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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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1870.

Announcements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"La Reine de Chypre."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Miss Julia Thompson's troupe—"Paris or the Apple of Discord."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Gaiety Comique Troupe—"Robinson Crusoe."

Auction Sales This Day.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 Chartres street—Boots, Shoes and Brogans; Fine Remarkable Clothing.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

As the time approaches for the assembling of the Legislature of Louisiana, the Senatorial cauldron begins to bubble. The struggle, from what we can learn, is likely to narrow itself down finally to the candidature of two persons—the candidate put forward by Gov. Warmoth and the candidate of the negroes. We are not in the secrets of the various aspirants, nor do we know upon whom the knowing ones are betting their money. We can only imagine how the issue will be made up and the battle waged. Previous to the visit of Lieut. Gov. Dunn to Washington, the probability is that Mr. James F. Casey, Collector of Customs at this port and a brother-in-law of Grant, had the inside track for the nomination of the Republican party, and had the promise of Warmoth's support. We infer this from the arrangements made between Grant and Warmoth, a few weeks ago, by which Postmaster Lowell (an opponent of Warmoth) was to be removed from office. Since then, Grant is said to have discovered that Lieut. Gov. Dunn could do more for Col. Casey than Gov. Warmoth, and the appointment of Mr. Blanchard to Mr. Lowell's office has been revoked. At all events, Dunn was summoned to Washington and Lowell has not been ousted.

After Casey, Mr. Kennedy—a levee contractor, we spoken of. He is a particular friend of Gov. Warmoth, and a man of large means, acquired in part through the Governor, who is believed to have had an understanding with Mr. Kennedy long ago on the subject of the Senatorship. The friends of the latter say he will invest, if necessary, a hundred thousand dollars in this election. If he does he will be difficult to beat.

A third aspirant for the nomination of the Republican party was Gov. Hahn, Chief Editor of the Republican newspaper. We are not able to say anything as to his chances. We have not yet heard of the negro candidates who are expectedly active in canvassing for the support of their colored brethren. Gov. Dunn and the fancy mulatto named Pinchback, both have their eyes fixed upon the Senate Chamber of Washington. The former may have now relinquished his pretensions since his visit to the White House, but Pinchback is striving hard for the favor of the colored members of the Legislature. Dunn, it is stated, is stronger than Pinchback and will easily nullify his influence. It seems the negroes have had enough of the "carpet-baggers." They say the latter have been profuse in promises to them but sparing in performance—that the "carpet-baggers" told them their turn would come "to-morrow" but "to-morrow" never came. The negroes, therefore, say they are going in for "No-day" and are determined to secure their share of the spoils. In these circumstances, we should judge that the candidate of the negroes, whoever he may be, was pretty certain to carry the day. They have a majority in the Legislature, and if united, can easily put their man in. The hitch is probably right here. The negroes are not united and can be easily manipulated by the monied candidates. After all, money is the most potent argument in such contests, and it will no doubt be freely used on this occasion. Should the election turn upon the money question, then Gov. Warmoth's candidate, whoever he may be, will be the fortunate individual.

Perhaps the Governor has not yet made up his mind, for whom he will employ his influence and his wealth. The return of Gov. Dunn's visit to Washington may have something to do with the selection. Warmoth has no love for Dunn, in fact he cannot tolerate him. There is such a proceeding as impeachment, and in view of that, it would be agreeable to Warmoth, were Dunn to remain in Washington and not to come back to Louisiana. If Grant and Dunn have made an agreement by which the Lieutenant Governor promises to throw his influence in favor of Casey, the election of the latter would appear to have been made secure. Grant and Casey can spend as much money as Warmoth. And after all it may be a compromise candidate who will be elected.

The Democrats of Louisiana have little or nothing to say in this contest. They are mere "lookers on in Venice."

The "Cowbellions" of our sister city of Mobile, an organization similar to our "Mistick Crew" and "Twelfth Night Revelers" hold their annual celebration next Saturday night, it being their fortieth anniversary.

We appreciate highly the compliment of an invitation to attend, and we shall be present if possible. The beautiful workmanship of the card itself is exceedingly creditable to the craft over there, and our "Revelers" will have to look sharp lest they be excelled.

INFANTS.—Much suffering to these tender little buds of the human family night be alayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from *irritation of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The demulcent ingredients act upon the pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

General Beauregard and the Alabama Claims.

(Washington Corr. correspondence New York Tribune, Dec. 18.)

There are strong reasons, from an authentic source, for believing that an amicable adjustment of our differences with England, in connection with the Alabama claims, will not be delayed for a much longer period. It is also believed that General Schenck will, soon after his arrival in England, resume the negotiations now suspended, and that they will be carried forward in a firm but friendly manner, and that the English Government will meet the question in a frank and fair spirit. The temper of the British people is thought to be favorable, at this time, to the settlement of the undertaking. The following are believed to be the points upon which the negotiations will be made:

The United States will ask, at the present, will require—First, That England shall pay the owners for the ships and property destroyed by the Alabama with interest on the value of the same from the date of destruction thereof. That England shall reimburse the United States Government for all expenses incurred by the United States in consequence of the Alabama and other cruisers. Third, That England shall make public recognition of the true principles of neutrality on the basis of their settlement. It is thought that the United States will not demand constructive damages in any event. Other sources of information from those alluded to above are substantially same from the statement of the subject (Gen. Schenck) will make no experiments before the Senate, or with the Administration or Congress, or the nation of Canada, nor is he to demand a confession from Great Britain that she has wrongly and improperly pursued a course that no proud nation would make, unless guaranteed and reduced to extremities. The mission of Gen. Schenck (General) Schenck is expected to demand nothing more than a prompt and satisfactory settlement of our actual claims, and that they will be so full of changes for injured honor in the diplomatic correspondence which he is to carry out. The negotiations are to be opened and carried forward by the Minister, and if not successful, will be transferred to Washington, where the negotiations will be carried on by the Secretary of State. The negotiations will be conducted with regard to Gen. Schenck's stay in Europe, and he is to be ready at the appointed time, which is not planned for the coming.

Charles Sumner intimates that Grant is a fool without knowing it. What if he doesn't know it—there are some who probably suspect of no who do.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* writes thus:

Washington, Dec. 20, 1870.—My intelligent informant, it will be perceived, did not lead me astray, two or three days ago, in respect to the pith of Mr. Schurz's then forthcoming speech, and his purpose in delivering it at this precise time. It is now before the public, and, if anything could add to the force of the blows the utter folly and impotency of relying upon leading Radical politicians, *for aid to the Democratic Conservative party*, one would imagine that this speech might suffice. It abounds to a charge of his "colleagues," Judge Drake, he flung back with scorn the imputation that he entertained the most distant idea of any affiliation with that organization. No! the principle of the Republican party were still his principles! Here is what Mr. Schurz thinks of us:

"The Democratic party and process claim that, it is for civil service reform. This was news to him. He thought they were the authors of the maxim that to the victors belong the spoils, and their efforts were now only to get possession of the offices. There was more discipline in the Democratic party than there was in the Republican party, he reason, no doubt, of the character of its rank and file."

Mr. Schurz, to be sure, speaks of a third party—but what sort of a "third" party? Allow a short quotation to come in here to show that by this phrase he means none other than the Radical organization. Promising, upon utterly gratuitous grounds, that "the Democratic party was gradually approximating nearer to the principles of the Republican party," he proceeds:

"He repeated it, then, that a new party would be formed. The day may be distant, or it may come in a night. Will the Republican party then become extinct? This he did not think necessary. He believed the Republican party may become this new party."

"For" (he continues):

"The Republican party may then become the party of the future, as of the past. He believed that the Republican party contained more of intelligence, more of integrity than the Democratic party, and that any new party must draw its best material from it."

And this is the beautiful programme which is offered the Conservatives in exchange for the abandonment of their principles and men. It may or not be that Mr. Schurz is sincere in his desire of emancipating the whites of this country from all "disqualifications" and "disabilities," and putting them on a par with the negroes; but this is a point he knows well enough is suffered to be a debatable one inside of the Radical organization—and well it may. Quite a number of Radicals, in both branches of Congress, profess to be of the Senator's sentiments in this respect. But those men voluntarily tied themselves hands when voting for the Fourteenth Amendment, and know that all their ranting now is of no possible avail. They still justify their action by claiming that then the ostracism of the South was a State necessity (which, in the ordinary sense of the term, is a downright lie), but that, when such necessity shall cease, "general amnesty" should be proclaimed. Was there ever such a mockery? The logic of the thing is, plainly, that if ever there was a "necessity" for political proscription, that "necessity" amounting to no more nor less than the exigencies of the Radical party, the same "necessity" still exists with a "smart" intensification.

I could, if I indulged in speculation, instead of facts susceptible of proof in court, make plain all about the purposes of this "third party" movement, with all its wonderful "ins" but being, as it were, obliged to state nothing but what could be easily sworn to, I confine myself to the proceedings of those who have seized upon this business of "amnesty" to subserve their own private ends in their own party. See Mr. Schurz's name left up the Senate committees at the instance of such men as Sumner and Wilson, the inveterate enemies of every man born at the South, and the persistent foes of every measure of conciliation! He is (so he says) for the removal of all "disqualifications," and the return of the South to love and national amity. What constitutes the ligament that binds these apparent irreconcilables? It is simply a common design to upset Grant in 1872. What has Democracy to do with this manœuvres and counter manœuvres of the rotten Radical faction? It must keep aloof—and thereby secure its own "rank and file."

X.

FROM CUBA.

The New Captain-General.

The official *Gazette* of Havana of December 14 contains the following utterances of the new Captain-General:

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.

To the Inhabitants of this Island—Honored by his most Serene Highness the Regent of the kingdom with the appointment of Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, in accepting such a weighty position and under such abnormal circumstances I offered my services to the inhabitants of this province in order to seek the salvation of all, so that the command confided to me may be less difficult.

The grave excesses which have taken place in this Antille since the unfortunate insurrection of Yara have disturbed her most important commerce, have removed from her estates many laborers and has stopped the wheel of industry. Various institutions are red with the blood of those who formerly called themselves brothers, and many families in this and the other provinces of Spain are in consequent mourning.

The evil caused by the ambition and hatred of the promoters of the rebellion has been very great in the Cinco Villas and in the Central and Eastern departments. In order to remedy this and restore these districts to their ancient prosperity I call upon all good citizens, islanders and peninsulars, so that, united in a common effort, they may contribute to give me energy, resources and strength in the performance of my duties, and that from it may result the pacification of this island, as at one time so opulent and so happy.

Those who, forgetful of their own interest, continue in arms against the union of this province with the others of the mother country, already know what they have to expect from me, well explained in my proclamations as commanding general of operations of the Eastern Department. Pardon and forgetfulness for those who acknowledge themselves deceived and repented of their war for those who, constituted chiefs and incitors of an iniquitous insurrection, insult the banner which gave civilization to Cuba, riches and a name to be known of posterity.

Union, then, among all the good. In the majority, and holding the right, we will make an effort to restore peace to this pearl of our provinces and prepare a day of jubilee for our common country.

The Count De VALMASEDA,
Captain General of the over faithful Isle of Cuba.

To the Volunteers of the Island of Cuba—

The wicked rebellion, initiated in Yara on the 10th of October, 1868, has placed in relief the sacred love of country which burns in your hearts and the unalterable decision which, if upon, is to preserve at all cost this province united to the rest of this metropolis. On the instant all the brave among the good, moved by a common impulse, formed, as by enchantment, those battalions, which have been one of the principal defenders of this territory. Sent to Bayamo, which is the highest degree in placing a period of decadence to the insurrection. The obstacles which presented themselves to the simultaneous organization of so many corps in so many jurisdiction disappeared before the sacred ardor and love for Spain, and, supported by the enthusiasm of loyal men, elevated this institution until it became an admiration to strangers and a terror to our enemies.

Continue in the display of those virtues which until now have been your standard. Be forgetful of your interests and your tranquillity while there remain engaged to conquer; that, in exercise of your duty, there may be that greatest recompense for those who, like you, sustain the sacred cause—the honor and integrity of the country.

The Count DE VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, December 13, 1870.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY:—

SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN—A just appreciation of the virtues which adorn you, my words will be feeble to express all my admiration for your valor and sufferings. I have seen that you wrestle with the intensity of this climate; that you combat with an enemy that does not present his face before you; that you nearly always sleep exposed to the intemperature of the weather; that you are deprived many times of your rations, and that, with all that notwithstanding many annoyances you smile in the face of danger, nothing shakes a position your ardor in the combat. Continue as you are—worthy sons of our beloved Spain—and remember that honor forward will look out for your preservation, your interest and independence. Your Captain General.

The Count DE VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1870.

THE POPE—RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNT BERNARCE AND PIO NINO.—The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Rome says: "I am informed that Count Bernarce has applied, through Baron Arata, to the Pope for his co-operation in the pacification of Alsace and Lorraine, in the belief that Hollinsen has agreed to address an encyclical or pastoral letter to the bishops of these provinces, enjoining on the people of our war to understand the matter aright. Instead of detecting the snare set for them in it. In the content they adopt they exhibit a remarkable intelligence. Instead of acting in the usual manner of a Papal Nuncio, Count Bernarce has sought, the Pope with a sincerity and earnestness, and a partial acceptance of the treasury, power go again on the Prussian country Paris. The Prussian government received by the Pope since the capitulation of Sedan, and the number of 50,000 francs. The Holy Father, however, has not intend on having everything into account, and is willing to bestow on the country, and the Prussian government, for his own satisfaction. A sum of 50 ducats has been sent to the Prussian Minister at Florence, to be forwarded to the Prussian Minister at Florence, to be forwarded to the Prussian Minister at Florence, to be forwarded