NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOUR & LIBERT, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents. The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, nonpareil, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Prices on Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"L'Africaine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Don Cesar de Bazan" and "David Garrick."

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Man O'Arlie," and "Skeleton Captain."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Carl the Musician."

OUR POLITICAL ATTITUDE.

The *Times* and *Picayune* both call upon us to say how we stand in the political contest about to be fought in this State. The *Times* says:

"There is great vagueness and uncertainty in the declarations of individual citizens and journals of that party on this question; so much so, that no political party we have ever known in this country was so far out at sea on any subject, as the Democracy of the South are in regard to the definite settlement of the relations of the two races in our country. . . . Why not declare distinctly and explicitly that your Democracy recognizes the equal civil and political rights of the colored people in all other relations; that you intend to set up to this doctrine in entire good faith, and thus forever quiet and determine this vexatious question."

The *Picayune* puts to us the following interrogatories:

"Now will the *Bee* please to answer a few questions for itself and the Democrat for whom it professes to speak? Does it, and do they, propose a revolutionary crusade against the existing status, civil and political, of the colored man? Is it, and are they bent upon making the absorbing issue in State politics a contest between a white man's party and a black man's party, thus inviting all the horrors and all the miseries, and all the far-reaching, heart-sickening desolation of a war of races?

"And, again, does the *Bee*, and do the Democrats for whom it professes to speak, propose to hold fellowship with Gov. Warmoth, as an Anti-Grant Republican, in a Democratic coalition and to support the plans of such a coalition, though they should involve the maintenance of a State Administration whose rapacity and profligacy have brought the affairs of the State to the brink of perdition?

"Are we always bold ourselves ready to give a reason for the faith that is in us, we proceed to answer the interrogations thus propounded.

The Democratic party of Louisiana have accepted the late amendments to the Federal Constitution, and we believe in good faith. Like other amendments they are, however, subject to repeal, but we do not think any Democrats expects they will ever be repealed. There is at the same time no special sanctity about these amendments. The Southern people were not represented in their Legislatures when these amendments were ratified, and some of the soundest constitutional lawyers in the United States hold that they have never been ratified in the manner prescribed by law. The people of the Southern States since the war have been in duress. They have been ruled by the conquering States of the North with a rigor unknown to and reprobated by modern civilization. It is the height of injustice to ask them to accept what it has not been in their option to refuse. The Democracy of Louisiana like their fellow-citizens of the other States, governed under the reconstruction laws, have manifested their submission to the Government of the United States by a strict obedience to the laws and regulations by which they were restored to their status in the Union. Full force and effect has been given to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments without opposition from us, and we do not understand that the Government makes any charge against us on that score.

"With regard to the civil and political rights of the colored population, as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, the Democracy of Louisiana are pledged to vindicate them. The late address of the Democratic State Central Committee contains these words: 'Every candidate, Democratic or Republican, white or colored, is entitled to the office to which he has been elected by the people.' This is certainly a plain recognition of the civil and political rights of the colored population, and we do not believe that a single Democrat contemplates a revolutionary crusade against their existing status now or at any future time. The Democracy of Louisiana, if we have any knowledge of their feelings and intentions, desire to live on the most friendly terms with the colored population, and, of course, deprecate all efforts to create a white man's party or a black man's party.

"With regard to the last interrogatory propounded to us by the *Picayune*, we answer that the *Bee* cannot conceive of any possible combination of circumstances which would induce it to hold fellowship with Gov. Warmoth in an anti-Grant Republican-Democratic coalition and to support the plans of such a coalition. What the Democratic State Convention may do remains to be seen, but if it should enter into any coalition with Gov. Warmoth, we hold ourselves not only bound not to support such an arrangement but to resist it with all our might. As between Grant and Warmoth there is no comparison, and we hold national politics to be of infinitely less importance to us than the redemption of Louisiana from the condition of misery and ruin into which she has been plunged.

Finally, we hold that the laws relating to the civil rights of the colored population as enacted by the so-called Legislatures of Louisiana, do not contain the elements of laws, and as they have never received the sanction of the people for whom they were made, we regard them as subject to repeal, and shall advocate their repeal whenever we have a Legislature which properly represents the taxpayers and voters of the State.

We believe the foregoing embraces all the questions addressed to us by our contemporaries. The opinions we express are our own, having no authority to speak for the Democratic party, whose platform of principles must be ascertained from declarations and utterances officially made by its proper authorities.

The Slaughter-House Business.

It should be understood by our readers that the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company *as now composed*, are not answerable for the acts of the persons whose successors they are. It will be remembered that the Butchers, who were the plaintiffs in the great litigation known as the Slaughter-House suit, entered into a compromise with the defendants in that suit, by which they (the Butchers) became the stockholders of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company, and the beneficiaries of the act incorporating that Company. Having been defeated in the Supreme Court of this State, and forced to submit to the exactions of the Company, it was thought best by the Butchers that they should purchase a controlling interest in the stock. The rates authorized to be charged by the Incorporating Act have however been modified, and the working of the present company under it is generally satisfactory to the Butchers. All the corruption and bribery done by the original company are chargeable alone to them. The present stockholders and directors are not responsible for the sins of their predecessors.

DELAY NOT.—Convulsions, wind colic, and griping in the bowels, often cause death. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is a tried remedy. It costs only 25 cents.

A Chicago reporter has interviewed Gen. Buckner, and learned that he has been hard at work ever since the close of the war, having landed in New Orleans after the surrender with fifteen cents in his pocket. The General briefly intimated the interview that he had edited the Courier, in New Orleans, and afterward the Courier in this city; that he was now engaged with his architects preparing to erect a splendid six story building, seventy feet 88 by 160 feet, on Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago; that Grant was and is an excellent military man; that his (General B.'s) relations with Grant and with many of his soldiers and officers were pleasant, have been and are of the pleasant of nature.

Mr. Isaac N. Marks on Social Equality.

Mr. Isaac N. Marks complains that his views on the subject of the relations which should exist between the black and white races in Louisiana, have been misrepresented.

Desiring to do no injustice to Mr. Marks we subjoin extracts from his speech to the Third Ward Reform Club on March 11th, as reported in the *Times*, and an extract from his speech to the Tenth Ward Club on Tuesday evening last, as reported in the same paper. If he can reconcile these utterances it is more than we can do.

(Speech of March 11th.)

"The committee had just adopted an address which he had no doubt would meet the approval and support of every good citizen. It contains a recognition of all the rights to which the colored citizen is entitled, and is a movement necessary to secure the confidence of the colored man, who is naturally timid in joining a party in its incipiency. He then went on to say that in his opinion—and he only spoke for himself and not pretending to speak for any one else—it is a mistaken principle that accorded to the colored man the right to be Governor or to sit in our legislative halls, and refused to accord the liberty to him of drinking with us in our saloons or traveling with us on our steamboats. This he said, was an issue that had to be met, there was no middle ground. He would admit, for the sake of argument, that there were two sides; it was necessary to choose the least of these. We either have to do this thing or submit to another four years of oppression and plunder."

(Speech of March 18th.)

"It was stated in one of the public prints that I had come out in favor of social equality. I thought I was so well known in the city of New Orleans, that I would have received credit for more intelligence than to have uttered such an absurd and preposterous idea. As my friend, Col. Brosnx, very wisely remarked, there is no social equality in the white race, there is no social equality in the black race, and there can be no social equality between the two races. The social distinctions of human society are as well marked as the strata of the earth, and they are both the work of the same great Power. No human laws can change them, and I would have sunk myself in my own self-respect if I could have uttered such a sentiment or entertained it for a moment. The *Times* fully expresses my ideas in this subject in a little article which appeared in its columns a few days since. It said:

"The remark of Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, that there never was and never can be such a thing as social equality, is based on sound philosophical principles. Social equality—were such a thing possible—would render the privacy of home impossible, destroy all the sacred and enduring ties on which domestic happiness is founded, and in making all things common, would destroy the extreme of making them unclean. Every lower human being is the architect of his other own social status, and the sole judge of the extent to which social privileges may be accorded. It, therefore, requires a community of purpose to create a condition of social equality. Two or more lower human beings, and it is sufficient to make such a condition universal is to make every human being exactly alike in appearance, sentiment and mental capacity."

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Too much has not been said, anticipatorily, nor could too much have been said in praise of "The Man O'Arlie, which has been presented on the stage of the Varieties during the last three nights to remarkably intelligent audiences, who have emphatically signified the great pleasure afforded by the entertainment. Scottish characters, exclusively, figure in the play, and Scottish life and manners are pictured to us with wonderful fidelity. The plot is very simple and with artists less capable than Mr. Barrett and his cultivated associates, the performance would be a failure, but, in their hands, it is one of the most delightful things we have ever seen. It is a great treat and little or no hazard is taken in predicting for it a highly successful run, for it is one of those productions, the excellence of which no one disputes.

It is due to Mr. Barrett to say that the recitation of Shamus O'Brien, on Saturday night, which was commented upon in this column as his reading, was given by Mr. Murdock, not by him, as we erroneously supposed it was, at the distance we were from the stage.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Emmet is performing successfully, at this house, a somewhat romantic piece, "Carl," in which he figures as the titular character, who is a wandering musician, in that role, besides some touching episodes incidental to the plot, he has opportunities of a vocal role, and in retiring from the contest, advising the party to support the candidate upholding the civil against the military power. This would preserve our organization, and our enemies would leave the Liberals unembarrassed by an arrangement having the look of a trade, and give the opposition to Grant its fullest development and strength, securing us the next House of Representatives, and, in all probability, giving the newly-elected Administration a willing majority in the Senate, for I need not say to this present, the defeat of Grant is regarded as a dead sure thing.

General Cooper, Adjutant General of the armies of the late Confederacy, is now, though 70 years old, living in almost abject poverty near Alexandria, Virginia. He is blind, and is dependent on friends and working like a common laborer to support his wife and child. A movement is being made in Virginia to aid him.

Schuyler Colfax, he says, has offered to Col. Arthur Herbert (late Col. 74th Regiment Infantry) Treasurer of the fund for General Cooper, and Gen. Fitz Lee, and C. D. Walker, of the Virginia Military Institute.

"General John A. Dix sometimes has a very unpleasant way of saying very disagreeable and unwelcome things. Albany Sun.

Yes, especially—"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."—Louisville Commercial.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, March 20.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said that Parliament would be informed at all times of the spirit, aim, direction and policy of the Government on all important questions. As far as the Alabama claims were concerned, he believed the speech of Her Majesty, on the opening of the session, gave all necessary information. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, said it would be impossible for the Government to delegate to Parliament the power of making treaties.

The American Minister, Mr. Schenck, was among those ejected from the House of Commons last night during the excitement over Dilke's resolution.

The Tichborne claimant is unable to obtain bail, and has been remanded to prison for trial.

London, March 20.—Sir Travers Twiss has resigned his office as the Queen's Advocate General.

London, March 20.—Sir Wilfred Lawson, member for Carlisle, and George Anderson, member for Glasgow, in addition to Anderson Herbert, supported the resolution of Sir Charles Dilke, in the House of Commons last night, to investigate the expenses of the crown.

Anderson and Herbert were among the tellers appointed to count the vote on Sir Charles motion.

The interest in the forthcoming race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews is increasing. The men are out daily for practice, and their rowing is witnessed by a large number of persons who gather along the shore. The betting is now 7 to 4 in favor of the Cambridge crew.

Paris, March 20.—Information has been received in this city from Spain that the Carlists are endeavoring to import arms with the object of rising against the Government. It is stated, however, that internal dissensions prevail in the organization, which, it is thought, may prevent any demonstration.

Madrid, March 20.—The appointment of Polo de Barnabile as Spanish Minister to the United States is officially published to-day. Senor Roberts, whom Polo relieves, has been invested by Amadeus with the Grand Cross of the order of Charles the Third.

Dusseldorf, March 20.—The Town Council Hall and world-famed Academy of Art was burned to-day with a number of most valuable pictures.

FROM MEXICO.

Matamoras, March 20.—The Mexican authorities yesterday attacked a band of cattle thieves, entering Mexico with a drove of stolen Texas ponies, and 3 were sued, in which two of the thieves were wounded and eight captured and lodged in Matamoras prison. The party are professional stock robbers, and their treatment by the Mexican authorities is unprecedented, as they have heretofore been protected after crossing the Rio Grande with their booty.

The recent movement in Congress to investigate raids on the Texas frontier and the action of the stock raisers' meeting at Brownsville, has caused quite an alarm among the Mexicans, who appear desirous to avoid past responsibility by a pretended attempt to restrain further depredations on the Texas Border.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 20.—Argument in the Ku-Klux case was continued to-day in the Supreme Court, and when the argument has closed, and the Court will decide to-morrow upon the dismissal of the case upon technical grounds. Should the Government be defeated upon the plea for dismissal, the case will be argued upon its merits to-morrow.

SENATE.—The Chicago relief bill was discussed all day. Several amendments were offered and rejected, when the bill passed as originally reported.

HOUSE.—A resolution enquiring the names and amounts paid newspapers for publishing the laws, passed.

The bill regarding bridges over the Ohio River passed. It requires all bridges above the mouth of the Big Sandy to have one span not less than 90 feet in height above low water and forty feet above the highest water; all below that point to have one span not less than 120 feet high above low water and 60 feet above the highest washer; and all below the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge to have, in addition to such high span, a pivot draw giving two clear openings of 160 feet each.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill passed. The amendment increasing the subsidy to the San Francisco and China mail line failed. A vote upon the question of making the mail semi-monthly and increasing the subsidy to $1,000,000 per annum failed—47 to 92. Adjourned.

Washington, March 20.—The following is derived from several sources:

The Louisiana delegation of colored men had an interview, together with Senator Kellogg, Marshal Packard, Col. Carter and others, with the President by appointment this afternoon. When they arrived at the White House, Senator West and Governor Warmoth were with the President. Warmoth proposed to compromise, declaring his willingness to support the nomination of Gen. Grant.

After the interview with Gov. Warmoth terminated, the other gentlemen had a long interview with the President. They were over the whole ground of difference, declaring they could not compromise with Warmoth, having no confidence in his pledges.

They were highly pleased with the interview and to-night are much elated. They declare that Warmoth, not finding any sympathy among the Liberal Republicans or Democrats, is trying to retract his declarations of hostility to the President, and again get a foothold in the party, but that all his efforts will be frustrated.

The matter of Surveyor of Customs for the port of New Orleans will be amicably adjusted, it is believed, by Parker's retiring, and the appointment of a colored man as Surveyor, or by the appointment of a colored deputy, and probably some other appointments of colored men to office in Louisiana.

Washington, March 20.—The defeat of the proposition to increase the subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the House may be regarded as the probable defeat of all similar measures.

If the Shipping Commissioners bill does not consume the time, it is hoped that the Committee on Commerce will report the bill authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and Mexico.

It is understood Gov. Warmoth proposed to Gen. Grant, in view of adjusting Louisiana political complications, that the two committees should unite in calling a State Nominating Convention, and it is reported by the Governor's friends that the President expressed himself favorable to the proposition.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and Postmaster General assisted the President in the afternoon in an attempt at solving the differences of the Louisiana factions. It was a semi-Cabinet affair. The details are funny, and somewhat absurd, too much so for room in these dispatches.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 6:30 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising very generally on Thursday east of the Mississippi River with westerly to northerly winds and continued clear and cold weather; it will fall over the northwest with winds backing to southerly and gradually extend to the Ohio Valley and over the upper lakes. The brisk and high northwesterly winds over the New England and Middle States will probably diminish in force on Thursday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, excepting the brisk and high northwesterly from Cape Hatteras northeastward.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 20.—The Panamanian papers of the 5th announce that Manuel Murillo Toro had been chosen President of Columbia. Ex-President Gutierrez was dead.

Commodore McDougall was at Panama, bound for San Francisco.

A rupture between Honduras and Salvador is feared.

Two American captains, Cunningham and Simpson, were severely wounded by Nicaraguan soldiers for neglecting to remove their hats in the presence of a religious procession at Managua. They had been in the country but a fortnight, and neither of them understood Spanish. The American Minister is moving in the matter.

Severe shocks of an earthquake occurred at Arequipa, Peru, February 10th.

Several persons were drowned by the upsetting of a boat of the British steamer Bogota at Eten, February 18th.

The first steamer of the new French line between Valparaiso and Panama arrived at sea 72 passengers, who came off in boats from the burning French steamer Oriental.

The new treaty between Brazil and Paraguay provides for the cession to the former of all territory contemplated within the margin of the river Plata, the recognition on the part of Paraguay of her debt to Brazil of $300,000, Brazil guarantees to protect Paraguay against all foreign or domestic attacks and will maintain in Paraguay ten years a permanent military force. This treaty excites great alarm among South American Republics, and an alliance against Brazil is openly talked of.

New York, March 20.—Twenty thousand dollars worth of wool was burned on the steamship City of Paris.

There were seventeen additional cases of small-pox yesterday, six of which were Germans.

Pasha de Barnabile, the new Spanish Minister to this city, is due to-day.

A lady died in a dentist's chair to-day, from taking laughing gas.

New York, March 20.—The category against Tweed has been partially, to 5 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Another Boston school barrel has been opened by artesian wells sinking out of the Hub.

It is believed the recent order for Erie cause from Boston and that ten of the stock is taken in this country.

At a meeting of the directors of the Erie road, held yesterday, the report of Superintendent Fisher was made, showing the condition of the road.

A gang of 15 thieves from Stockbridge and Cohasset, Mass., of London, was snapped.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says Judge Davis' letter of acceptance of the Whig nomination is a forgery, connected by a newspaper correspondent.

New York, March 20.—Arrived—Victor, from New Orleans.

New York, March 20.—Arrived—Francis Wright, Ocean Queen, Merrimack and Belgian.

Arrived out—City of Bristol and Siberia.

Altoona, Pa., March 20.—The Logan House was partially burned to-day. Loss $60,000.

Albany, N. Y., March 20.—Governor Hoffman has signed the bill repealing the Rent celebration.

Philadelphia, March 20.—Arrived, bark Gemini, from New-Chow, China, with a cargo of tea, being the first direct importation of tea for this port in 40 years. Charts having passed the Suez canal, all their tons via New York. The Gemini spoke on the 17th the schooner J. Snow, from Cuba for New York.

Montgomery, March 20.—John C. Stanton has brought suit in the United States District Court, in the sum of $100,000, against Tyler, W. W. Screws and M. M. Owen, editors, and W. W. Screws and R. J. Williams, publishers and proprietors of the Montgomery *Daily Advertiser and Mail*, for the sum of $100,000 for libel. The summons is made returnable the fourth Monday in May at Montgomery. The defendants in the suits were to receive from one colored man the balance of the land share. In the case of Scully, which was not tried by jury, the court gave him a judgment for the amount claimed, and, in the cases of Tyler and others, two different juries have given them, respectively, verdicts for the same. Defendants appeals in every case.

On Sunday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the dwelling of Mr. Isaac Canada, at the corner of St. Claude and St. Philip streets, was entered and robbed of money and valuables amounting to $750. Mr. C. has a grocery over which he is dwelling. At the time mentioned he was sitting in the grocery, when having heard an unusual noise proceeding, he went to the door of his dwelling, which was found broken open and nothing left up. Upon examination he found that little Isabella, his daughter, aged 12 years, had valined at $400 had been carried off. The premises were entered through a window from the roof of an adjoining shed. The robbery took place within half an hour after the time that Mr. Canada has been robbed.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Association, held on the fourth quarter of the present year, at the Gem Saloon, on Royal street, last night, a constitution and by-laws were reported and adopted. The initiation fee shall be one dollar, and the initiation fee shall be one dollar, and the monthly due of each member shall be one dollar.

The Louisiana Lottery Company, in addition to other suits against parties for damages, for selling Havana Lottery tickets, has sued Thomas Semple & Co., for $5000 damages.

Daniel Jones fell off the Canal street ferry wharf, at Algiers, into the river yesterday evening, and was drowned. He was a native of Ireland, forty years of age. He was intoxicated when the accident occurred.

Suit for Forfeiture of the Charter of the Slaughter-House Company.—Suit was filed in the Slaughter House Company against James Stafford, in the Eighth District Court, plaintiff having applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant from slaughtering cattle, at his own place in Lafayette, has filed an answer, admitting his right to do so, which is based on the constitutional and statutory provisions, and pleading that the charter of plaintiff is a nullity, the ground that the provisions of the constitution of 1868 were not adopted by the constitutional convention of 1868 and that the Constitution of 1868 was never adopted by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and that the Legislature and the of the Constitution of 1868 never existed.

The cattle owners have vindicated their charter, and continued to violate the law, by turning down and removing the blood, the offal, they had prevented on the river front, which they had pumped on the river bank, thereby causing a nuisance. Injunction issued, and the case is now before the Court, and it has been argued, and is still, and has been for days.

In the case of John Tobin vs. The Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company, suit was filed in the Fourth District Court, by John Tobin, a citizen of Louisiana, against the Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company, a corporation, for the sum of $10,000, for the value of 10 shares of stock in said company, "fully paid." The capital of the company was fixed at $600,000, to be represented by 6000 shares of $100 each. When the subscribers to the stock had paid but 37½ per share, the Board of Directors declared it "fully paid," although the corporation was largely in debt, and they issued to subscribers certificates for the same as were issued to subscribers. The suits were to recover from one colored man the balance of the land share. In the case of Scully, which was not tried by jury, the court gave him a judgment for the amount claimed, and, in the cases of Tyler and others, two different juries have given them, respectively, verdicts for the same. Defendants appeals in every case.

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