The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUBOUR & LEBERT, Publishers, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—Single copy, 5 cents. The Bee Weekly is published every Tuesday, and delivered to subscribers, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements, leaded like the rest of the paper, from nonpareil, $1 per square, during each editorial insertion. Well-written paragraphs.

Notices of Political Meetings, Societies, etc., $1 per square.

Advertisements not specifically mentioned, and not inserted, $1 per square.

Advertisements, which have yet to be charged, $1 per square, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, one square, $20 per month.

Second, or Commercial Page, monthly advertisements, one square, $15 per month.

Special advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above standard rates, as may be agreed upon, in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not against fixed any number of insertions will be published till forbid.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR: ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Benefit of Mr. Gerhal—"Le Rebelle."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Black Crook."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. Charles Foster—"Bertha, or, the Roving Mountain Girl."

VARIETIES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Murdock—"Bohemia; or, The Lottery of Life."

THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE.

Republican Government pre-supposes that those who live under it are animated by virtuous sentiments; that they are the source of all power, and that they never cease to exercise a controlling influence in the administration of the public affairs. If they neglect the duties incumbent on them as citizens and relax in their vigilance over public liberty, a failure of the system of government necessarily results. Republican Government is synonymous with representative Government and implies responsibility of public officials to the people. These officials cannot throw off that responsibility or make themselves independent of the community whose servants they are, if the people of that community are true to themselves. To a certain extent, then, it is true that whatever government is suffered to exist, at all events in a country ruled under the Republican system, must be a fair representation of the people, and suited to their habits, manners, wants and conditions. Republican Government also implies that the people who have established it have the inherent right to defend themselves against all comers be they enemies, either foreign or domestic. They have the right to defend themselves especially against those of the community who would usurp power and prevent the laws and the machinery of the government from the enunciation of the people. If force be necessary in defending their rights it is entirely lawful to use force, *but only when all other means fail.* This right is founded upon the duty of self-preservation, which is the first law of nature, as all the philosophical writers and commentators upon the laws tell us. The rule laid down on the subject of self-defence by the writers on criminal law may be safely followed by the people in a Republican Government in taking measures for the protection of their liberties. They should employ only such means as are absolutely necessary and at the time when they become absolutely necessary. Government ought not to be resisted on every occasion, which may seem to some persons a just occasion. There should be a sufficient provocation before an organized resistance is made, but when there is such a provocation it is not only the right but the bounden duty of the people to refuse submission. We do not say that the people should wait until they are driven to the wall, but only that forbearance should be practised until it ceases to be a virtue. It is justifiable to defend our dwellings against the thief and the robber either by taking their lives. The law does not require us to wait until they have accomplished their purpose. The moment they have manifested their purpose to steal and rob, and we have reasonable apprehensions of danger, it is justifiable to resist even to the death. No rule of law or morals requires that we should parley with the burglar or the highwayman. We perform a public service in putting an immediate end to their lives when we cannot by lawful methods put a period to their depredations. The Constitution of the United States recognizes the right of the citizen to bear arms. For what purpose? Not for ornament, certainly.

These propositions we do not suppose any one will dispute. They are introductory to a few observations we have to make in reply to an article which appeared in the *Times* of Sunday, wherein that journal expressed its disapprobation of a movement which has been organized by a number of our most influential citizens, looking to forcible resistance of the excessive and intolerable taxations which our present State government has laid upon us in the shape of taxes and licenses.

It is the calm judgment of many judicious members of the community that there can be no solution of our present difficulties except by the use of force. Our rulers themselves have set the example of force and have shown us that they anticipate the necessity of employing it in the execution of their unconstitutional, odious and oppressive law. The Metropolitan Police of this city, a band of janissaries organized by Gov. Warmoth and his accomplices in the Government, for the express purpose of overawing the people and putting down resistance to his rule, are daily collected by the sound of the musket and the cannon. They have already been marshalled as soldiers against the people of this city when the latter sought to overthrow the power of Governor Warmoth. And yet the *Times* tells us that we may not employ force in the defence of our liberties against this usurper, because it is "utterly impracticable even if it were right." The *Times* says "military organizations" for such purposes as these citizens have in view, are "unlawful and revolutionary."

Now it by no means follows that because we arm ourselves and are prepared to resist any attack that may be made upon us, we shall find it necessary to use those arms.

When the robber knows that the occupants of the dwelling he has intended to rob are armed and on the alert, that fact is sufficient to cause him to withdraw from the plot. No other protection is needed. If the citizens of New Orleans opposed to Gov. Warmoth during the late disturbance had been organized and armed with a view to compel his conformity to the laws, he never would have arrayed his Metropolitan Police against them. Gov. Warmoth took advantage on that occasion as he has always done, that feeling which he knew prevailed among the people, and which has induced them to submit to any act of tyranny, rather than resort to force. He has practised upon their submissive spirit and succeeded. But the people are at last being roused to the exhibition of some of the spirit which formerly characterized them. They see that they must either put an end to the usurpation and oppression which they have borne so long and so patiently or prepare to abandon the State of their birth. They see that the moment is approaching when it will be their duty to resist force by force. Eight and duty combining towards this conclusion we cannot but assert to the language of the signers of the document to which we allude and approve of the method which they propose to adopt in giving effect to the same. We believe the object they have in view is lawful and right and therefore justifiable. Redemption to the spoiled and usurped has been held in all ages to be not only justifiable but the duty of all who love freedom and desire to extend it throughout the world.

[illegible] and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana.

A meeting of the stockholders of this association took place last evening at Mechanics' Institute. The meeting was called to order by J. M. Marks, Esq., President of the Association. In a short address he explained the object of the call, which was to submit to the stockholders the financial situation of the association, and to invite them to devise means to cover the existing deficiency and to insure the prosperity of the Association.

In a subsequent number we intend to give a full account of the figures quoted by Mr. Marks. We will only say now that the association had been [illegible] [illegible] of having 10 [illegible], and having chosen, of having 8 [illegible], and in having 1 chosen in all 300 [illegible] [illegible]. On the amount of shares to be taken the results to be subscribed for, representing $[illegible].

The Board of Directors desire the stockholders either to subscribe or exert themselves to cause others to subscribe for those 550 shares. They desire also the stockholders to take each 100 or 150 tickets of admission to the fair that is to be opened on the 24th April instant.

Several members spoke in favor of sustaining the Fair and making it a permanent institution in New Orleans.

The following motions were adopted:

By Mr. Merrill, That the Secretary take down the names of the gentlemen present with the number of tickets they undertake to sell.

By Mr. Am. Fortier, That the chair appoint a committee of thirty to distribute tickets through the city.

By Dr. Armand Mercier, That every stockholder subscribe one more share.

Mr. W. B. Smith, Col. S. N. Moody, Col. Merriam and others gave interesting facts and figures in relation to Fair institutions in this and other cities, and furnished strong arguments in favor of the support of our Fair and its prospective ultimate success.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Smith & Donnelly, proprietors of the Steam Variety Wood Works, at No. 104 St. Joseph street. They dress and saw lumber, make and repair cisterns, manufacture cotton presses and agricultural implements; stair banisters and mouldings made to order.

TRY IT.—Mrs. Whitcomb desires all to try her Syrup; it is the great children's soothing remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fanny Millin and Mary Cain have been arrested, charged by a Captain Robert Blanc with stealing $500 from him, while he was in a house with them at the corner of Basin and Gasquet streets.

Fernando Ortral has been sent by Recorder McArthur before the Criminal Court to be tried for obtaining $300 from Jose Martinez, who keeps a sugar stand at the corner of Canal and Burgundy streets, by pledging to him a set of stands which were paste and which he had falsely represented to be diamonds, it is alleged.

The instalments due the Fire Department, on its contract with the city, amount to $75,833, and Mr. Marks, President of the Firemen's Charitable Association, has notified the Mayor that as the instalments are long overdue and the want of punctuality in the city has caused loss to the Department, it will demand interest at eight per cent. per annum.

We acknowledge an invitation from Mr. F. Charleville to the first pigeon shooting match of "Amateur Sportsmen of New Orleans," at the Metairie Race Course, on Sunday morning next.

The Meeting of the National Convention of Colored People.—The Convention of colored citizens, delegates to a National Convention in this city, assembled at the Mechanics' Institute at noon yesterday. The Convention was called to order by Lieut. Governor Ransier, of South Carolina, upon whose motion Lieut. Governor Pinchback, of this State, was chosen temporary chairman, and Fred. A. Douglas, of the North, was elected permanent chairman. This is a continuation of the Convention held lately in South Carolina, which was objected to and frustrated on business, because only delegates from Southern States met, and it was urged that the Convention should be national instead of sectional. At the Convention yesterday but few were present, several of the Northern States being represented by residents of this and neighboring States. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the delegates from Southern States only, being increased to the number fixed by the supplement, and in favor of the Convention electing delegations for the States not represented at all. The report was adopted. The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning, having previously agreed that the evenings shall be devoted to speech making, or, as a Mr. Haralson, from Alabama, called it "speechifying."

Anti-Tax Paying Meeting.—Pursuant to a call numerously signed by citizens, particularly residents of the Second Ward, a meeting was called last night in the Iron Building, on Tchoupitoulas street, near St. Mary's Market, to consider a proposition to refuse to pay unlawful taxes and to organize a force to secure the ballot boxes at the next election from the fraudulent manipulations of the Government and his instruments.

The room in which the meeting was held was full, most hundreds being present, all people of character and standing among whom, from the lower parts of the city, we observed General John L. Lewis and Judge Davigneaud, of the Second District Court.

The meeting having been called to order Mr. Archibald Mitchell was unanimously chosen to preside, and on taking the chair he spoke, substantially, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—*Before* stating the purpose of this meeting I will premise that we are not assembled here in the interest of any political party, whatever may be our predilections as individuals. We are as an organized body neither Democrats, Reformers or Republicans. We merely citizens endeavoring to secure our inherent and constitutional rights and to preserve the remnants of property left to us by the taxeaters. We are not opposed to the present State Government, because it is nominally Republican, but because it is a usurpation and administered for no purpose but spoliation.

Our intention is to instigate a movement which we hope will become general, having for its object the non-payment of all taxes until we possess a government which legally represents the people and is administered to promote the material welfare.

Our principal and primary object is to take measures to secure to all citizens, of all colors and conditions, the right of the elective franchise by which all abuses may be corrected.

We justify the right to refuse to pay taxes on the following grounds:

They are greatly in excess of the legitimate expense of the government. They are in excess of the national income of the value of property, and, as such, should be resisted, being actual confiscation. These taxes were not levied or collected by the legally elected representatives of the people, and they were not applied to promote the public interests. Besides, the whole State Government is anti-Republican and revolutionary, and, as such, has no legal claim on the people for support.

In these views the ablest legal minds in the State concur.

The past history of this State leaves us in no doubt as to the course he will pursue in the coming election. Governor Warmoth has never failed in any instance to use force and fraud to accomplish his ends.

Therefore having a positive moral assurance we will only be permitted to have the forms of an election, unless we maintain our rights.

We propose to form ourselves into a military organization for that purpose, but we do not contemplate the employment of force, even in defence of our well founded rights, until all other means shall have failed.

Our object in meeting to-night is to discuss the expediency of the foregoing measures, and the best mode of carrying them into effect. It was notorious, Mr. Mitchell added, that the election of 1870 in the city and throughout the State was a farce and fraud. The people might as well have remained at home as to go to the polls, for it was the Governor who elected the candidates by fraud and violence, and the people had no say in the election. Hence it behooved the people to organize for the next election and be prepared to withstand their rights in whatever manner circumstances may demand. These rights were to be allowed to vote, be secured from fraudulent votes and to have an honest count of the votes.

Colonel Waggaman was called upon and addressed his hearers at considerable length, denouncing the ruinous effects of the enormous taxes imposed upon the people by the governments of both State and city, and impressing upon the audience the assistance of depending honest upon moral power or moral force to secure justice from a ruler and his following, who had but one object in view, namely, the acquisition of money, and who were powerful in achieving that object, whatever the consequences to the people. If these men four years more, the Colonel predicted that it would be all over with us. Not only must a remedy be sought, but speedily, he urged, lest it be too late, that time. He approved the idea of organizing to pay taxes. A good portion of prosperity depend upon a healthy state of affairs and not upon a state of war. Let the State should remain in the hands of