The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1872. TWELFTH YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,709.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $3. 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—Standard advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1.25 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, standard advertisements, each insertion, $3 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as a new, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, miscellaneous advertisements, each insertion, $10 per square.

Regular advertisers, who advertise regularly, shall be allowed such discount from the above annexed transient rates as may be agreed upon.

In the case that such agreement exceeds 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 10 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for the number of insertions will be published till forbid.

All bills for regular advertisements shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1872.

THE BEE.

This is the last issue of the *Bee* in English, as announced June 18th. Our reasons for dropping our English department have been twice given and need not be repeated. Since the announcement we have been more than ever convinced of the propriety and necessity of this step. As the time fixed for parting with the readers of our English columns drew near our regret has increased and it is not without a measure of sadness that we sever this bond of our connection with a class of readers and patrons whose good will we have tried to merit, and whose esteem we hope to preserve.

From 1861, beginning the *Bee* has been made up by our predecessors and ourselves an upright, independent, fair, just and courteous newspaper, such as men of true principles and good taste welcome alike at their offices and at the homes of their families. We hold our vocation in the highest esteem and have always avoided whatever might delegate them in reputation or detract from its influence for good. Those who complain of the modern degeneracy of the press can impute none of that blame to the *Bee* of this or any former year. Those who sneer at journals as purchasable have never found the *Bee* in market with its opinions. Those who blame public journals for catering to depraved tastes have not found any part of their evidence in these columns at any time during the past forty-five years. The *Bee* has been kept up to a high standard morally and has been the means of implanting a sound and wholesome public opinion as far as its circle of readers has extended.

Our sojourn and labors will now be devoted to *L'Abeille de la Nouvelle Orléans*, which we hope to extend and improve in all the essentials of a journal of the first class, worthy of its large and highly respectable clientelle and worthy of the patronage of those who desire to make their business known to each of our citizens as read the French language exclusively or by preference.

This is our last opportunity for extending our hearty thanks to our English cotemporaries for their many kind and courteous attentions.

NEWSPAPERS ARE NOT ORACLES.

No experienced journalist will expect or try to please all his readers or to pursue a course which shall in all particulars and at all times escape the criticism of friends. Infallibility is no attribute of those whose organ of utterance is the pen any more than it is of those who make their thoughts known orally. The ideas and speculations of newspaper men are not intended to be oracular. From the nature of things journalists must often comment in haste on matters of recent origin or development. Time for mature reflection is not always afforded. The writer who knows the scope and extent of his duties must often hesitate where a neither less judicious, world plunge over an expression which may possibly be right, but which by all chances is more likely to be wrong.

For our own part we do not dictate the opinions which men must have. We speak our own opinions without reserve, a privilege which we should lose value if it were denied to others. We note public occurrences and we make comments upon them; not with the slow and very tedious care of the chronicler and historian, but with the pen which must paint things as they ride and as they pass.

So, in political matters, we receive and comprehend facts, situations, theories and circumstances and make such comments upon them as occur to us while making them the subject of reflection. But in doing this we merely exercise the right of free thought, which would be no right at all if denied to others. When we state what we think of a fact or combination of facts we are far from declaring that our readers are obliged to think as we think and to draw conclusions identical with ours. We advise, we speculate, we analyze, we criticise, we censure, we eulogize, and we express convictions and opinions in all phases and in great variety; but in all this we do not assume the province of the legislator to declare what must be, nor of the judge to decree what ought to be, nor of the priest to claim a divine sanction, nor of the profoundly meditative philosopher who with dictatorial authority, defies refutation and challenges concurrence. With opportunities for correct judgment better than those of the most of men, with a habit and necessity of careful scrutiny, with a long experience, and with an almost exclusive study of public affairs, journalists may claim to be qualified in a certain sense to lead public opinion; but they do not attempt to lead any but those who are willing to receive such help.

The journalist will always find a few and often many whose opinions differ from his own. He must sometimes hold views different from those of a majority of his readers or of the city or State in which he lives. He may be wrong and be almost universally approved; and he may be right with few to second and sustain him.

Under the shadow of a constant fear that erroneous opinions may be written, the journalist can have no freedom and can do but little good.

GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING FOR GRANT.—We publish in our columns a call for a mass meeting to be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at Lafayette Square, in which the great services rendered to the country by Grant will be dwelt upon by eloquent speakers, who will also show how the thing was done by the Baton Rouge Convention. A crowd is expected.

PLEASURE TRIP TO CARROLLTON.—Thanks to Mr. O. W. B. Bayley, superintendent of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, those of the people who are entitled to [illegible] the remainder months, will [illegible] departing of excursions [illegible] inst., certain will leave the [illegible] street at 4 P. M. to convey the passengers to the foot of Calliope street, where they will take the steamer Frances for Carrollton. Reaching the latter place at 5 P. M. the boat will leave it at 5 P. M. and be back at Canal street at 7:30 P. M. The fare each way is only 25 cents.

FIFTH WARD LIBERAL CLUB.—This evening, at 7 o'clock, the Liberal Club of the Fifth Ward meets at Rampart street, near Dumaine, at "Parfaite Union" Lodge. See advertisement.

Thanks to Senator Kellogg for an interesting Senate Document: "The case of the United States to be laid before the Tribunal of Arbitration to be convened at Geneva." It was laid before the Senate by Secretary Fish, in executive or secret session, February 19th. It is a bound volume of 686 pages, carefully indexed, for the use of arbitrators, counsel and others.

Thanks to the New Jersey Democratic Club of Jersey City for a copy of the messages of Governor Randolph and a sketch of his life.

General Sickles, Minister to Spain, having obtained leave of absence, returned to New York to settle the troubles of the Erie Railroad Company, in which he succeeded in his usual way and by his usual means. He lately received from his clients a fee of nearly $400,000 for his services.

It was Henry Wilson who, in the fall of 1856, said in a speech: "The time had come when the sentiment of the Slave power could be uttered in the Senate of the United States only with an Indian Dorsheimer."

DUFOUSSE'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. [illegible] Buy it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

GRANT'S MARCHERS AND BURGLARS.

Among the reasons why all Southern gentlemen and all patriotic North and South ought to pray and work for Grant's defeat is that his successor may have an early chance to pardon these innocent citizens of South Carolina the Ware dungeons, as a Southern paper a few days ago informed us, after an enthusiastic majority of a trial judge's most inflammatory of Grant's Congress. These men are now shut up in Albany along with burglars, murderers and swindlers, wearing manacles, or with shaven heads and in the dress of the chain gang, doing hard labor [illegible] until [illegible] to their poisonous, narrow stony cells. There, in their horrid dungeons, shut out from the happy sunlight and the free winds, doomed to see the bright fields and swelling hills of their home-land no more for many dreary years, we may presume that these military prisoners of a war of fanaticism and tyranny against amnesty and peace, are now praying that American voters will soon redeem them from bondage by driving the tyrant and his agents from the seats which they have signally dishonored. The wrath of the South Carolina prisoners at Albany cannot penetrate the iron-bound granite walls of their vast and dismal jail. They are so weak with pain and so disheartened by humiliation that the sound of their daily prayers and their groans by night cannot be heard beyond their prison gates; but that they do pray for deliverance we may be assured.

When society, for its own safety, after an impartial trial under just laws sends a convicted malefactor to a prison, we feel the justice and the necessity of the punishment more than we feel commiseration for the convict; but when honorable men are dragged at midnight from their beds, are carried a hundred miles from their homes, are lodged in dirty jails under the guard of negroes in Federal uniforms, are taken thence before judges whose names they never before heard sent by an unfriendly government, are tried by a jury of ignorant, prejudiced and benotted blacks who have condemned their victims in advance, are sentenced by men who sit in mockery of justice in pursuance of the most villainous of laws that ever befouled the pages of the American book of statutes, are then manacled and carried off to a foreign dungeon for penal slavery which none but felons deserve,—when northern white citizens and gentlemen slaughtered and enslaved, who are incapable of crime or dishonorable deeds, are thus abused, who that is either honest or honorable can think of the outrage without indignation or of those who perpetrate it without the wish to hurl them from power? There may be Southern born white men who mean to vote for Grant in spite of what they know of his tyranny, careless alike for the wrongs of their countrymen and the liberties of the Republic; but for the honor of our race we hope their number is small.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.—At a meeting of the corporators of the New Orleans Polytechnic and Industrial College held at the Hall of the Academy of Sciences on Thursday 27th inst., the Hon. T. Wharton Collens was, in the absence of Prof. Forshey, called to the chair. On motion of Dr. Nicholson, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Messrs. Daniel Edwards, President; W. B. Koontz, Vice President; Newton Richards, Treasurer; W. M. Burwell, Secretary.

The Board of Managers having organized, and being in session, on motion of Dr. Copes it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report By-Laws, defining the number and duties of the Principals and Professors of the Faculty, and of other officers contemplated in Art. VIII of the charter, together with all else that may pertain to the proper government of the Board of Managers and the institution, to report to the next regular meeting.

On motion of Prof. R. M. Lusher, it was

Resolved, That an executive committee of three be appointed by the chair to solicit contributions for the endowment of the proposed Institute, with power to appoint committees, and to act themselves.

The chair announced the committee under this resolution to consist of Messrs. J. B. Knight, N. Richards, W. M. Burwell.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on the call of the President.

W. M. BURWELL, Secretary.

A special dispatch from New York to the *Picayune* contains a letter written by Mr. Greeley, as follows:

NEW YORK, June 11, 1872.

I have no possible claim to Democratic support, and never made any. The Democrats will, of course, be governed by a consideration of their own interests. It is no wise proper or possible that they should be influenced in making their decision by any consideration personal to either myself or Mr. Brown. I don't desire it.

Hence, I have said nothing to any Democrat unless he first addressed me; and even then I have gone no further than to say that if I should be elected I would treat all those who supported me alike, and ask only whether the had been in the past Republicans or Democrats.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

This letter does not indicate Greeley's intention to withdraw in case the Democrats make straight nominations at Baltimore.

STATE UNIVERSITY.—A special dispatch to the *Picayune* gives the names of the ten graduates of the Louisiana University, at Baton Rouge:

Thos. Duckett Boyd, Virginia, and Isaiah Booker White, Louisiana, Master of Arts; Jas. L. Perkins, East Feliciana, Bachelor of Arts; Joseph Davis Smith, West Feliciana, Bachelor of Philosophy; The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was also conferred upon the following gentlemen: Daniel Madison Brossard, New Orleans; Maximilian Fessel, Union parish; Griffin Thaxbald Hawkins, St. Landry parish; Hubert Hanain, St. Charles parish, and John Thorton Sibley, of New Orleans.

New appointments have been made to the faculty, as follows: Dr. J. R. Boulige, of the University of Wisconsin, to be Professor of Greek and German, and Dr. Pendleton King, of Philadelphia, to be Professor of Natural History. S.

The Chicago *Times* thus sketches the preliminaries of the Baltimore Convention: "The packing business is proceeding with vigor, and with such degree of success as shows that it is not in vain the drill sergeants of Greeleyism flourish mottoes of "Purity and Reform." Where are Greeley drill sergeants? The chief of the squad is Simeon T. Fraser, than whom a more corrupt political trader and office-broker can not be found in Illinois. Mr. Frank Blair, the political Pendleton, participates the near root of Democracy. Any man who opposes Greeley, by Blair, is an enemy of purity and reform. Those agents are a specimen of politicians, equal to Cameron's. The Pendleton Democrats, Blair, Fraser, Swett, the work Democrats, Tilden, Tweed, Sweeny, thieves that ever combined in the world for the purpose of plunder. Every one of them is a friend of Greeley. Every one of them is a friend of the Baltimore Convention. All the convicted and unconvicted thieves of the Tammany ring Mr. Greeley has enlisted in his service. Advices from New York tell us that Tammany rings are reorganizing for a desperate effort to control Greeley's Baltimore Convention. They upon the Baltimore Convention, all the Tammany, Greeley, and all for Greeley Tammany thieves are assisting the Baltimore Democrats to pack for him Brooklyn ring of thieves, Mr. Greeley, too, the prosecutor has lot lately convicted for stealing some hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Treasury of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn thieves are enlisted in the service of Greeley, and are working with all their might to pack for working Baltimore Convention."

ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN.—Prof. G. Vere, in his book of *Americanisms*, published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., gives this entertaining account of the origin of the phrase "Acknowledge the corn": "In the Revolutionary war, it is said in a speech, that Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, with their hog-pens, corn-fields and bubble of New York and Philadelphia for sale. Whereupon Kentucky, called to her sister States, and asked them to come and take possession of some fields of corn. Ohio said, 'Well, I reckon I can take a few acres.' Indiana said, 'Well, I reckon your hogs will make cattle and pay.' The land of hundred dollars' worth of hay-seed, was just animate and got upon the top of your haystack, and ride off to market. How is it with your cattle? You made the of them carry fifty dollars' worth of hay and grass to the Eastern market. You sent a month, per dollars, to the eastern market, [illegible] bubble [illegible] Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and California, and Oregon, and Nevada, and Colorado, and Dakota, and Utah, and Arizona, and New Mexico, and Montana, and Wyoming, and Alaska, and Washington, and Idaho