The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1872.

10th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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CONDITIONS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1872.

MISCONCEPTIONS AND DELUSIONS.

For more than two years the *Bee* has advised abstention from questions of federal politics as our proper course until the government of our State is redeemed. We still believe that this will be the best means of defeating the radicals in our approaching State election. Yet, as a democratic convention is to be held at Baltimore on the 6th proximo, the democrats of Louisiana ought to send delegates and declare their readiness to accept its decision. Since it behooves democrats to be reserved upon this matter we regret to hear some of our eminent fellow-citizens, who have long adhered to the democratic cause, declare themselves in advance the supporters of Greeley and Brown, some of them withdrawing entirely from the democratic organization, others declaring their purpose of getting the State convention which meets to-morrow either to send no delegates to Baltimore or else to instruct such delegates against making nominations of presidential candidates.

The great majority of them who assume this attitude are pure and honest men, but their support of one of the worst foes the South has ever had is something so strange in the eyes of Southern men that an explanation is demanded. We have read carefully all the speeches on this subject made at Baton Rouge and in this city, and all that has been published upon the same, but find nothing to change our conviction that our fellow-citizens are upon the wrong road.

Some say that we have no chance to defeat Grant except by supporting Greeley, but they bring no proof of this assertion. It is often said, too, that if the Baltimore Convention makes separate nominations Greeley will withdraw in favor of Grant. That he would, in such case, withdraw is possible but in our opinion very doubtful, but we think that Greeley would not support Grant with a particle more of zeal or efficacy than Carl Schurz now supports Greeley. This threat to withdraw for Grant in case the democrats do not accept Greeley is but a repetition substantially of the Cincinnati ticket and a very strange way of showing a hearty devotion to the Liberal Reform cause.

There is then a misconception upon this point and an erroneous estimate of the chances of the campaign. In 1868 Grant's majority in the whole union was but three or four hundred thousand votes. He has nearly lost all the support of many republicans, and no one will pretend that he has gained accessions from the democrats. The argument, therefore, that the democrats must abstain from nominations because the republicans are divided seems to be eminently false and illogical. To us, on the contrary, it seems as if the Democrats never had a better chance to succeed or more assured means of victory than by taking advantage of the division in the republican party and putting forth a candidate who will rally the whole democratic party besides, receiving the votes of hundreds of thousands of republicans who will in no event vote for Grant. In such case either must Greeley persevere and thus withdraw from Grant votes enough to insure a democratic victory, or else he must withdraw leaving to the democratic candidate, (if wisely chosen,) the support not only of all democrats but also of an important fraction of the republican party consisting of voters now most thoroughly disgusted with Grant and his adherents.

As between Greeley and Grant there is, as we have already said, no reason for a preference, believing even that the latter after re-election might be less to be dreaded by the South than the former with his eccentric leveling notions and his admiration for Sumner whom he would no doubt make a member of his cabinet.

But there are other? of our citizens who adhere to Greeley, not because they admire him nor through any delusion as to his feelings towards the Southern people, nor as to the good he might do to us if elected, but because the acceptance of Greeley by the democrats is the first condition, (what the others may be we cannot tell,) of the assistance which Mr. Wm. Smith has promised to chase in carrying our State elections, and because these voters have much an exalted notion of the power of the Governor that they regard as chimerical every hope of success not based on his help and on the use of the extraordinary powers conferred upon him by the Legislature.

Mr. Warmoth has neglected nothing to create the belief that his power is supreme and he has succeeded in the eyes of several citizens who openly advocate a coalition with him. We have heard more than one of them say: "We know that Warmoth is—" (we will not repeat the epithets applied to him by his would-be allies,) "but if he secures us of the election, who, elected as we are, hesitate to accept assistance from the hands of him who has emplaced most to our ruin and degradation?"

Without reference to the moral aspect of the question and assuming it is a light purely political, we repeat that an alliance with Warmoth would do us more harm than good because it would keep from voting thousands of conservatives who can have no confidence in a coalition with the adventurer of Louisiana.

Warmoth has only been formidable by means of the frauds which have enabled him to elect legislators who voted for all those laws which he declared indispensable to his will. But his power of repeating these frauds is annulled by the late act of Congress. The control of the federal administration will neutralize the influence of Warmoth and the extinguishing of these two powers will insure the freedom of the election and a victory to the actual majority. All arguments in favor of an immediate endorsement of Greeley and Brown, of a coalition with Warmoth and of a postponement of State nominations, rest, therefore, upon misconceptions and erroneous ideas.

As soon as united the democrats and reformers will be masters of the situation, because they will have upon their side an irresistible power which will arouse the manhood of the people and that is honesty of purpose. Let them not suffer themselves to be led astray or cheated either by fabulous allegations and deceptive positions of a trickster who will betray them as he has betrayed his own party, or by arguments based upon erroneous and false premises though presented by citizens of high honorability, or in believing that virtue may triumph by an alliance with vice and that reform may come from a compromise with fraud.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—A vast number of Louisianians will be gratified to learn that their old favorite the St. Louis Hotel is to be kept open under the management of their esteemed fellow citizen E. F. Motes, Esq., assisted by Mr. Theodore Shute. With moderate charges will prevail for the summer all pains will be taken to make the St. Louis Hotel a comfortable and an elegant home for families and travelling guests.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.—As a late hour we received a pamphlet setting forth "A Scheme to raise an Endowment Fund" for the university, which we shall notice further when time and our space permit.

JACKSON RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—The attention of the travelling public is directed to the new schedule of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central, and the Illinois Central Railroads, which will be found in our advertising columns.

DUTCH GAP.—[illegible] ER [illegible] where.

ECONOMY.—By using Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for children teething, the mother [illegible] pain to mind and body, that accompanies the civil war.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

To-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock, the gentlemen who represent the various parishes of the State and wards of the City will assemble in State Convention at the Opera House, which has been generously tendered for that use. So far as changes have been made in the delegations to the April Convention, judging from the reports which have reached us, the new representation in all that could be desired. We have published the proceedings of a large number of parishes and as our readers will have observed, they all condemn any coalition with Warmoth, while several are expressly declared in favor of immediate nomination.

This second session of the convention has the two-fold object—first of choosing delegates to the national convention—and second the nomination of candidates for State offices. As to the choice of presidential electors, it may be made now, or the selection may be left to the good judgment of the State Central Committee, with the full understanding and promise that such electors shall vote according to the decisions of the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

The election of delegates to Baltimore will give rise to a preliminary debate, because the partisans of Greeley will either oppose a selection or else they will demand that the delegates shall be instructed to oppose the presentation of democratic candidates. We have already given our reasons for the selection of the delegates to Baltimore, uninstructed but left to the guidance of such debates as may take place and free to adopt the decision which the convention shall reach in pursuance of the public welfare.

As to the second point, those who favor a coalition with Warmoth will insist upon an adjournment of nominations until after the decision of the Baltimore Convention. Not a single valid argument has been urged in favor of such postponement, while there are abundant reasons in favor of immediate nominations as we have shown in several articles. The postponement can only serve the interested designs of Warmoth which, we ask our friends to oppose with all their eloquence and energy.

We furthermore renew our recommendation of a cordial free, frank, understanding with the Reformers in the selection of irreproachable candidates, free from all contamination with the present régime, with reputations held free from reproach and "in authority beyond dispute."

THE BOURBONS.

In 1856 the democratic party found itself in antagonism with a new party, the republicans opposing Fremont to Buchanan. Many old line whigs who could not go over to the new party, organized and gave their votes to Millard Fillmore, who received the votes of about one State, Maryland. The supporters of Fillmore were not discouraged by this check, for in 1860 we find them combining Bell and Everett, who could not get the electoral vote of a single State, although they had throughout the union several hundred thousand votes. Fillmore and Bell were eminent men and true patriots, but the diversion in their favor accomplished nothing.

At the present time we find many old line whigs supporting Greeley, and it is probable that many among them, perhaps without inquiring the reason why, adopt Greeley as an old line whig, and because his name awakens in their hearts memories that are still dear.

Assuredly the whig party was in its day a grand national power: it was sustained in this journal by our predecessors and we can speak of it only with respect. But the whig party has been dead a long time and for fifteen years Greeley has upheld doctrines quite opposite to those of the whig party. The adhesion of a few old line whigs to Greeley is without pretext or reason.

The candidacy of Greeley, without the support of democrats, would have no more chance than that of Fillmore had in 1856, or that of Bell in 1860. It is well to dissipate the honest and honorable predilections of some of our fellow-citizens in favor of traditions now extinct.

In 1868 Grant had 3,013,195 votes, and Seymour 2,706,829, a republican majority of 309,588. In calculating our chances these figures should be remembered. The memories of the war were then still vivid, and we are free to say that the triumph of the Republican candidate was due only to the prestige which attached to the name of the commander-in-chief of the Northern armies and the conqueror of Richmond.

But Grant has lost a great part of his popularity at the North. The democratic congressional representation then numbered twenty or thirty members and now numbers a hundred. The democrats have lost no strength since 1868, but they have gained steadily from year to year. On the other hand the radical party is divided and we have good reason to believe that the majority of 309,000 for Grant no longer exists.

We cannot with precision estimate the strength of the element which has separated from the administration, but if it numbers a half a million votes even this number gives to the seceders no right to impose their candidates upon the democratic party. In an alliance the weak do not dictate terms to the strong. It is at least unsafe for the Southern conservatives to give in their adhesion to Greeley before knowing what the Baltimore convention shall resolve upon. For success our party needs the cordial cooperation of all its members and it cannot afford to be divided. We ask our too hasty friends to remember and profit by the honest but pernicious blunders of 1856 and 1860, in the hope that the "sober second thought" will lead them to union and through union to an assured triumph.

Louisiana Intelligence.

A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN THE PARISH OF RAPIDES.

We read the following in the Louisiana *Democrat*:

A large portion of our parish and town were, on last Friday evening visited with a terrible and destructive tornado. About half past 12 o'clock the wind commenced blowing at a furious rate, accompanied by a heavy rain, and for about thirty minutes the hurricane continued with unabated fury. The houses, fences and the corn is serious indeed. As well as we can learn the destruction commences on the plantation of Lewis Texada, on Ocelin, and comes down in a strip, sparing only two or three places. On the plantation of Texada were blown down four or five cabins, the entire roof off his new mill and his dwelling. Webb Taylor's outside was half blown down, as well as his barn. On the plantation of Sims and Haworth the damage was not awful, nearly every building on the places as well as a new gin belonging to a widow, Mrs. Sarah Graham's, places suffered terribly. Nearly all the cabins, two stables and both gin houses were blown down and carried a mass of ruins. Lower down, at the Bayou Archimbeau, the Beatty place and that of Dr. Maddox, suffered most severely; many cabins and out-houses being blown down and perfect wrecks. The gin house of W. L. Sneford was also blown down, and on the Innis Plantation serious damage was done to the gin house and the Episcopal Church was levelled to the ground and is one mass of ruins. The steeple was blown into J. G. White's front yard, twenty paces in his house, Mills's carpentry shop, a house belonging to J. Murphy and a new and unfinished house belonging to Mrs. Price, were all blown down and are broken to pieces. The entire gallery of the Hetherwick store was blown down, and nearly entire roof of the Exchange Hotel is gone. Many fine shade trees and fences were entirely destroyed in town. Gen. Steven Hubert, the tornado only levelled a small shanty. We hear that part of the Bayou Rapides road was blown down. We have not heard from the other parishes, but in our town, both in town and country, the number blown down is immense. We only hope that it has not been so in other places. A public meeting came on Gen. Cain's place, two miles from town.

And again we have to record another death by the devouring flood which occurred on Saturday evening. This was in the vicinity of Cottonwood on the river above us. As far as we can gather the facts, Mr. Wm. Bryant, a son of Mr. Bryant, formerly of this place, and family, were on their way to the house of Mr. Bryant, when the boat in which they were, capsized, and Mr. Bryant and family were all drowned. The bodies have been recently taken up.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bremen, June 1.—The steamer Rein sailed to-day with Herr Johann Strauss and his band; the Emperor William carried a staff and Prussian band for the Boston jubilee.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, June 1.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from New York for Aspinwall, arrived at Kingston Saturday last. She was ordered to quarantine, but proceeded to Aspinwall.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 1.—House.—A bill to remove the political disabilities of Algernon S. Worth, of Westchester County, New York, a minor cadet in the Naval Academy at Annapolis at the breaking out of the war, passed.

A resolution passed extending the session to Tuesday evening next.

SENATE.—The entire day was consumed in political debate. Mr. Logan made a general defense of the administration.

Washington, June 1.—Mr. Cox is considered convalescent.

The Southern Claims Commission has suspended oral hearings until October.

The debt statement shows a decrease of four and a quarter millions; coin in the Treasury $87,000,000; currency $21,000,000.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEP'T., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1:30 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

Winds, threatening weather and rain in the Upper Mississippi, extending to the lower lakes, Illinois, Indiana and the Ohio Valley, with increasing cloudiness, and fresh southerly to easterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States. Partially clear and cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, with falling barometer and threatening weather Sunday. Clearing weather on Sunday in the Northwest and on Lake Superior. No dangerous winds are expected.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 1.—James Gordon Bennett is dead, aged 77.

New York, June 1.—The *Herald's* Alabama special says: On Thursday the Alabama negotiations were ended and all efforts to secure an agreement of the Government on the supplementary article were definitely relinquished to-day.

Negotiations were reopened on the part of the British Government which gives color to the supposition that it has reconsidered its determination not to accept the Senate's amendments to the supplementary article. The point of the present difficulty is absence from the article of any words which can be held as defining the indirect claims. The failure to declare what class of claims is designated by the term indirect, it is thought, would be likely to lead to the introduction under the head "direct claims" of claims which England would deem inadmissable.

New York, June 1.—The Methodist Conference to-day elected E. O. Haven Secretary or the Church, Educational Society. The report of the Committee on the State of the Church, censuring Sinful Amusements, was again taken up and finally adopted, by a vote of 189 to 75. The Committee on Temperance reported a series of resolutions declaring in favor of legal prohibition of the sale of liquors; that dealers should be made responsible for the woes inflicted on communities; that members of the church should not rent property for liquor stores, or in any way countenance the traffic.

Meetings of the varnishers, piano makers and other striking trades were held this morning. One piano firm conceded the demands of their employees. The workmen are confident the strike will end in a week. It is reported the strike will extend to Philadelphia and Baltimore next week.

New York, June 1.—The Methodist Conference voted to adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday.

New York, June 1.—This afternoon the piano manufacturers held a meeting and passed resolutions pledging themselves in no case to accede to less than ten hours work by their men. Twenty-two firms were represented.

New York, June 1.—Arrived—Steamships Columbia, Georgia and Sonder.

Brooklyn, June 1.—The Committee of Fifty have published a further address to the people saying that their former subcommittee was broken.

Boston June 1.—At a meeting of the workingmen, held in Faneuil Hall last evening, to congratulate their fellow-workmen in New York, on the success of their recent movement, Nathaniel E. Chase presided, and advised mechanics to strike at once, and asked the co-operation of every trade represented. Resolutions were adopted expressing the opinion that strikes are ordinarily unnecessary and inexpedient, but recommending that measure in emergencies like the present.

Applauding the quiet and undignified manner in which the New York strike was conducted, advising workingmen to combine to crush tyranny when the occasion required, and demanding of the city of Boston eight hours as a measure of daily work for its employés. Speeches were made supporting the resolution. An eight hour petition to the City Council was circulated, and trade signatures for the organization was asked for.

Boston, June 1.—Negotiations between the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and a committee from San Francisco have been concluded, and a satisfactory understanding arrived at for the joint operation and completion of the thirty-fifth parallel railroad. It only remains to advise with St. Louis, at which place the San Francisco delegation will meet on the 10th to complete the business.

Richmond, June 1.—Wm. J. Hammond, of New Orleans, President of the International Typographical Union, which meets here on Monday, arrived here yesterday. Delegates are arriving by every train from all directions. The attendance will be large. Preparations for their entertainment are quite extensive. The convention will visit Petersburg on Thursday, and also all places of interest contiguous to that city and Richmond during their stay.

Reading, Pa., June 1.—The Democratic State Convention adopted the following as their platform:

Resolved, That the Democratic party while in the future, as in the past, firmly upholding the Constitution of the United States as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the General Government, and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demands for the citizen the largest freedom consistent with public order and for every State the right of self-government; that to uphold the former and protect the latter, the Democracy of Pennsylvania can find no better platform upon which to stand than the great leading principles enunciated in the inaugural address of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson. Upon these two great State papers we stand ourselves and enter the contest of 1872.

Resolved, That, abused as the public confidence has been by a long period of official mismanagement, waste and fraud, this convention invites the co-operation of all citizens of the commonwealth in the earnest effort which the approaching canvass represents is about to make to remove from our State administration every trait of political corruption. The interest of every Pennsylvanian is directly and vitally concerned in the eradication of all unjust and useless burdens by which individual fortunes may be created at public cost and the attempt to do this can be made certainly successful by the union of upright and fair-minded men of all parties, and by sustaining candidates of unquestioned abilities and unsullied names.

Resolved, That this Convention appeals to the people of Pennsylvania for the support of the candidates for Governor whom it has placed in nomination, because his election will secure at once a correction of existing wrongs and the permanent future prosperity of the State. It asks for his support, because he has been nominated not to subserve the views or promote the interests of any section or faction, but to meet the requirements of urgent and common good; because he fully represents, and, in his life and character fully illustrates the true spirit and principles of popular government; because he has been an earnest, sincere and efficient opponent of fraudulent measures and false doctrines, and, if the party which held power through many long years of misrepresentation and misrule; proves faithless to the pledges of its record, his whole life is adjudgeable by deeds of his benefit, and only for the benefit of the people; because he can be trusted to secure honesty, economy and rigid public control of the funds and lands of the treasury of the Commonwealth; economy, and the application of the revenues to the payment of the public debt, unfettered and unless demands to the privileges of public rights, to oppose with vigilance and fidelity, governmental extravagance and unnecessary taxation, to approve central of privileges and monopolies, to protect the rights of labor, to encourage industry, to foster the arts, to promote the prosperity of the State, which has been retarded by the evil influence of the Ring, and to secure