The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—Price $4 per annum.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1872.

LO! THE POOR NEGRO!

The result of the Baton Rouge Convention was a complete defeat of the African voters who constitute the Radical party of Louisiana. By "what conjuration and what mighty magic" it was effected, by what persuasions appealing to fears or by what others appealing to hopes, by what threats, what bribes, what promises, what honeyed flatteries, what specious pledges, what appeals to their sense of duty, what reference to recent history, what hocus pocus or what diplomacy the colored delegates at Baton Rouge or Radical white agents for colored constituents were induced to forego their rights and sink to the class of political servitude to white adventurers, must be told hereafter by those who know. The salient, palpable plain and incontrovertible fact is before us: the sons of Ham and all the dusky hosts of Ethiop in dwelling within the borders of our State have suffered a defeat, a disastrous overthrow. Their sombre banner has bowed before the silver, green and gold colors of the white man, and they who trusted in their hearts that a negro should be their chosen one, their ruler and their chief, must work in their wigwams and cast their votes for the pale stranger from the far off country. They must consent to hew the wood and draw the water of a foreigner, unknown alike to their eyes and their sympathies. They must vote and toil, talk parade and fight for a man whom they never saw, whose abiding place is not among them and who comes among them only to bear away the honors due to one of their own race.

There is little consolation to colored voters that one of their own has been selected for a secondary place upon the ticket. There is but little solace in the suggestion that Kellogg will become a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, leaving Caius Cæsar Antoine, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, the acting negro Governor over Africanized Louisiana. There are too many contingencies in the way. There may be in the coming Legislature a majority of unpurchasable votes against Kellogg, even though if he shall be elected Governor. There may be such a revulsion against all manner of Radical rule that the authority of a Radical Executive will be reduced to a nullity. There may be a respectable minority in the Senate and a working majority in the House of Democratic Conservative Reformers. Then will perish the last hope for an ebony Governor, even though Grant shall be reinstalled at Washington, the *habeas corpus* be repealed, the laws of the State be practically superseded, the reign of the bayonnet be reinstated in all the vigor of 1868 and 1870, and many vigorous and new steps be taken towards an imperial and centralized dynasty. Verily, the lot of the negro is hard, and the honors of citizenship a burden, and the privileges of the ballot box a delusion, and the help of the stranger a snare, and the counsel of the carpet bagger a mockery! Verily, what aught to be, in the mind of the colored man, is not and does not promise soon to be! While Kellogg is a candidate he can promise everything, but if he becomes Governor he will favor to grant no more than may suit his personal views of interest or pleasure.

In brief it cannot be assumed that the colored voters of this State who constitute the white Radical party except an insignificant fraction will be satisfied with the nominations made at Baton Rouge. By virtue of numbers they had a right to have a black candidate for Governor, and if many of them are disappointed at a result so natural.

A Baton Rouge letter notes the substance of remarks made by Mr. Kellogg on Saturday night to a throng of congratulating friends. We quote two sentences:

Nominations, elections and legislation have hitherto been controlled by unlawful of fraud and bribery, it was a matter of congratulation that the Convention had unanimously met a new era.

The "fraud and bribery," and all that were the crimes of the Radical party committed by their agents in office. The people will take the matter of reform in hand, but they do not expect to appeal for reform and justice to those who committed the outrages or were equally guilty as accessories. The Convention by its nominations for Senator Kellogg was composed in large part of men who have held office in this State since 1868, and therefore presumptively chargeable with the mercenary, thoroughly corrupt, most damaging and criminal malfeasance which he promises to reform. The very body which he claims to have inaugurated this new era has shown abundant evidence of its being swelled by motives far remote from any care for the public welfare. The Baton Rouge Convention did not even represent the Radical party whose negro rank and file want leaders of their own complexion. The Convention was a job. The winners in the inaugural game will find that they have much to do in getting the support of their own party: the confidence of the intelligent masses they need not hope to win.

Kentucky Democrats.

The resolutions adopted by the Kentucky State Democratic Convention, June 20th, were as follows:

Resolved, That the administration of the Federal Government, with President Grant as its executive head, has persistently violated the Constitution, and the purity of its administration, and the elective franchise, and unless arrested in its centralizing doctrines, and corrupt practices, will subvert and destroy our liberties.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of Kentucky now reaffirm the principles contained in the platform adopted by the former conventions of the party, since 1866, including the conventions of the first day of May, 1872. These platform contain substantially that theory of government which, we believe, if carried out, will secure the protection of life, liberty and property, and all the essential ends of free government.

Resolved, That, while we adhere to the principles declared in said platforms, and while we are deeply impressed with the conviction that the peace, prosperity, freedom and happiness of the people of the United States will be best secured and promoted by a strict adherence to said principles in the administration of both State and Federal Governments, yet recognizing and appreciating the necessity of preventing, if possible, the continuance in power of the present corrupt administration, while we do not expressly instruct our delegates to the National Convention as to the course they shall pursue, we expect them, after consultation with the representatives of the Democracy of the whole country, to take such action as will most likely insure a perfect union of all the elements of opposition to the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention and that the Democrats of Kentucky unhesitatingly pledge themselves to give to the ticket that may be presented to the country by the Baltimore Convention an earnest and active support, not only because it will be the representative body of the whole party, but because in party organization it is the ultimate judge of the line of policy which the members of the party should pursue.

Resolved, That the delegates from Kentucky to the Baltimore Convention are instructed to vote as a unit on all questions.

Another resolution was offered by Gen. Duke, instructing the delegates to Baltimore to vote for Greeley, but after some debate it was withdrawn by the mover for reasons not stated in debate but communicated to him privately by delegates. The delegates to Baltimore are stated to be unanimously for Greeley, but many of the members of the State Convention were experienced in the ways of public bodies and were well aware that delegates bound by instructions lose much of their influence.

The session began at 11 A. M. and was over at 4:30 P. M.

A general order of Gen. José Ceballos commanding General Government troops in the department of the Rio Grande, dated at Mier June 7, admits and deplores the capture of Magdalena by the insurgents May 31.

We publish the following forcible remarks about the strike of the painters of this city, which emanate from one of our co-laborers, but, while approving the general tendency of the article, we make reservations on certain points:

Strike of the Painters of the City—What the Prospects of the City Are.

Members of the House Painters' Association, which is composed of both sign and house painters, have struck for an advance in wages. A committee representing the striking men have made a demand for $3 50 per day, and the master painters have the matter under advisement. Journeymen have hitherto been receiving from $3 50 to $3 a day, which, they say, is not sufficient to support them at the present rate of board rent, and the cost of food, fuel and clothing, and the other items of the house over that they cannot hold to pay the wages asked without losing on the contracts they have taken, and owners of property complain that work of all sorts, connected with house building, is so high that they cannot build profitably.

Strikes in New York mean a great deal, but they mean more in New Orleans. Seven hundred thousand people, the population of Louisiana, are paying State taxes to the amount of five millions a year, which is $7 per capita. The part of that population residing within the bounds of New Orleans, that is two hundred thousand, pay six millions a year, or $30 per capita, municipal assessments. The people of the United States, say forty millions, pay about five hundred millions a year taxes, or $12 50 per capita. Therefore the people of New Orleans are paying per head, man, woman and child—blacks and whites:

State taxes per annum	$ 7 00
City " "	30 00
Federal " "	12 50
Total	$49 50

Forty nine dollars and fifty cents paid every year by every inhabitante of the city, with a prospect of a large increase! If there were no public debts, if there were no thieves at the public treasury, the Government of the State would not cost over three-quarters of a million a year; the Government of the city would not cost, including all necessary improvements and police, over a million and a half a year, and the Government of the United States, which before the war cost but eighty millions a year, need not cost over one hundred millions a year. Then the per head tax of the people of New Orleans would be:

State tax per annum	$1 00
City " "	7 50
Federal " "	2 50
Total	$11 00

So taking $11 from $49 50, every man, woman and child, in this city, would have for their support, comfort and enjoyment $38 50, which now goes to foreign bond holders, and to the domestic thieves that are created by paper currency, by taxation of the people, for the benefit of certain trades or industries, and by every other measure of a system of government that has become entirely vicious, exercising all its faculties for the multiplication of non-producers and robbers. With taxation at these last rates, which is as Utopian idea for it has been at less than those rates, and estimating the population of New Orleans at two hundred thousand, we should have seven million six hundred thousand dollars a year, remaining with the people to make them comfortable and happy.

There are those who affect to be very sanguine of the future. We are told that we are to have free barge on the Mississippi to secure the cotton and the Western produce business to us. An effort to get up a company, with half a million of dollars, to build from barges, was made last winter, and it failed signally. All that could be got from merchants, bankers, property-holders, mechanics, lawyers, doctors and journalists were subscriptions to the amount of about $300,000. Why the whole policy of the State for years has begun to do away with natural highways and substitute costly artificial ones. A railroad has just been built, at the expense of the State, for a private corporation, from New Orleans to Donaldsonville, which cost over a million of dollars and five along the bank of the Mississippi, where no railroad is wanted. Railroads have not only been built at the expense of the people, for private corporations, they are allowed special immunities, as carriers, which are not enjoyed by steamboats or ships. They can collect freight and passengers at their depots or on the levee without taxation, while even an empty steamboat or ship cannot lay at the levee one hour without paying a tax. We will build side-wheelers or stern-wheelers to navigate the rivers lakes or bayous of Louisiana, when he does not know the moment the State Legislature will give some schemer State bonds enough to build a railroad and equip it, pitch him out of the steamboat business, dry up, as it were, the navigable waters, and then let the schemer charge what he pleased. It's beautiful! we never had of encouraging river and ocean commerce, when, to pay interest upon debts contracted to build railroads for private individuals, we tax every steamboat and every ship that touches the levee and make every man engaged in commerce pay heavy licenses, which he charges to whom we have made such magnificent railroad donations free from taxation!

Then, we are also told we are blessed we are by an exhibit of the last census. In 1860 there were but fifteen millions of capital engaged in manufacturing in Louisiana, but in 1870 we had forty-five millions. A result of bad government, a sign of decay is taken for a sign of prosperity—not an uncommon error in this "progressive age." The United States offer enormous bounties, through the tariff, to people to go into the manufacturing of cotton, wool, iron, and a great many other things, and other also, through the National bank system, are encouraged by them to people to go into the business of money lending. A certain cloth might be had from England or France for a dollar a yard, but Mr. Greeley says we shan't have it at a dollar a yard. It's made by a—d foreigner and everything we never need be indebted to them, but the cloth can't be made in America less than $1 90 a yard. D—n the odds, says Mr. Greeley, there are people in Lowell who would like to go into the business, so we'll make a law that if any infernal foreigner tries to compete with Lowell, the man who has made the cloth will have to pay 90 cts a yard, for we will tax the foreign cloth a dollar a yard. This is what Mr. Greeley and all call the "American system." Now for the consequences. Who will buy land, cultivate cotton, or wheat, and take the risk of the seasons, when he can invest his money in a factory, which pays fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty or even a hundred per cent. per annum profit. Who will embark in agricultural pursuits, build a ship, a house, or a steamboat and take the hazards of such enterprises, when he can buy bonds which yield him six per cent. interest, collected from the government, and yield him eight or nine per cent. more when he makes his bonds the basis of a bank? So the capital of the country is being withdrawn from agriculture and other virtuous occupations, and is being put into manufacturing, which means a decline of foreign commerce, a herding of vice, the production of decrepid humanity, an increase of pauperism and the decline of commerce, or it is being loaned on interest, which means the conversion of trade and commerce, and even agriculture itself, into speculative and gambling operations. The effect is that with bounties to manufacturers and a money to money lenders, the cotton crop is diminishing. The crop of last year was a million of bales less than the crop of the year before. The Agricultural Bureau, as it is called, at Washington, comforts us with the assurance that a larger area has been planted this season than was planted last season, but the area is not the measurement of the crop. There is labor enough in the South to plant double the area that is planted. It is for lack of working hands that we are short-handed and we are getting more and more short-handed every year, for labor is going to be worse and worse in factories, and learning at public schools to be "ladies" and "gentlemen" fit for genteel work or for the august gentility of living upon air. In 1860 there were 300,000 blacks in the towns and cities of the South. In 1870 there were 620,000. The prospect is, therefore, that the cotton crop will grow less and less every year, until the profit of growing the thing is as great and as much as the profits of banking and the profits of manufacturing. This must raise the staple to a high figure, which will, for quick returns, it may go, by rail to the Atlantic coast, from many points now tributary to New Orleans. The precarious cultivation of it will then be a "protected" to assume its proper power against the competition of foreign cotton. Thus the cotton planter becomes the protected, free trader, and he has never failed, in the end, to triumph over the planter.

The strikes going on in the country are the inevitable consequences of the success of those principles of free government which the Democratic party has been combatting since the foundation of the Republic. Tariffs make labor from these industries which, as it were, indigenous, and the most profitable and transfer it, at great cost to the people, to industries which may be called exotic. Paper money, fantastically valueless, is scarcely in every business relation. No man can be taken if knows whether he is selling the value of his goods or his labor or not. Not being a production of labor or money cannot be a standard for measuring the value of the production of labor. All this is disorder. Every honest man is a sufferer, merchant, farmer and carrier, employer and employe.

We feel these things here most heavily by reason of the debts of the State and the city, the robberies by public officers and increased public expenses resulting from debt and approaching bankruptcy, but the decay of the extremities will at last reach the body.

Possibly we ought to apologize for this "Sermon" in introducing such "dead issues of the past"—the issues which were—the internal improvement question, the currency question, the tariff question, and the public debt question. We are reminded, for all that, above all things, that we are a National Democracy, and upon issues which we shall overwhelm reactors it is impossible recancy again, we cannot resist the temptation of displaying the results of the political labors of Mr. Horace Greeley, Mr. Charles Sumner, Mr. Wm. H. Seward and the other conspirators, who, for more than thirty years, as the representatives of money lenders, manufacturers and other sinister schemers have wrought to bring the country to its present condition, when an intelligent, sober and industrious mechanic cannot earn enough for a decent subsistence for himself and his family, and when honest men employing him cannot do better by him.

A CONCERT.—We are requested to state that the concert to be given for the benefit of the widow of the late Thos. Von La Hache, will take place at St. Therese's Hall, on Clio street, between Magazine and Camp, at 8 o'clock P. M., Friday, June 28th, and tickets can be obtained at the following places: Blackman's, Cain's book store, Grunewald's, Zimmerman's, Tyler's, Griswold's, Kreeger's.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 24.—No appointment of a successor to Larcy in the Ministry of Public Works has yet been made; the Minister of Commerce will also act as Minister of Public Works until the vacancy is filled.

London, June 24.—Rear Admiral Alden, commanding the American fleet in European waters, paid a visit to the Mayor of Southampton to-day.

A heavy storm, accompanied by heavy thunder and remarkably vivid lightning, was experienced in London and various other portions of England this afternoon. A cotton mill at Bolton, near Manchester, was struck by lightning and some of the operators stunned, though none seriously injured. The Lord Nelson Tavern at Dover was also struck, and taking fire, was burned; many inmates injured.

Geneva, June 24.—It is announced that the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Alabama claims will hold a meeting to-morrow, instead of Wednesday, the day fixed at last adjournment of the court. Count Sclopis, President of the Board, having to-day recalled the absent arbitrators, by use of the telegraph.

General William T. Sherman has arrived here.

[World Special.]

Geneva, June 24.—The Tribunal meets to-morrow—the English returning from Chamounix. An earlier meeting confirms the belief that a settlement has been made.

Belleville, Ont., June 24.—Thirty deaths have occurred so far from the railroad disaster.

FROM MEXICO.

Matamoras, Mexico, June 24.—A courier extraordinary arrived here this morning with dates from Saltillo to the 18th. Gen. Rocha with 3000 Government troops had reached that place from Sinaloa, uniting with Gen. Ponce and Col. Reynolds and forming an army of five thousand men with which to advance on Monterey, where Generals Treviño and Tuloga with their revolutionists are still entrenching.

Gen. Ayalas with 400 Government cavalry are reported to have joined Gen. Vargas at Tula, who pronounced a few days ago at the head of several hundred men. Vargas since his pronunciamento is classed by the Government sympathizers as a bandit.

Supplies and munitions of war—reported by Government officials as "large quantities"—left here to-day under convoy of four hundred regular troops for Camargo to join Gen. Ceballos, who is preparing for another advance on Monterey. He will co-operate with Gen. Rocha's force from Saltillo.

The revolutionists at Monterey are estimated at 4000 to 5000 men. While the Government forces under Generals Rocha and Ceballos approaching that city from opposite directions will probably number 10 (?000 or 8000). Another conflict at Monterey is therefore imminent, with the numerical strength on the side of the Government. This movement is made under the direction of Gen. Rocha, who is the most enterprising and successful military officer now serving the Juarez Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 24.—The payment of the July interest commences on Wednesday without rebate.

Washington, June 24.—The June report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture now in print, is exhaustive in the treatment of the statistics. It is based on reports from 900 counties, of which 198 indicate an average condition, 270 higher than the average, and 434 a low condition, ranging from 100 the standard of a medium prospect, down to 10 and in a few cases down to worse than failure.

The State averages are calculated, not simply from the number of counties reported, but from the comparative production of the several counties. These 422 reports include a very large proportion of the wheat area of the country; the summary of the returns of this area shows a reduction of two per cent. from that of 1871. The average of spring wheat in States which grow that variety mainly, is represented as follows:

Maine 108, New Hampshire 100, Vermont 102, Massachusetts 95, Wisconsin 98, Minnesota 101, Iowa 108, Nebraska 113, Oregon 107, California, where the destruction of spring and winter is scarcely known, reports spring 120, winter 130; Illinois, where winter wheat constitutes two-thirds of the crops, gives 101 for winter and 75 for spring; Kansas, where spring wheat predominates, returns 140 for spring and 62 for winter. The average of winter wheat are: Connecticut 95, New York 98, New Jersey 98, Pennsylvania 99, Delaware 96, Maryland 100, Virginia 98, North Carolina 101, South Carolina 98, Georgia 98, Alabama 105, Mississippi 95, Texas 115, Arkansas 90, Tennessee 103, West Virginia 100, Kentucky 93, Ohio 78, Michigan 94, Indiana 94, Illinois 101, Missouri 92.

The condition of the predominant variety in each State is thus stated: Maine 101; New Hampshire 98; Vermont 106; Massachusetts 99; Connecticut 100; New York 98; New Jersey 70; Pennsylvania 101; Delaware 70; Maryland 44; Virginia 85; North Carolina 101; South Carolina 97; Georgia 105; Alabama 115; Mississippi 104; Texas 117; Arkansas 120; Tennessee 117; West Virginia 95; Kentucky 108; Ohio 76; Michigan 75; Indiana 85; Illinois 80; spring 108; Wisconsin 104; Minnesota 106; Iowa 111; Missouri winter 58; Kansas 108; winter 46; California 98; Oregon 92.

The general average of the condition for the entire crop is 94. The Department estimate for the crop of 1871 at 1,239,000,000 bushels at 15 bushels per acre, considering 12 bushels an average yield. The area and condition of the present crop as the first week in June pointed to a product of 220,000,000 bushels in 1872. The crop in 1869, which was about a sixteenth per cent above an average, was the largest recorded in ten years was 287,000,000 as returned by the census.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 4:30 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather and light to fresh southerly to southerly winds continue on Tuesday north and West of the Ohio Valley. Clear and clearing weather over Kentucky, Tennessee and the Gulf States with light to fresh winds. Cloudy weather, areas of rain and light to fresh southerly to westerly winds for the South Atlantic States and very probably for the New England and Middle States.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 24.—The barbers of 1700 shops strike this morning for reduced hours of labor, from 14 to 12 hours, and an hour for dinner; 1200 shops acceded to the demands of the men immediately, the other shops still held out. The strikers received assistance from the eight hour league.

The piano makers have resolved to form a strong association to resist the demands of the strikers.

New York, June 24.—The strike of the piano makers is ended, all the men having resumed work at ten hours; those employed by Weber and Steinway alone got an advance in wages.

The cabinet makers continue their meeting and still predict a success for their strike in five days. They received word from New Haven that the cabinet-makers and various other trades in that city had formed an eight hour league, which will contribute money for the support of the strikers here. When the movement is successful here the men will strike in New Haven and receive aid in return.

A large number of workmen have resumed work at ten hours; those who remained out are going to work again on the old system.

There was a miniature riot among the Brooklyn Navy Yard workmen, the strikers insulting the Commodore, threatening to demolish a factory if the owners do not stop the machinery for making barrels.

The Sumpter hackmen struck to-day for an increase of wages. The Every Saturday Club held a meeting last night, which was plainly attended with disorder. Brief speeches were made by the presiding officer, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Brook and others, who stated that the strike made at this time was a failure. The strike among the cabinet makers is nearly at an end in this city.

Boston, June 24.—The Great Central Campaign Club held a meeting last evening to-day. Alex. Rice presided. Several speeches were made in the afternoon. Judge Hoar said he had been a Democrat all his life, but he regretted the disinclination in time of war and peace was disposed to blame. Gen. Butler spoke for the Republicans, but not enough to kindle the enthusiasm of the audience