The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS. No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till forbid.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Freischutz."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon and evening—The Bremmer Troupe.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon and evening—The Marimba Troupe.
VARIETIES THEATRE—At noon—"Punchon." Evening—Complimentary Benefit to J. Crickard—"Buried Alive."

THE DEPTH OF AGITATION.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF THE TIMES.

The consistency of the New Orleans *Times* consists in its inconsistency. It is a very harlequin in journalism! Not very long ago it published a number of editorial articles setting forth the benefit derived by the people of Louisiana from the agitation and threatening demonstrations made in January last by the citizens of New Orleans against the authorities of the State Government. Now the *Times* discourages every movement of the citizens which savors of resistance to those authorities. It ridiculed the attempt to organize Citizens' Defensive Associations whose only object was in the last resort to resist by force if need be the tyrannical and therefore illegal acts of our rulers. In its issue of yesterday it published an article entitled "The Cost of Resistance," setting forth the cost in money incurred by the late Citizens' Association in opposing in the courts the "one per cent. tax," and addressing other arguments to its readers against the movement now in progress to resist the collection of taxes under the direction of an association styling themselves "The Tax Resisting Association." To show the worthlessness of the counsel offered to the people of Louisiana by this journalistic chameleon, which changes its colors with so much facility, we invite their attention to the following extracts from different issues of the *Times* in the month of March last.

[From the Times of March 2, 1872.

A Fit Close of an Infamous Career.

The body called the General Assembly of Louisiana, terminated last night its career of unparalleled infamy. It would be a trite phrase, to say that the history of modern times furnishes no such example of the gross abuse of power, of such flagrant corruption, corruption, and incredency, as have marked the career of this disgraceful assemblage.

From the beginning this so-called Legislature has been a den of plunderers, audacious jobbers and brokers in votes, where the rights and franchises of the State have been bartered away by pretended representatives—for filthy lucre. *Under the pretence of giving the people republican government and laws, they have outraged and trampled under foot every principle and object which are held sacred under that form of government, and regarded as essential to freedom and right.*

The whole aim has been to fish from the people all that could be extracted and divide the spoils between the members and the rings of jobbers which have controlled and manipulated they votes and acts.

The things we asserted, may, proclaimed, that the people, the tax-payers, those from whom the lawful revenues of the State were derived, were just prey of an[illegible] *adventurers who, by the grossest frauds, forced themselves into the representative seats. Highwaymen, burglars and pickpockets could not be less disturbed by conscientious scruples, nor more indifferent to the consequences of their acts, nor even to the appearances thereof, than have been these plunderers and damsers of a whole people.*

But pshaw! Why dwell on this revolting theme!

We can only be excused for doing so because of the lesson and warning contained therein for this people, of the consequences, the immeasurable evils and wrongs which have resulted to themselves from their *lukewarm indifference to and virtual abdication of their most sacred and important duty in life*; the duty of chosing their own political rulers and agents, and vigilantly supervising their own government.

[From the Times of March 3, 1872.

Agitation.

The Warmoth organ boast of the moderation of the Legislature which has just closed its career.

It is freely confessed that corruption has large prevailed in this Assembly and that no ordinary restraint or influence could have checked the natural and long-cultivated habit and taste of its members for plunder, fraud and dishonesty and every form of political rascality. What then arrested its operations and held in check its veracity, greediness, and unscrupulous rapacity?

Nothing, nothing but the aroused attention, vigilance and threatening manifestations of the people.

At their last session they, the people, were wrapt in slumber and insensibility. Their eyes were withdrawn from the vile scenes which were exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute. They did not know, until it was too late, what had been done with their rights, franchises and their revenues by a gang of jobbers and other principled vagabonds who styled themselves the legislators of Louisiana.

Suddenly they awoke to a consciousness of the wrongs and frauds which had been perpetrated on them. This consciousness soon warmed into an intense feeling of indignation and hostility against the foul conspirators. And this feeling had reached fever heat and threatened to break out into violence when the conspirators met and prepared to assume their work.

Then the popular gaze was fixed on them with suspicious and determined repression. There were unmistakable mutterings and menaces. Things had come to a pass when the people would bear nothing more of this sort of wickedness. And their earnestness and scrupulousness were clearly perceived and appreciated by the plunder-loved plunderers. *And to this feeling of fear, and to these will applied manifestations of an excited state of the popular mind, we owe all of the moderation and merit that may discovered in the legislation of the session just terminated.*

Let this example teach the people our necessity and the benefit of legislation, vigilance, and a constant spirit of inquiry into the acts of their public servants. No people in the world stand in greater need of this lesson, as have suffered more by their neglect of it, than those of New Orleans and Louisiana.

[From the Times of March 16, 1872.

A Taxation Which Is Tyranny.

There come from every part of the country the most clamorous and earnest protest against, and threats of resistance to, the taxation which is about to be assessed on the property of the State. That tax is now ascertained, the State tax alone, to exceed 8 per cent. To this is to be added the parish tax. And, to render the burden the heavier, the assessors, who are paid a per centage on their valuation, are engaged at assessing property above its real and marketable value. The State tax before the war, when property was far more valuable and productive than it is now, was one-fourth of one per cent. This tax supplied an ample fund to pay all the debts and the expenses of an honest and efficient a government as any community could desire. *The tax has steadily advanced since the war until it has reached the present amount, which in itself may be set down as an absolute confiscation of the whole profits and of nearly the whole product of the State for this year. It is impossible for the great majority of people to pay this tax.* The majority of planters in the interior have been totally unable even to feed themselves, their families and their stock with necessary subsistence. When the tax gatherer comes around he will be met with the answer that there is not a dollar left to pay him. *The threats of legal proceedings, of seizure and sale, has no terror to many of the country people, for judgments for taxes will not be easily enforced. There will be no buyers under seizures and sales of country property for taxes.* This is certainly a discouraging state of affairs. And yet it is the legitimate result of the government with which we have been cursed for some years past. It is to support and enrich those oppressors and plunderers that this people are subjected to these grevious burdens and exactations. They are the victims of the "hard earnings without any equivalent, save in fact in order to secure a predomination of the power of the State in the hands of harpies who have usurped the power over them.

[From the Times of March 19, 1872.

Resistance to Tyranny?

Grumbling in our hearing has become still more frequent, and the tone of the same is bitter and threatening by reason from this people to pay the exorbitant taxes the authorities of the State, under the guise of a tax, a confiscation and insufferable adventurers, who usurpers office not to afford the people some of the benefits of good government, and to protect or enforce good laws, but only to the spoil and devastate the community, to gather into their own pockets as much of the wealth of the people as possible.

Men of such character and such principles are the legislators of Louisiana.

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