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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS,
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1872.

STAND TOGETHER!

There is a series of phenomena in political science which, if properly considered and heeded, have as substantial a value as the real, palpable facts of the more positive sciences. Not the least of these phenomena are the outgivings of conceded representatives or authorized interpreters. For some time back it has been evident to all that the Republican party in Louisiana, and abroad as well, as an organization, had received many shocks, which so far affected its vital energies as to threaten it, if not with complete annihilation, at least with so general a disintegration as to render it no longer that inexorable and unyielding power which doomed all the better interests and the nobler traditions of the land to utter distruction; but rather an inerm and inconsistent fraction of wrangling and disappointed placemen. This was, in the course of things, to be expected; and, at some time or other, with patience as our solace, we hoped to see this ultimate realization. Now that the forerunners of disintegration are bringing forth the fruitage of prudence and wisdom, the natural adversaries of this blighting and corrupting organization, should begin to put to use its lessonings; and the most pervading lesson which its discomfiture inculcates is the necessity of a union of all interests, be they ever so different in their political traditions, provided they drift in the common channel of opposition to corruption and fraud. It is only by blending all the influences of opposition in a common rampart that we can hope to stem the overwhelming current, whose unhampered flow has piteously desolated our State. Unfortunately, as is usual in all concerts of human interests, pride of station, prerogatives of principle, and other vainglories which ever doom their professors to disappointment, have exercised too great a control in deciding the operative mode of bringing opposing interests in a common bond. Some, unduly timorous of old party antipathies, have feigned to dread the invoking of those old traditions, because of the mere name of the party in whose fold they were originally fostered; and, whilst openly embracing all of the better spirit of the tenets of the Democratic party, they pretend that the mere invoking of its name as a party shibboleth, would bring about disaster and defeat, and hence we have beheld the unseemly haste for what was called a new organization, with a tender of no more permanent immunities for our ravished liberties than those so consistently and persistently held out by the Democratic party itself. We believe we are not of those who are affrighted by the supposed talismanic power of a name. We have, it is well known, high philosophic authority for stating that there is nothing in a name, nothing at least which should deter us from the prosecution of good deeds, under the leadership of a name which is nowhere linked with dishonor, and which has never, even during the corrupting influences of the day, been prostituted to the base purposes of mere party expediency. Nothing then is so desirable for all good and true men, who are bent on working out the emancipation of our enthralled State, to cast aside now all invidious distinctions, to bury old party hatreds, to forget, in the supreme hour, when right trampelled beyond endurance shall again rise to resume its sway,—to forget, we say, those old feuds which, in the days of prosperity and honest dealing, add vest to party differences, but which would now be a mockery.

Let us all then, forgetting for a time, how we differ in the modes through which we seek the public safety and good, and the still greater work of conservative regeneration, agitate vigorously and faithfully to work, with our hearts devotion so whatever shibboleth we please, but with a common purpose and a common aim. Already leading members of the Democratic party have prognosticated an impending fusion with the Reform party, the greater and the older, decorously inviting in the less and the younger. Shall the taunt which bedits Democrat and Reformer, but that sounds so mockingly in the mouth of the Radical, really attach to our people: that is, shall it be said that whilst honest men were wasting their energies in quarrels and party differences, rogues, cheats and adventurers bore off the prize? We trustfully hope not. In the declaration made by Mr. Fusin at a recent Democratic meeting, we think we find authority for stating that the moral fusion of opposing elements is in the act of consummation. One of the river parishes has already sounded the same note, and without approving its views concerning the Cincinnati nominees, we cannot but welcome its general resolutions as well timed.

Let us, then, stand together in the howling waste of political corruption into which years of Radical misrule have converted our once fair State, and as we do so let us be wary and patient withal, for the brambles which have cropped out as a curse and a blight everywhere, may yet be buried out of sight to form a new soil for the more wholesome growths of purity, economy, justice and freedom for all.

The Death of Thomas Buchanan Read.

The telegraph announced the other day, the death of this celebrated painter and poet. We have seen no additional facts beside the mere announcement in our files. It appears that he died at the Astor House, New York, on the 11th inst., and was buried in Germantown, Pa., from the residence of his brother-in-law. Thomas Buchanan Read was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1822, and was therefore 50 years of age. He began life as a sculptor, but eventually devoted himself to painting; he resided for some time in Florence, where he continued and perfected the study and practice of his art. It is not so much of Buchanan Read, the sculptor and painter, as of the poet, that we have to speak. The most charming and brightest impressions of our early manhood are associated with our first acquaintance with this charming songster. Whilst his "Lays and Ballads" are not entirely free from defects, there are few productions in the lyrical writings of this country that are superior to them for an easy flow of measure and true poetic fervor. Our liveliest recollections of his works is his "New Pastoral," the longest, we think, of his poems.

During the recent war, unfortunately, Buchanan Read outstepped the true dignity of the poet and became the incense burner of the idol of the day. His "Sheridan's Ride" is a piece which did him no credit and lost him many sincere admirers. But he was doubtless earnest, and not a mere lip servant in his profession. But, as he has passed from us, we have said what is true of him; we have also sought to say what is good. As he rests amid the blue hills of his loved Pennsylvania, watching from the spirit-land above, the flowing tream.

"Of life's dark river the shadowy pallors, dark,
Rolls near them, rose hills hitch above it like a
[illegible]

Hallowed must thrill with the joy of the blessed when they learn by consciousness that even here, below some things love them; for he has sent many joys to the toil-worn of earth, and many a heart to-day in prayerful pensive tones will bless his memory its tribute of sorrow.

COFFIN.—Messrs. Blaffer & Co., of 26, 28 and 30 Bienville and 25 Gravier streets, are receiving a large invoice of coffins; and all who intend carking up had better take heed. Go to the Messrs. Blaffers and get your corks; now is the time to bottle up things; if we wait until it gets as hot as it is said to be in Tophet, it will be too late, for if we don't cork up now, things will be "gone up the spout" by that time.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. [illegible] Fly-killer by dealers everywhere. [illegible]

LOOK TO YOUR COLLEGE.—Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all bowel complaints are promptly relieved by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, which [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Norma."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"The Octoroon; or, Life in Louisiana."

THE BROMO-CHLORALUM DISINFECTANT. Dr. E. D. Newton visits our city in the interest of the house of Tilden & Co., 170 William street, New York, and during his sojourn here, he may be seen at Messrs. E. J. Hart & Co.'s. The Messrs. Tilden enjoy a high reputation as manufacturing agents, and among the many chemicals and other products which they offer the trade, none at this period claims greater attention than the new non-poisonous disinfectant, the "Bromo-Chloralum," one of the most powerful disinfectants in use. It is not only successfully used where noxious odors are to be neutralized, but it is also used as a gargle in diphtheria and throat affections generally and as a lotion and disinfectant in small-pox, cancers, ulcers and contagious diseases generally.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.—In another column will be found the advertisement of the well known house of C. Duhamel, 111 Canal street, offering a large and varied assortment of optical, nautical and scientific instruments generally. The fame of this house is so well established that we need only refer to its successful operations in our midst, to secure the attention of purchasers. Persons needing instruments would do well to give Mr. Duhamel a call.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—For the accommodation of bathing, fishing and hunting parties, a horse car every morning and a steam train every Sunday morning will leave, at 4 o'clock, the depot, head of Elysian Fields street, Third District, the present city terminus of the road. The steam trains make frequent trips from 6 o'clock A. M. to 8½ o'clock P. M. from the city and the lake. All trains stop at Claiborne street to receive and discharge passengers. th su

The Eight Hour Labor Strikes in the North.

The New York painters' strike of last week for eight hours of labor and no reduction of wages was successful; the carpenters' strike, inaugurated Monday on the same terms, will record its full success shortly. The bricklayers, it is understood, will strike next week, with the same object and with similar prospects. It will be observed that these three trades are the base of the building interest, and their regulation of the times for "striking" evinces a bold and carefully prepared plan. They were aware that at the present season capital in this branch is screwed up with contracts and an attack would leave it no resource but surrender.

This will find its level in the end. Labor cannot afford to wage perpetual war on capital, for its own existence is so intimately blended therewith that the destruction of the former entails its own. Capital will always command the situation, and if it yield, it is to save labor, not itself.

Secret of the Voorhees Attack on Greeley.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* states the following:

The remark of a sage Democratic politician made a few days ago, on seeing Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Senator Conkling locked arm in arm, walking through the rotunda of the Capitol, that "two such heads being together so much will produce fire," were ratified by the explosion of a political bomb in the camp of the Greeleyites to-day. The whole affair was premeditated and a put-up job. It began, no doubt, with the deadness of conciliations referred to, and evidenced its first prominent publicity by the following paragraph which appeared in the organ of the Administration this morning:

Various rumors in regard to the political attitude of Hon. D. W. Voorhees are greatly exercising the unterrified Democracy of Indiana, whose chief spokesman he has long been. It is said that he was willing, so far to have his strict party allegiance, so to accept Judge Davies at the hands of the Cincinnati Convention, had they presented him. But he is freely he halts and hesitates. His Democratic colleagues are allowed to favor Greeley, and Mr. Voorhees is likely to lose favor in the district where his voice has long been potential. Singing the praises of "Mass Greeley" seems the predestined destination of Democratic leaders, and Mr. Voorhees may refuse to sing the old party song to join hence forth in the chorus with more fervent voice. Mass Greeley's mission, meanwhile, is evidently to rend the Democracy rather than divide the Republicans.

This publication was intended to give the honorable gentleman an excuse for a personal explanation, during which the programme was that he should give the keynote of the war cry of the unterrified Democracy. The purpose was, doubtless, to give Greeley with Grant, and by the record show the latter to be a more acceptable man to the Democracy than the Cincinnati nominee.

At the same time it had been agreed that Voorhees should so far preserve his consistency as to attempt to arrange the Republican party in company with Greeley, but there was another motive at work to the accomplishment of this result. And Mr. Voorhees was the speaking tool of two divers interests. It must be remembered that the district which he represents is so strongly Democratic that it virtually controls the deliberations of the party in Indiana. Hence, when it is rouse to opposition to any movement intended to strengthen the hands of Democratic leaders in other districts, it is sufficiently powerful to override the voice of the conservative element and dictate terms for the whole party.

Met to Rate Hendricks at Baltimore.

The same writer says:

The world knows that ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, has been mentioned as a possible candidace for nomination at the Baltimore Convention, and, further, that his war record of twelve years, of which appropriation commends him to the consideration of the liberal element of his constituency by rousing the radical Democracy of the State and firing the hearts of Voorhees' followers with desire for extreme measures. It naturally follows that Mr. Hendricks' conservative advice will be ignored, his friends put in the background and slaughtered in conventions and his chances for a nomination discounted by the certainty that his State will send delegates to the Baltimore Convention committed against him. In other words, Mr. Voorhees had been induced by some one, possibly in the interest of the most prominent Democratic politicians in Ohio, to use his best endeavors to get Mr. Hendricks off the track.

THE ELMIRA CONVENTION.—The Republican State Elmira Grant Convention is to be held on the same day as the Democratic State Convention at Rochester. The *Herald* of the 14th says:

The wire-pullers of the Grant crowd arrived this evening. They whistle exceedingly low. The high mass of the Union, as they interpret it, is toned down to a paltry party squeal. Administration manipulators are writhing in frantic efforts to look composed and seem masters of the situation.

It is to be remarked as a signal of the times, that this evening, in a close discussion on the political situation, a gentleman present offered to bet any amount that two thirds of the delegates here would be officeholders under the federal government. Cornell looked a little wild, but was "mum."

MORE ABOUT THE REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR CASEY.—The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs the following from Washington:

A general press dispatch from Washington, last night, made the assertion that the President first saw the report of the New Orleans Investigating Committee on Friday, and that he had accordingly acted promptly in requesting the resignation of Collector Casey and his Deputy, Herwig. The reason assigned was the political performances of Casey during the past winter. It has long been known here that immediately after the arrival of the Committee from New Orleans, the Chairman called upon the President and informed him of the nature of the testimony taken, and this earnest member of the Committee, a few days after, called upon the President and urged the necessity of immediately removing the Government officials in New Orleans. Beside this, a complete copy of the testimony taken there, so far as it related to Messrs. Casey, Packard & Co., was placed in the hands of the President within a few days after the return of the Committee.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—It appears that during the holiday recess of Congress a movement was begun to secure the nomination of Senator Blair as the candidate of the Republican party for President; commenting on this, the *Herald* correspondent says what follows. It is more curious than formidable, still it deserves a place among the facts of the campaign of '72:

The movement received little active sympathy, until the tide of malcontents commenced drifting towards Cincinnati. Then it grew in favor with Radical Northern Democrats, and, finally, a sufficient number of Congressmen from the extreme northern halls of States had joined the conspiration to make it formidable. Mr. Blair's strong popularity with the which his peculiar position as Senator brings him in, giving him many opportunities for large personal interviews of the House, together with the strong and quiet zeal in the party, were cogent reasons for his nomination.

The whole affair was managed so discreetly that each and every person engaged in it could have said, and did say now and then, that he always was in favor of Blair. In fact, it was "a conspiracy for Hodge, and on which the successful embracers of hodge got hug the popularity of a movement in the behalf of Hodge."

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A grand pic-nic, for the benefit of the Hebrew Educational Institute, will be given at the Magnolia Gardens, under the auspices of the Harmony Club, next Sunday. We have received complimentary tickets.

We acknowledge complimentary tickets to a Ladies' Fair, which is being given at Grunsa for the benefit of the Catholic Church and School at that place, and which will be continued every evening until Sunday next inclusive.

The case of Charles James alias Gus Smith, and James Wright alias Dock Wright, charged with entering the dwelling part of the St. Louis Restaurant, 77 St. Louis street, and stealing therefrom a gold watch worth $200, belonging to Mr. S. Taylor, of Lafourche, and $190, the property of Mr. C. Lincoln, of Lafourche, was called for examination before recorder McArthur yesterday, and was dismissed for want of proof. Wright was retained in custody, a charge of murder being pending against him.

The prosecution, pending in the office of Recorder McArthur, against Patrick McGaffney, for the alleged larceny of the St. Louis Hotel of $600 from Samuel Levyer, steward of the steamship Havana, was dismissed yesterday, at the request of Mr. Cranston, the prosecutor. McGaffney said he found the money in the hotel and was desirous Mr. Levyer should have it, but, while the accused was in prison, a lawyer managed to get hold of it and it has gone "where the woodbine twineth."

Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows has set the example of refusing to pay taxes and has been sued in the Eighth District Court for his assessment amounting to $1020.

In the Eighth District Court, Judge Emerson presiding, (Judge Dibble recusing himself) it has been decided that the State is liable for $100,000 of Bonds warrants, issued by Wickliffe, when he was State Auditor and for which (Pelham, his successor, inscribed "counterfeit" upon them) they were not registered in any book in the Auditor's office. These are the warrants held by Strauss, with whom Wickliffe had extensive personal dealings. Judge Emerson decided that third parties could not be made to suffer by the misconduct of a public officer; that the State is liable for any warrants which an Auditor may issue during his incumbency.

Speech of the Hon. W. H. Hatch, the Missouri Greeley Warmoth Orator.—About three or four hundred people were at the National Theatre, last night, to hear the Hon. W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, who had been invited by general circulars, to deliver an address, on several subjects. The object of his discourse was to persuade the democratic party to coalesce with the Warmoth faction, support Greeley and Brown, and to insist upon their nomination by the Democratic Convention, at Baltimore. He contended that coalition was the only course to save the South. He defended Governor Warmoth, and told his hearers that charges had been brought against liberal Republicans in Missouri, similar to those brought against Warmoth, and that they had been repelled, successfully, as Warmoth had repelled the charge against him. The reporter also understood, Mr. Hatch to say that, whether Greeley was nominated by the Democratic party or not, the Democracy and the liberal Republicans of Missouri would vote for him, and give him sixty thousand majority.

General Harry T. Hays presided, and his former law partner, General Dan Adams, was among those on the processium. The sentiments of the speaker were applauded by about one-half the assemblage. Governor Warmoth himself was present in the audience, which, together with those on the stage, was composed largely of persons well known as his adherents, who have been employed in various capacities by him.

The following, from the *Times*, gives the key to the politics of the Hon. Mr. Hatch:

"Col. Hatch, who is to address our citizens Saturday evening on the political situation, is a prominent candidate for Governor of Missouri, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention in that State. It is supposed that if he receive the Democratic nomination, the Liberal Republicans will endorse it.

The German Volks-Fest.—To-day the grand German Volks-fest commences, at the Fair Grounds, for the benefit of the German-American schools. It is known that the cause which brought about the establishment of these schools may have escaped the attention of or be dimly remembered. It was when it became mistakably manifest that the Legislature and the Executive, through his appointee in the office of Public Superintendent of Education, the Rev. Mr. Conway, was bent upon forcing amalgamation in the public schools, that German citizens, a permit from the Board of Health, the Common needs an government pays permission to bury the dead, and segregated to Dr. Stallion of Salem to Sunday participation.

New York, May 18.—A Saratoga dispatch states that a fire on the line of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad continues, covering a village over thirty-five miles long, from Scranton, Pa., to Port Jervis, Orange county, N. Y., and Port Jervis, bridges and plank roads have been destroyed.

Advices from the Argentine Republic, by way of Lima, report the defeat of Col. Ivanowski, the leader of the Revolutionists. The fight took place at Tupiza, and lasted twenty hours. Col. Ivanowski was killed.

Mobile, May 18.—Forest fires still rage, and in the forest Carbondale will be destroyed.

A Cuban letter states that 250 Spaniards escaped from the fort of Jiguani, 5 miles and it is old men in the woods, from Guantanamo and Arvey, and massacred all of them. The Spaniards subsequently were pursued by the Cuban revolutionists and many of them killed.

Detroit, Mich., May 18.—The Moderates of the Northwestern General Assembly of the North was adjourned to allow the movement of committees, so distinctive and harmonious between Old and New School Presbyterians.

New York, May 18.—Arrived—steamers Maine and Calibria.

Liverpool, May 18.—Evening.—Cotton sales for future to-day 5000 bales on the basis of low middlings as follows: May, 8¾; June, 8 15-16d; July, 8 13-16d; Aug. 8d; September, 8¾; October, 8¾; November, 19 11-16.

During the week cotton has advanced on all middlings, and the week's total small receipts at the one ports. The sales for the week reached 60,000 bales, of which 5000 were for future delivery and 2000 bales on the spot and to arrive; the spot cotton opinions took about 500 bales and speculators 275.

New York, May 18.—Cotton quiet. Sales 1500 bales; Uplands 24½c; Orleans 26½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal; winter red Western $2 20@$2 25. Corn—Mixed Western, 76@75½c; others quiet and unchanged.

The Naval Store trade is in a more encouraging condition; there have been sales this week of about 17,000 barrels Spirits of Turpentine for July delivery at 37 cents, and about 20,000 barrels for August at 38 cents. The market closed with brisk winds north and west of the Ohio valley with possible winds south of the upper Mississippi. Brief, easterly to southerly winds are probable for the middle Atlantic coasts, but dangerous winds are not anticipated.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 18.—A mass meeting of carpenters rejected the proposition of the bosses for the eight hour system to commence on November 1st. All carpenters are now on strike for eight hours. The Methodist Conference adopted a resolution electing eight new Bishops, one of whom is from the South.

New York, May 18.—Dabbie Garrabrant, for the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, at Paterson, N. J., was sentenced to-day to be hanged on June 28th.

Specie shipments to-day amounted to $95,000, including $87,500 in silver bars.

A corpse was received at Adams Express office, addressed to Mr. Cassidy, Albany, N. Y. The casket was said to contain the remains of R. E. Schermerhorn, of Salem, Ala., who died in Mobile, and was wounded. In the corpse could not be removed, and the city without