The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Benefit of Madame Nadel—"L'Etoile du Nord."

VARIETIES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. Geo. Rye—"Sketch of New York."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Fazio."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Black Crook."

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

It is true that in calling together the Convention which assembles to-day, the State Central Committee did not indicate to the Democracy that it was for the purpose of making nominations for the offices of the State. The Committee had no authority to decide what the action of the Convention should be. It is for the delegates themselves to determine this, but undoubtedly the State Central Committee believed the Convention would determine to make the nominations at this time, when they were made aware of the reasons why the nominations should not be postponed. We suppose that the first and best reason why prompt action should be taken in this matter is that our opponents are desirous for delay, and we believe it is a good rule never to do what your enemy desires you should do. It is well known that Gov. Warmoth and his associates of both the Republican and Democratic parties (for he has allies in our party) are very anxious that the Convention should adjourn without selecting their standard-bearers in the approaching contest. There are delegates in the Convention who have come here in Gov. Warmoth's interest and they will show it to-day by advocating postponement, but we cannot believe that this policy will be favored by any considerable number of the delegates, because postponement means a surrender of the Democratic party to Gov. Warmoth, and we are sure that the Convention would not for one moment listen to such a proposal. The delegates are probably all aware that some of the prominent citizens of New Orleans and other parts of the State, who have formerly enjoyed the confidence and the honors of our people,—who wielding for some time considerable influence in Louisiana,—have taken part with Gov. Warmoth in his financial speculations—and in the monopolies and other corrupt schemes legalized by the Legislature to the great injury of the people at large. These persons have divided the plunder wrung from the people by Gov. Warmoth and the band of adventurers who surround him, and, of course, it is natural they should seek for cover their tracks, but that is no reason why the Democratic party should listen to their counsel or permit them to dictate its policy, and we hope the Convention will by its action to-day give to those citizens to whom we allude, distinctly to understand that as they have chosen Gov. Warmoth *for* an associate and partner they have lost the confidence of the Democracy, and can no longer influence their counsels—that as they have made their bed so must they lie in it. The delegates who advocate the policy of postponement will assign a variety of specious reasons therefor. They will tell the Convention that the canvass will be too long if the nominations are made now. They will also urge the propriety of waiting for the action of the Cincinnati Convention and that of the National Democratic party. As to the first reason we think that in ordinary circumstances it would have some force in it, but as we are now situated, it is important to give the community some rallying point and that without delay. Warmoth is daily making inroads upon the party by the distribution of his patronage and other means and these defections ought to be counteracted at once. It is important that the people should be convinced that the Democrats mean to make an earnest fight for the Government in November next, and that they intend to put good men in the field, men to whom the Democracy can proudly point as equal, if not superior, to any that their opponents can present to the voters. As to the second reason, we do not see why the Democracy of Louisiana should be guided in their policy by the action of the Cincinnati Convention and that of the National Democratic party. Should the former make good nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, the presumption is that the National Democratic party will support them, and if they determine so to do, the Democracy of Louisiana must necessarily co-operate. But the management of our State affairs has no connection with these National movements, and we need not have any regard to them so far as our candidates for the State offices are concerned. By taking action now we shall forestall that of the Reform party if our nominations are such as they ought to be. That party has the same object in view as the Democracy, and will support the candidates of the latter if they are citizens possessing the qualifications which are required at the present time.

We have held different language on this subject, but have seen reason to change our views and are now satisfied that delay would be dangerous. Besides we understand that many delegates say it will be inconvenient for them to attend another convention. These considerations will probably be regarded by the delegates as of sufficient weight to determine their taking immediate action, and if so there can be no doubt that their nominations will be such as to challenge the approval of their constituents.

The platform should embody those principles of reform in the State and city governments, the carrying out of which will relieve the people of the burdens of debt and taxation under which they are now staggering, but the names of the candidates should be a sufficient guarantee in themselves that the Democracy are in earnest in this great work.

THE OPERA BENEFIT.—The entertainment which the ladies of New Orleans—patrons of the Opera—have proposed, should be given for the benefit of the Opera House Association, on Friday evening next, promises to be a grand affair, and we are gratified to learn that the suggestion was so promptly and cheerfully adopted by the public. The performances announced for this occasion will doubtless bring together an immense audience, for already are the seats being rapidly taken. The second act of "William Tell," by Messrs. Deisbranche, Dumestre, Conlon, and Madame Durand; the third act of "Lucrezia Borgia," by Messrs. Blum and Conlon and Mme. Lavielli; duet of the third act of "La Reine de Chypre," by Madame Deisbranche and Dumestre; the second act of "Martha," by Messrs. Blum and Fede, and Mmes. Naddi and Dumestre; and the fourth act of "Les Huguenots," by Messrs. Deisbranche, Dumestre and Perie, and Mme. Lavielli, are the pieces selected for performances on Friday evening. This programme is a very attractive one, and we can safely predict that the scheme so happily thought of by the lady patrons of the Opera will be a complete success.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—This body will assemble to-day, at 12 o'clock, in the National Theatre, corner of Bourbon and Peoples streets.

We learn that quite a number of delegates have arrived in the city already and more are expected to-day. It promises to be a full and harmonious convention and the action taken will be such as to command the approval of the people.

PONCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 15th, the running of trains from the Girod street depot, on the levee, will be discontinued. The city terminus of the road will hereafter be at the "old depot," on Elysian Fields street, near the Levee, in the Third District. 71

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN—Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all bowel complaints, Wilson's Syrup, which is sold 25 cents a bottle.

Hon. John M. Brasnell, of Delaware county, has appointed a committee from Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—We trust the frequentem of this house will not forget that one of their greatest favorites, and one of the very best performers we have ever had on the New Orleans boards has his benefit to-night, at the Varieties. It is to such an occasion the artist looks hopefully through a season of arduous labors, for a recognition, by the public, of his efforts to entertain and to edify them. Mr. Ryer has a double claim, one as actor and the other as stage manager, in both of which capacities he has greatly contributed to the pleasure of the habitués of the house. The bill for the benefit is an attractive one. One of the plays selected is "The Streets of New York," which has already been performed several times with the greatest success, the scenic effects being unequalled in any thing of the kind presented here before. "The Man With the Carpet-Bag," a capital farce, will also be played.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Madame Janasschek played last night the dual part of *Lady Dedlock* and *Hortense* in "Chesney Wold," a drama founded upon Dickens' "Bleak House," to a good audience, and the performance went off with eclat. The New Orleans public have now had sufficient opportunities of forming a just opinion of the acting of this celebrated lady, and there are but few who do not concede that she merits the high encomiums that have been bestowed upon her in other parts of the country. She is both able and versatile, and she is supported by an excellent company, who travel with her. The parts of *Sir Leicester Dedlock*, by Mr. Levick; *Mr. Tulkinghorn*, by Mr. Weaver; *Bucket*, by Mr. DeGrout, and *Powers*, by Mr. Metkiff, were admirably rendered. *Powers*, especially, was a capital piece of acting. To-night Madame Janauschek appears as *Bianca*, in the "Italian Wife," a character in which she is reputed to be very superior.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Black Crook" and the performances with which it is interspersed continue to attract good houses, and few will fail to take at least one look at the extraordinary combination of attractions now at the Academy.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"What Does It Mean?"

To the Editor of the Bee:

An editorial appeared in the *Times* of yesterday under the above caption, which demands some notice from me. The argument of the writer, by which he endeavors to prove that "it was apparent, from the first, that this movement originated in the Democratic party, and was intended as a diversion in its favor," however specious in its logic and amusing in its illustrations, is of no weight, being founded upon false premises. It is implied that the movement is Democratic in a party sense, in contradistinction to reform. *In reply, it is sufficient to state that the card to which the names were attached was private, and every name added before the Reform party was ushered into existence.*

This fact should alone determine the question, unless the writer is one of that school of philosophers who will ignore facts rather than abandon a theory.

Hence it follows, if the names attached to the card are almost exclusively those of gentlemen attached to the Democratic party, that it *must here been accidental*. We can infer from this fact, that of any number of men taken indiscriminately, the Democrats will exceed the Reformers in like proportion.

In regard to the resolution of the Democratic Parish Committee, it was so entirely unpartisan in its character, so exclusively devoted to the public interests, in contradistinction to party interests, that I read it and commended it at the meeting at the "Iron House." I read the names of the public spirited members of the Bar, who pledged themselves to defend gratuitously suits brought against citizens for payment of certain taxes, without knowing, except in a few instances, to what party they were attached. Those who know me will require no confirmation of this statement.

If it is true, as the writer alleges—and I have no reason to doubt his statement—that almost every Democrat, after reference is fairly debatable, then either the Democratic and that of the National Democratic party. As to the first reason we think that in ordinary circumstances it would have some force in it, but as we are now situated, it is important to give the community some rallying point and that without delay. Warmoth is daily making inroads upon the party by the distribution of his patronage and other means and these defections ought to be counteracted at once. It is important that the people should be convinced that the Democrats mean to make an earnest fight for the Government in November next, and that they intend to put good men in the field, men to whom the Democracy can proudly point as equal, if not superior, to any that their opponents can present to the voters. As to the second reason, we do not see why the Democracy of Louisiana should be guided in their policy by the action of the Cincinnati Convention and that of the National Democratic party. Should the former make good nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, the presumption is that the National Democratic party will support them, and if they determine so to do, the Democracy of Louisiana must necessarily co-operate. But the management of our State affairs has no connection with these National movements, and we need not have any regard to them so far as our candidates for the State offices are concerned. By taking action now we shall forestall that of the Reform party if our nominations are such as they ought to be. That party has the same object in view as the Democracy, and will support the candidates of the latter if they are citizens possessing the qualifications which are required at the present time.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The residence of Dr. O. R. Ames, City Physician, at the corner of St. Charles and Melpomene streets, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning, and articles valued at $150 were stolen therefrom. Traces were then one person was concerned in the robbery was attested by the quantity of viands that were taken from the sideboard and by evidence that they were consumed on the spot.

Theodore Schneider, forty-three years of age, was found dead in his room, 140 Bienville street, yesterday morning. Cause, according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, congestion of the brain, resulting from intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors.

John Blackburn reports to the police that he was knocked down on the levee at Algiers, at about 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, and robbed of twenty-one dollars currency.

Information has been received by the police, from Capt. Soleirt, of the bark Menesa, which was partially burned on Tuesday night, that the mate left the city on a steamboat, which went up the river that evening. Instructions have been sent to the different landing places to arrest him on suspicion that he was concerned in setting the vessel on fire. A man named Fred Columbus is already charged with being implicated in the alleged arson or barratry.

The inquest in the case of the explosion of the boiler in the Louisiana Paper Manufactory, on Liberty street, by which Mr. Mahan was killed, has resulted in a verdict being rendered by the jury imputing criminal negligence to W. H. Pamberton and James Todd, in buying the boiler knowing it to be unsafe. Coroner Creagh, it is understood, intends to lay the case before the Grand Jury for the parish.

A suit has been instituted in the Eighth District Court by the Attorney General, under the intrusion act, to put Messrs. William George, Joseph Manion, H. L. Roy, H. Heidenhain and J. J. Gutierrez in as State Assessors, in place of H. Harris, B. P. Planchard, J. W. Fairfax, Jack Wharton and C. W. Ringgold, who are alleged to be usurpers. The relators were appointed in March, 1871, and it is claimed that their term of office does not expire until 1873, although the parties defendant have been appointed by the Governor and are in possession.

First District Court—Wednesday, April 17.—Franklin Pettengill, accused of carrying a concealed weapon, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

In the case of Geo. Mullen, accused of assault and battery, nolle prosequi was entered.

Robert Hunter, accused by Capt. Petrie of breaking into a dwelling house, was acquitted. Hunter was employed by Capt. Petrie to white-wash the house, which was unoccupied. The keys were given to him with an injunction, which he disregarded, not to open a particular room. The disregard of the order was the basis of the prosecution.

In the case of Joseph Johnson, Tayler Shelby, Thos. Briscoe, Richard Harrison and Robert Castel, colored men, accused of seizing and taking to one of the police stations without a warrant and without legal jurisdiction, T. A. B. Robertson, nolle prosequi was entered, at the instance of the Doctor himself, because, he said, he believed they had no idea that they were violating the law.

Fire.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the cotton pickery of Mr. Pierre Lecourt, on Richard street, between Religious and Tchoupitoulas streets, which destroyed the pickery and five bales of cotton therein, belonging to Mr. Patrick Murphy. Mr. Murphy's stable, adjoining the pickery, and three cotton boats, his property, were also consumed, and his dwelling was considerably damaged. The pickery rented by Mr. J. C. Wiener and owned by Mr. J. P. Higgins was likewise damaged. The flames still progressing, a two-story frame building, owned and occupied by Mrs. Strawmeyer, was partially destroyed. The outbuildings of Mr. Frank Ruff's house, at the corner of Religious and Richard streets, were burned down, and some cotton in the pickery of Mr. Thomas Lunn was badly damaged. Mr. Murphy had insurance for $3600; Messrs. Wiener and Higgins for $6000; Mrs. Strawmeyer for $2600.

A Strong State-Rights Man.

We find a sketch of a speech delivered in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 26th of March, by Hon. William Eaton, who was chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the New York Convention to nominate a President in 1868. Notwithstanding he is a Democrat, his speech sounds strange, coming with that from half of the Union. It is indeed a rare one. It is so game and sassy. Men's tongues must be allowed unusual freedom in New England when they hear such talk. We interest our readers, we know, by the following extract from it:

He said: I wouldn't have drawn up the platform of the Democratic party made in New Haven in that circle that proposed because Connecticut can frame a better platform than Missouri. [Applause.] Because I would be my own [applause] and not the tongue of other people. Not because the platform is right or wrong, but because it doesn't go far enough. [Great applause.] Shall I be asked: Are you in favor of pandering negroes voting? I was not nor am now. [More applause.] I am opposed to letting negroes vote under a law of Congress, would have South Carolina make her own laws. That's my doctrine. [Loud applause.] Because I would be my own, what I regard as a State-Rights speech tonight. [Great applause.] That's his doctrine. [Applause.] That's my doctrine. [Applause.] I believe that the States are superior to the Federal Government. So does he. I hope he reviews this and write it down, and don't believe all the lamented Lincoln that the Government made the States. [Laughter and applause.] I think the Ulysses Grant is not my master, but my servant, and a poor one at that. I pay him a part of my salary. I have been taxed a million of dollars last year. [Laughter and applause.] But I regret. I would have written the New Haven resolutions as they were written, because they don't go far enough. [Applause.] But I can take that position and make it suit Democrats and Republicans. Here's my platform: The Democratic party of the State of Connecticut has always in the past, the party of the Constitution, and always will be, and defend the Constitution of the United States as the organic law of the land; and we will support any man, under what has been and record may have been, that will stand on that platform to destroy the Radicalism of to-day. That's my resolution. [Applause.]—That's my platform. [Really and great applause.] If it differs from the New Haven platform, it's stronger and larger. [Applause.] Gentlemen, can take it and make the most of it. That's the platform of the Democratic party of Connecticut.

Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.

From the New York World.

The Supreme Court of the United States has once more decided that the amnesty proclamation of Andrew Johnson, dated May 29, 1865, and the pardons issued under it, have not had any effect upon the rights of parties to property which had accrued by reason of the confiscation of property by the United States during the late war. Mr. Garland, a citizen of Arkansas, brought suit in the Court of Claims for the proceeds of cotton seized and sold under the Confiscation and Abandoned Property Act of 1863. The Court held that he did not show that he had never given aid or comfort to the rebellion, and so Purporting pardon, the Supreme Court decides that President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of December 25, 1868, relieved him from the necessity of proving that he adhered to the United States during the war. The question in other words washed out his participation in the rebellion, and made him in law a new man, so that the Court of Claims could not go into the question of his "loyalty." Mr. Garland's case is the case of every man who, participating in the rebellion, the amnesty of December 25, 1868, being absolute and universal, it can be seen that any man may now sue for his property in the United States Court without being hampered by the question of "loyalty." The Johnson proclamations have repealed all the vindictive legislation of the war. The abstract of the opinion of the court as we have it from Washington is here subjoined:

No. 36.—Pargoud vs. United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a proceeding to recover the proceeds of cotton seized under the Confiscation and Abandoned Property act of 1863, and was argued at the last term of the court. The Court of Claims dismissed the petition on the ground that it did not aver that the claimant had given no aid and comfort to the rebellion; nor sufficiently aver Executive pardon. It is here held (the same as in the case of Armstrong vs. United States, recently decided) that the President's proclamation of December 25, 1868, granting pardon and amnesty unconditionally and without reservation, relieves the claimants from under the Captured and Abandoned Property act from proof of adhesion to the United States during the late war. The judgment dismissing the petition is reversed.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

We have received from Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton his very able speech on the Tariff Question, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 20th ultimo. Mr. Hamilton thus concludes this happy effort:

I am for peace, and with it I want the security, kind, unobtrusive, yet effective, of a Government heartily known to the people of their by popular choice, the right of home, of a Government heartily known to the people of their by popular choice, the right of home, of a Government heartily known to the people of their by popular choice, the right of home