The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Wyndham Comedy Company."—"Sarah."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Boy Detective."

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Romance of a Poor Young Man."

THE REFORM MEETING IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

These Democrats of the Third District who sought by their presence at the meeting on Elysian Fields street, on Monday night last, an opposition to the proceedings, to defeat the Reformers in their attempt to start one of their organizations in that part of the city, have been severely censured by the Reform organs and by the leaders of the party. They are accused by the *Times* of "interfering with the practical workings of Reform." The *Picayune* charges them with "practically denying the right of the Reformers to hold Reform meetings," and says "if they persist in so acting, the question will be whether the Democrats regard either the white man or the colored man, the Southern man or the Northern man, the rich man or the poor man who dares to dissent from their partisan tastes and desires, as having any civil and political rights which they and their party are bound to respect." The *Picayune* characterizes the proceedings of the Third District Democrats as a "lordly assumption" which ought not to be submitted to.

Now there are two sides to this story, and while we regret that our esteemed friends of the Reform party were not suffered to hold their meeting without encountering opposition, we think there is something to be said in defense of the conduct of the opposers. The Democrats of New Orleans, neither in the Third District nor in any other, assume to deny the right of any class of their fellow-citizens to assemble at their pleasure, and the *Picayune's* statement of the case is extravagant to a degree. The action of a few individuals should not be charged against the Democratic party nor against its leaders, who are not answerable for the conduct of members of the party acting on their own responsibility. While we cannot approve of the proceedings of the Third District Democrats in opposing the Reformers in the organization of their meeting in the manner they did, we think there are palliating circumstances in connection with the position they took. In the first place, it was a public meeting of all citizens of the Third District favorable to reform, without distinction of race, color or previous condition. The call was of course addressed to Democrats chiefly, although Republicans were included. By the term "Democrats" we mean all citizens not of the Republican party. If the invitation was not addressed to Democrats, pray to whom was it addressed? The fault, we imagine, was not that Democrats went to the meeting but that they did not approve of the organization of the meeting as previously arranged by the callers and did not applaud the utterances of the speaker and the resolutions which they presented or proposed to present. We presume the presence of Democrats would have been quite acceptable had they kept still or expressed their satisfaction with the names of the persons presented for their acceptance as officers of the meeting. We believe that in all, properly conducted, public meetings it is the audience which should control the order of proceeding and the choice of the chairman and other officers. People do not attend public meetings merely to ratify a pre-arranged programme of organization and proceeding. It is proper enough that the callers of a public meeting should conduct the preliminary arrangements, but always subject to the decision of the audience, else what is alone at the meeting would not be its acts but the acts of the callers. We suppose nobody will dispute these propositions. If the Reform leaders think differently from us, we would suggest that any future invitations should be specially addressed to those who are expected to ratify the selections of officers made by the callers and to approve the speeches and resolutions presented to them. Democrats opposed to the Reform party might be specially excluded. There is, however, a limit to the disapproval of an audience and the conduct of malcontents should be made known in a proper and orderly way.

In making these remarks we desire to express again our great anxiety that all such unfriendly contests may be avoided, and that a spirit of conciliation and respect for each other's opinions may be cultivated by both Democrats and Reformers, for whom there is abundance of room and need to work out their respective missions. Allies in the same cause, why should they turn their weapons against each other? We would urge upon our Democratic friends to abstain from all unfriendly opposition to the Reform party, such as was manifested on Monday night. There can be no doubt that we must come together in the approaching election, or see the Republican party easily successful in the contest.

The Slaughter-House.

In this issue of the *Bee* is published a communication from the Board of Directors of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company, addressed to us in answer to the communication published in the *Bee* of Sunday last, from Mr. Sylvain Verges, on the same subject. In answer to Mr. Verges, and after setting forth the circumstances under which the present Board was elected, and the compromise arrangement between the company and the butchers we had been litigating with them, the company say:

1. That the present tariff of charges was published in all the city papers and that no objection to it was made by any one.

2. That the present Board of Directors have expended more than $70,000 at the slaughter-house in the interest of the butchers.

3. That Mr. Verges was entirely wrong in asserting that, with one exception, the present Directors are not butchers; they name three individuals who are either butchers or dealers in live stock.

4. The charge for slaughtering is not one dollar per head, but for beeves only, calves and hogs being fifty cents, sheep, goats, lambs, etc., being thirty cents.

5. The company do not require the head, horns, feet, blood, etc., of all animals, but only those of beeves.

6. The company deny that the butchers have to pay $[illegible] for the privilege of slaughtering cattle on the company's premises.

These are the principal points of the communication, which we merely repeat without taking sides with either of our correspondents.

LES CHEMIQUES INDIENNES.—Dr. C. Dolby, now residing at Bay St. Louis, is universally known in Louisiana not only as a gentleman of high scientific attainments, but also as a talented writer. A Louisianian by birth, he possesses a thorough knowledge of the French language, and has acquired an enviable reputation as a contributor to the press of New Orleans on all subjects connected with science, politics or litterature. He has just finished a most interesting work on the Indian tribes of America, which will be issued under the title of "Les Chemiques Indiennes," in weekly numbers, from the presses of L. Mascaré, in Chartres street. The price for each number is 25 cents only. Subscription lists are being circulated, and we hope that Mr. Mascaré will soon be enabled to begin the publication of the work.

The inventions in this country have not given sixty million letters worth of stamp manually.

An "Association for the protection of intellectual rights" has been formed in Spain.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

What the Country Reports say.

The leading journals of the country parishes denounce without stint the attempt of the Reformers to create a new political party in this State, and the address of the Provisional Committee of the Reformers is also severely criticised. We make these extracts from our exchanges:

[From the Shreveport Times.]

Reform Movement.—So far as we can learn from our country exchanges, the reform movement has but little support in the northern parishes. The committee have, in the appointment of delegates, made an unfair apportionment in favor of the coast and southern parishes. They keep the representation on the ball of those who took Democratic and Radical cast in the election of 1868, and it will be observed that the parishes that have always given the largest Democratic vote, such as Caddo, Claiborne and St. Landry—these three parishes have more population than any four parishes in the entire State, outside of New Orleans—have been largely cut down and, relatively, have the smallest delegations allowed them. These three parishes have best seventeen delegates in the Convention of the 51. Under the apportionment of the Democratic Committee they have thirty-six delegates. Under this apportionment East Baton Rouge, with much less population than either of the three parishes mentioned, and with not half the Democratic voters of Claiborne or St. Landry, is entitled to eight delegates. This apportionment will deprive the Democratic parishes of the influence and strength that they are entitled to in the Convention.

[From the Shreveport Southwestern.]

Recent New Orleans exchanges inform us of the political condition of affairs in the city. The Democratic and Reform parties are busily occupied in forming clubs preparatory to the meetings of their conventions, and we regret to see the feeling of antagonism that is evidently cropping out in both organizations. The *Times* is already crowing over the result of a debate, in which it claims that the champions of Reform gained a signal victory over their Democratic antagonists. What possible good can result from such conflicts, we are at a loss to conceive. If persisted in, they will inevitably lead to dissension; widen a breach which should be closed, and go largely toward defeating the very end for which both profess to be striving. Let but the seed of strife and discord be scattered abroad over the land, and defeat and disaster will most assuredly follow as their legitimate fruits. This very state of things elected Lincoln in 1860, and unless our people lay aside all party prejudice, bickerings and distrust, and unite for a common good, Warmoth will ride into power on the wings of the very storm which factions will have engender. There is no real necessity for two opposing party organizations. There are honest men enough in the Reform party who would, no doubt, assist the Democrats in their efforts to redeem the State. We have the balance of power in our hands, and if all who earnestly desire a change in the political affairs of the State will concentrate their energies, and battle manfully for the cause of right, and justice, the victory will be ours. If Mr. T. N. Marks retains the political sentiment of his party, in a recent speech before a Reform club, then we desire no affiliation with it.

We hold to our original suggestion, and feel confident that our only hope of success hangs upon the blending of all elements of reform into one great organization that will carry sufficient weight and influence to defeat Warmoth, and all who favor the new party principles. The decisive of the State rests upon the proper action of the people, and it becomes the duty of every one to calculate the extent to which his influence and example may operate, for weal or woe, upon the interests of society and the being of justice, and especially upon the great cause of virtue and patriotism. The time is now at hand when every honest, right-thinking man should use his influence to avert a calamity which threatens the peace and harmony of our moral, social and political rights. This spirit of truckling subservience to the "powers that be," is not the offspring of high feeling, enlightened sentiment, or true devotion to liberty, but the legitimate progeny of vulgar apprehension, which embraces the hideousness of licentious passion in mistaken for the pure and divine beauty of rational freedom.

The angry debates which have sprung up in New Orleans, and the evident hostility that obtains between the two parties there, demand of our people to aid in disseminating such wise, patriotic public sentiment, as will rise above the strife of sect and party into an imposing sense of the inspeakable value of our State and country.

We again reiterate our desire to see all friends of reform meet in Convention, and adopt some plan that will defeat Warmoth, and restore peace, prosperity and happiness to the people.

[From the Monroe (Louisiana) Telegraph.]

The Fifty-one reformers have the honor of the first failure to organize a new party. In their eagerness to win over the negro, they have entirely forgotten the white man.

We much mistake the people of Louisiana, if the People's Party is not already dead. We much mistake our own sentiments, opinions and aspirations, if we ever cease to denounce a platform which proposes to make us subscribe to the repulsive, humiliating creed announced by the People's Party. In whatever light we view these overtures—whether as a hypocritical bid to secure negro votes, or as a *bona fide* recognition of universal perfect equality—it is alike entitled to the scorn of every man who has pride of nature and a respect for Nature's laws!

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER UNION.—We learn that A. J. Aikens, the originator of the auxiliary system of printing newspapers with general advertising and general reading on one side, has organized a stock company at Nashville, Tenn., with $50,000 capital, and is now ready to fill orders for the Southern States, for Democratic, Republican and Independent Newspapers.—*N. Y. Union.*

ST. LOUIS HOTEL ASSOCIATION.—The subscribers to the capital stock of this association are notified to meet at their office, on St. Louis street (under the Hotel), on Saturday, 28th March, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Joint Stock Company. See notice of E. F. Minton in our advertising columns.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

William Peterson, alias Walker, was in the house of Mary Jones, No. 60 Burgundy street, about four o'clock, yesterday morning, in search of something valuable. He awoke people, somebody ran after him and the gentlemen of the sword-cane and jury into a barrel full of water. He wasn't hurt a bit, except that his feelings were slightly wounded when he was taken from the tub to the lock-up.

Messrs. Baldwin & Co., Wallace & Co., and others, appeared before Recorder Houghton, yesterday, as witnesses against a man named D. C. Hall, nicknamed "Texas Joe," to prosecute him for vagrancy. The witnesses averred that he is a "roper" for some of the low gambling concerns on St. Charles street, and it was also shown that, like the man with attenuated underpinning, he has no visible means of support. Thereupon His Honor required $1000 bond for the good behavior of the gentleman and assured the witnesses that, in this case, "straw bail" would not be taken.

The levee continues to cave, in small patches, between St. Louis and Bienville streets.

The Metropolitan tax proposed by the ordinance before the Council is 7-16ths of one per cent, not ½ of one per cent, as was erroneously stated in the report of the proceedings of the Council on Tuesday.

As the schooner Henrietta, from Ruatan, was coming up the river, the master, Chas. Nicholson, was robbed of a valuable gold watch and about $225 in specie, which were taken from under his pillow, in the cabin. The cook, Robert Samuels, alias Joseph Williams, left the vessel as soon as she arrived and he was arrested, yesterday, when some of the money was found in his possession, and the watch was taken from one Joe Dick, who has been arrested as an accessory to the larceny.

A boy named Lange, aged eight years, whose parents reside at 301 Rampart street, was run over last evening by one of the Esplanade street cars of the City Railroad Company, and his right leg was fractured. The driver of the car, Martin Windright, has been arrested and is locked up at the Twelfth Station.

Ways That Are Dark and the Ways of a Darkie.—William Harris, a very conservative of the colored race, who didn't get up too late to see Mr. Sumner, is his early bird. He was abroad, in time, yesterday, to give thousands of dollars worth of things, which he had bought, together with nonesuch things which he had borrowed, to wit: From Messrs. Smith & Zell (her, $[illegible] in goods and $80 currency; from Messrs. Talpar & Co., $[illegible] in goods and $10 currency; from Messrs. Peel & Moran, $[illegible] in goods and $10 currency; from Messrs. W. H. Lefferd & Co., $1300 in goods. Willie, remembering, perhaps, the adage that it is better to be born lucky than rich, has contrived to have items that he had borrowed fortunate enough to draw large prizes in a lottery, and that with the money he intended to establish himself in business in this country. The currency was only a $[illegible] loan to a good customer, who didn't choose to be importunately dunned about it, and yet Willie's friends are as nearly approximate relatives as possible. His worldly wisdom, however, is a story about the lucky man who, when he was arrested, had the three cards in the palm of his hand, and, on the matter being gone on the famous Indian game, he could be had choose as his card, and, of course, without referendum to anyone, enter in great triumph exclaiming: "Gentlemen, you must settle; these bills belong to the people, and I am the people and, consequently, I am legislature, judiciary, executive, Sheriff, Clerk and Constable!" Willie, you must settle; Mr. Sumner is coming!

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, March 27.—The steamer Nestorian, which left Liverpool yesterday for Halifax and Baltimore, took out 181 colonists, who intend settling in Nebraska.

The Tichborne claimant, who is now in prison waiting trial for perjury, has published a card, appealing to the public for subscriptions to aid him in making his defense.

Madrid, March 27.—Indications of disorder increase as the election approaches. Disturbances have occurred at Tarragona.

London, March 27.—The trial of Wm. Chester Minner, the American physician, who shot and killed a laborer named George Sheridan, in Lambeth, on the morning of February 17th, has been postponed, the prisoner's counsel having entered a plea of insanity.

Londonderry, March 27.—Arrived, steamer Sidonian, from New York.

Montreal, March 27.—Garth's metal works was damaged to the amount of $20,000 by fire to-day. Fully insured.

FROM MEXICO.

Matamoras, March 27.—An express has just arrived from Camargo, bringing telegraphic news from Saltillo to the 20th inst. General Rocha with 6000 Government troops, is advancing on Saltillo after having relieved San Luis Potosi from siege. The Revolutionists are concentrating all their available forces in the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, which they hope to hold against Rocha.

The Revolutionists claim that General Guerra is on the Durango road with 2000 men, awaiting General Marquez with 4000 from Sinaloa and Durango, to join him. Gen. Martinez is near Matagoala with 3000 men, operating with Gen. Narvaez, and Gen. Maranio, with 1400 more, is menacing San Luis Potosi. Gen. Trevino's men are with Gen. Guerra, while he (Trevino) is personally between Monterey and Camargo to meet Gen. Quiroga for consultation.

The revolutionists still hold Saltillo and Monterey in the interior, and Camargo, Mier, Guerrero, Nuevo Laredo and Piedras Negras on the frontier, at which places they have about 12,000 men, all told. Should they be able to concentrate, as they are endeavoring to do, they will yet make a stand, but their speedy overthrow is predicted by the friends of the Juarez Government.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, March 27.—Spanish naval officers here ridicule the report of the blockade runner Virginius, showing fight in the harbor of Aspinwall. They say she is only trying to make her escape.

The mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived to-day. Among her passengers were Wm. Cullen Bryant and party and Senor Aspiroz, the new Mexican Minister to the United States.

City of Mexico, March 21, via *Havana*, March 27.—Disorder and anarchy prevail throughout the Republic. Persons and property are outraged wherever Government troops are absent. Levies continue to be made. The army increases and despotic acts are committed by the authorities in many localities. The journals are filled with complaints. Agricultural industry is ruined and the country is suffering greatly in consequence. The prospects are good for the Government triumphing in the struggle, but the prospects for internal peace is remote.

Gen. Rocha is in Durango, pursuing one wing of the Revolutionists, who are unable to make a stand, and Gen. Correla pursues another wing, moving towards Saltillo, and Gen. Alatorre is pursuing banditti in the State of La Puebla.

The railway trains are protected by Government soldiers, and bandits have disappeared from the State of Vera Cruz.

Congress assembles April first.

Gen. Angel Martinez has been arrested and placed in solitary confinement, charged with conspiracy against the Government.

Press articles calling in question the solvency of the London and Mexico Bank produced a panic and a run on the bank, which was successfully met.

The Government has officially stated that Victor Blakey is not Mexican Consul at Liverpool, and that documents signed by him as such are invalid.

Several members of the Oaxaca Legislature and Supreme Court, implicated in the revolution, have been condemned to five years imprisonment and loss of citizenship.

Guerra Rodriguez, a revolutionary leader, is pressing men into service; men deserting, on being recaptured have their ears cut off.

Extraordinary attention was shown Mr. Bryant at the Capitol. He was received by President Juarez and visited members of the Cabinet. Mexicans were soon disabused of the idea at first entertained by some that Mr. Bryant came to Mexico on a political mission.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 27.—Mr. Sumner, who was subpœned to appear before the Sale of Arms Investigation Committee to-day, entered another protest, and gave his testimony under protest. He declared he did not think the committee any more competent to-day than yesterday, and continued:

"I still find in the committee several occupying seats in violation of an unquestionable rule of parliamentary rule. The record allows that they signalize themselves in the Senate by open speech against the pending inquiry, or according to the language of the old rule, against the thing, and therefore disqualified themselves as much as a judge, who has been counsel in a case, or a juror who has declared his opinion beforehand."

The examination which was proceeded with was quite spicy. The following occurred during the examination:

Hamlin—Would you deem it the duty of a patriotic senator to inquire of a foreign representative in relation to a question which would put your own Government in the wrong, though Governments making no complaints themselves?

Sumner—That is an abstract question, and no such question here arose. The question here was—

Hamlin—I did not ask you what the question here was.

Sumner—I will answer it in my own way; it is inadequate to this case.

Hamlin—I'll ask an answer.

Sumner—I decline to answer at this point.

Mr. Carpenter asked a similar question to which Mr. Sumner replied that it was a broad and abstract question.

Mr. Carpenter—You are a broad and abstract man. [Laughter.]

The examination then concluded.

Washington, March 27.—Considerable interest prevails in Treasury circles, as to the ultimate result of the investigation into the official conduct of the Controller of the Currency. Secretary Boutwell had an interview to-day with the President, and presented the written statement of the Controller. The statement will be fully considered before official action in his case.

The New Orleans politicians have made no progress in compromising their differences.

The United States ship Supply has been ordered to be fitted out to carry stores to Alo. The Wyoming has been ordered to Aspinwall.

The Committee on Elections and Privileges to-day agreed to report a bill extending over Louisiana the second section of Act of February 28th, 1871, for the protection of the right of suffrage. The present law provides for the appointment of two supervisors of election to attend the registration, etc., in towns of 20,000 inhabitants, on the written application of two citizens. The object of an amendatory law is obvious.

Washington, March 27.—The Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons will probably meet in Louisville, instead of San Francisco, as announced. Albert Pike will preside.

SENATE.—A bill for the relief of purchasers of real estate from the Government at Harper's Ferry passed. It postpones the collection of the purchase money three years.

The House amendments to the St. Croix Railroad were defeated—yeas, 15; nays, 30.

Consideration of the tariff was resumed. The proposition to admit salt duty free was discussed at great length, no action. The progress of the discussion discourages the hope of free tax and coffee.

HOUSE.—The conference report for printing proceedings was adopted.

The bill designating a site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot was resumed. The House voted 13 times without definite action.

Mr. Archer amends Mr. Vacchies on the naval investigation committee.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 27.—The Erie excitement was renewed with vigor at an early hour to-day, forming the sensation of late the most feature of Wall street.

Quotations for Erie were at 48, but the stock suddenly broke from that point and receded rapidly to 45. This was consequent on a decline in Erie from London reporting a decline to 31½ for the stock, and following the unfortunate ball operations yesterday and 58½ for preferred certificates, in the great decline here. The decline in the unfortunate ball operations yesterday was forced. After this was over the price of Erie to 48½, but later fell off to 45½, finally rallying to 48.

The Depressed railroad, the Underground railroad, and the Elevated railroad bills, were all adversely reported in the State Senate at Albany this morning.

The Pierpont House, near Wall street and on Montague street, Brooklyn, opened to-day. A large number of people went to the hotel, all of them for the purpose of being entrapped. The hotel is a fine structure, seven [illegible]

The Public Buildings will be closed on Good Friday.

Michael Quinn, charged with the murder of Officer Dennis Byrnes years ago, was released to-day on trial.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]