THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEE,

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Square	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 mth	12 mons.
1	$12	$18	$20	$30	$35
2	18	25	30	45	60
3	25	35	40	60	75
4	30	45	50	75	100
5	35	50	60	90	125
6	40	60	70	100	150
7	45	70	80	120	175
8	50	80	90	135	200
9	55	90	100	150	225
10	60	100	110	165	250
11	65	110	120	180	275
12	70	120	130	195	300
13	75	130	140	210	325
14	80	140	150	225	350
15	85	150	160	240	375
16	90	160	170	255	400

Daily, Semi-weekly, Tri-weekly and every other day, to the number of the whole three times.

Weekly, Semi-monthly and Monthly Page Advertisements, each insertion, $10 per square.

Business Advertisements having the run of the paper, third insertion, $5 per square; each subsequent insertion, $2 per square.

Text or Editorial Notices of Advertisements to be charged double rates.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged for each insertion.

Contracts for Advertising, who advertise largely, shall be made on liberal terms, from above annual contract rates.

All transient Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, cash insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Advertisements Below Title Story.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

J. B. Guesnard offers a lot of books, furniture, etc., at 11 o'clock, at his auction store, corner Canal and Exchange alley.

Helligan & Von Sinnen call furniture, furnishing of boarding house, silverplated, chinaware, gas fixtures, etc., at 10 o'clock, at No. 4 Carondelet street.

Charles E. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

Montgomery & Bro. sell valuable oil paintings, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at the St. Charles street Opera House, No. 26 St. Charles street.

Advertisements Title Evening.

St. Charles Theater.—Mr. and Mrs. Kean in Henry XI.

Varieties Theater.—Miss Charlotte Thompson in Bad Lynne.

Academy of Music.—Ballet, singing, pantomimes, "Bluebeard," etc.

New Orleans Opera House.—Ca Ira Masquerade by the Ethiopian Opera Troupe.

The Soldiers' Southern Aid Association of this city acknowledge the receipt of $200, half the proceeds of a lecture of Artemus Ward on the 19th inst., to be appropriated to the benefit of the widows of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett.—This gifted and rising young actor, we are glad to learn from the N. Orleans Mr. Rogers, will commence an engagement at the Varieties Theater, in this city, on next Monday. This event will be hailed with proper joy by all who relish dramatic representations of a high and school order. Taken all in all, Mr. Barrett has no superior on the American stage. In some respects, he has no equal. He has just completed a series of brilliant engagements in the West, where, we perceive, he has added large to his list of tragedy admirers, and no doubt he has made a judicious change by going from Othello to the more simple and intellectual role of Iago.

Sale at Twelve Months' Credit of a Valuable Lot of Ground on Barracks Street and Bayou Road.—The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a valuable lot of ground, situated on Barracks street, Bay on Road, 3d District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Mr. Anderson's Crowded Closer.—We have received a pamphlet by R. E. H. Anderson, entitled "Fighting a vigorous, and what seems from the results produced, a convincing argument in favor of his apparatus for inflicting overwork, fatigue, and exhaustion, as Mr. Anderson expresses, in lieu of imprisonment in leaving levees both, by taking the means of stopping overseers "at will and without fail." He cites some strong facts to show that his apparatus will accomplish this purpose. If so, it is invaluable.

Horrors—Vagrancy—Slavery.

The political contemporary, the New Orleans Price Current, referring to the cotton question of the present year, observes:

"If planters are allowed to regulate themselves, and it is desirable not to leave the production, the result of which will be all the difference the field of 1866—7, will hardly amount to a history of the supply from the close of the 1865 September next. With judicious, determined and energetic measures on the part of those who have the control of the freedmen, it may be doubted. What would be thought of a system in which the negro was at liberty to work or not at their pleasure? The case of the freedmen is strictly analogous.

"They are in a state of peonage, in which they should be taught habits of self-dependence, independence, and self-respect. Nothing should be left that they can do, duties to society which they must comply with either voluntarily or under compulsion.

"Such course will over the labor question as we have sketched it in the light of the most transcendental philosophy, put it upon grounds of the most political democracy, invite "free labor" to the doors of every workshop, stamp "free labor" on every mechanical and agricultural product, brand "free labor" on the brow of every laboring man or of every man who is willing to work, and make "free labor" unless coupled with "free labor" in the steamboats and on the steam-cars without "free labor" let alone, and the gins stalk and walk "free labor," and let all the beginners blind and soulless advocates of industry and commerce, day and night, in endless variations of phonetic spelling, chant, chant, ramble, growl, howl, gnash "free labor." In addition to this, we must the word "slavery" from all the dictionaries, make its utterance a felony, and social ostracism will be compelled to confront conditions never impossible, always, in fact, more or less prominent, in which the idea of slavery, though not the word, will be begotten or otherwise evolved, to be injured that justice, and law and equity, industry and prosperity, progress and civilization. When there is no longer any trace of private slavery, there will remain many forms of public slavery. Society, as an individual organization, has no place for drones, for idlers, or vagrants, who, not already possessing the means of subsistence, produce nothing to the common store, but deify, as consumers, take from it. Such parasites society, without nurturing a fatal vice and harboring its own ruin, can not long tolerate. Recognized thieves or robbers, they are simply outlawed survivals. If invasions follow, they are simply contributory means of their exile, and therefore proportionately dishonest, a burden upon society, in relation to which they stand in the same moral category as a thief or a robber, they are also liable to a servitude, which is not based in name, is at least restitutive and compensatory.

"In the slave system, if a laborer shirked and idled, there was a master to compel him to the discharge of his due share of the general industry. To the Ethiopian slave society takes the place of the master. If he shirks and idles, and thus lessens the labor and industry of others, he is entitled