Poland. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000f.

The official journal of Warsaw publishes intelligence of the burning of a village called Sedlecka, in the district of Ostralencka. All the buildings of a farm, 450 sheep, the principal part of the farmer's crop, and the agricultural implements all fell a prey to the flames. Two hundred houses of the town of Sedlec have also been burned down.

Brig. Gen. Absolom Baird, who supersedes Maj. Gen. Canby at the point in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau, received his appointment, as we learn from the President himself, not from Gen. Howard. The fact, in this connection, is quite important. Gen. Baird is said to be an unprejudiced man of cool judgment, who is not likely to be led astray by partisan extremists, no matter on which side they happen to assail him.—*N. O. Times*, 5th.

A PICTURE OF ENGLISH SOCIETY.—One English playwright is said to have written to another as follows:

Dear Bob—You really must show more on tick in constructing your plots, or the Governor will be sure to discover the dead body of Gerraldine in the cellar, and then your secret will be over. You consulted me about the strychnine I certainly think you are giving it to him in rather a large dose, and if I were you I would not have the interminable children. One is quite sufficient. Let Emily put her mother in a madhouse. It will answer your purpose well to have the old girl out of the way. I think your forgery is far too small a saw. Make it three thousand. Leave the rest of your particulars of the family circle as they are. I will finish them, and send you back the "fatal dagger" afterwards by hook post. Yours, JACK."

This is not so far fetched as it seems. The last mail from England, like many that have preceded it for some months past, brings frightful accounts of fraude, embezzlements, swindles, executions, garrotting, infanticide and other crimes—all going to show the present corrupt condition of English society among all classes. The London journals themselves deplore the sorry picture which their own columns are compelled to record.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN TERREBONNE.—We read in the Houma *Civic Guard* of the 30th:

It is also announced that a large portion of Rostoute, chief town of the district of that name, has also been destroyed by fire. Upward of 200 houses, the town hall, the synagogue, the public court and two churches were reduced to ashes. The manufactory of fire-arms at Tiowski has been burned down.

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DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN TERREBONNE.—We read in the Houma *Civic Guard* of the 30th:

It is with pain we record this week one of the most distressing accident that the one which occurred last Saturday on the bayou Terrebonne, in this parish, about eight miles below Houma, by which an amiable young lady, Miss Alexandine Bolanger, lost her life. It appears that her brother had been clearing his shot gun, preparatory to hunting, when having left the barrels near the fire, his sister playfully began blowing in the muzzle of one of the barrels she did not think any thing, she supposed to be there but the nipple into the fire, when it proved to have been loaded, and exploded, killing her instantly. If anything could add to the horror of the accident, it is the report that she was soon to have been married to a worthy young friend of ours.

DEATH OF A CITIZEN OF TERREBONNE.—In another column will be found a notice of the death of Mr. Theogene Theriot, of the parish. We are informed that he had been performing some little surgical operation on a sick horse and accidentally pricked one of his fingers with the needle he had been using, producing inflammation and fever, resulting in his death.—*Houma Civic Guard*, 30th *ult.*

The Detroit *Advertiser* says:

"The law of congress excluding from seats in this body every person who has voluntarily borne arms against the government or rendered aid the rebellion, is a lion in the path of those political newcomers who would introduce the rebellion into congress, to carry out there those measures which it prevented from accomplishing in the armed contest. The law referred to will give birth to an entirely new class of public men at the South. The old political leaders, who identified themselves fully with the rebellion, and who used their talents to set into congress again until this law is repealed. We are told it takes no little scraping at the South to find men who can take the requisite oath, but it is now generally conceded in that section, that such men cannot be found or the South will lose its representation."

The law in fact, requires that none but men who have remained true to the Union in the contest of war and public opinion bending against it in the South, shall be permitted to hold seats as members. It is then, to borrow the plain and significant language of the *Advertiser*, "it takes no little scraping at the South to find men who can take the requisite oath!" The effort is being made in that State, to send men who may be thus returned are assured of the loyalty and fidelity of those who lead and control the republican party in congress that they shall not be admitted, though they may be able to take the oath. The oath is a mere form, and if there is any thing in the