NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Il Trovatore."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"The Octoroon: or, Life in Louisiana."

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

A Pagan maxim holds that no school instructs better than that of experience; but like most maxims it is only true in the generalities, for there are few indeed, outside of the leaders of public opinion, that profit by its teachings; the unmeaning masses, unfortunately, will not read as they run, in the grand rout of human struggles, victories and defeats. Here, in our own State, how abundant have been the teachings of the recent past, and yet wherein have we profited from them? The last Presidential election has shown what the people of Louisiana can do, when proper zeal and energies are employed in the election contests. Did the same zeal and enthusiasm directed the efforts of the people in the local and State elections, the result could not have been but different from what it was. But it seemed as if all the appeals made by this paper at that time to the Conservative elements of the State were doomed to remain unheeded. Warmoth, unopposed and unchecked, walked in insolent triumph into power, backed by the newly recruited votes of 63,000 of the newly enfranchised. It requires nothing more than ordinary arithmetical perspicacity to foretell the result, had the 81,000 votes, which were cast in the Presidential campaign, been polled in the Gubernatorial one. That result would have been that the cup of humiliation which we have drained to its bitterest dregs, would have come to us without our asking, succeeding as we undoubtedly would have done in securing the election of one of our own people, identified with us by all the ties of sympathy, that success in revenging to us our power, would have enabled us permanently to regain the sway so long nerveless in our grasp. This mentally inactivity policy received its proper rebuke at the Presidential election in 1868. It showed how much the conservative element could accomplish when directing its energies in their proper channel. The victory, it is true, so far as the merits of the contest were concerned, remained a barren one, yet it had a value, which unfortunately has since been culpably ignored. It revealed the true power of conservatism in Louisiana, in spite of the machinations of Reconstruction; and it settled the question of our ability to take our State and local governments into our own hands, in any fair and honest contest. This seemed to be the last effort of the shackled sovereignty of the people; for, two years later, in the contest for a Legislature when it should again have displayed its newly regained supremacy, it chose to be inactive, and by callous indifference it allowed the election to go against itself; and this, too, in a struggle where issues of a far more vital importance,—because it affected our home interests,—were involved. Of the large vote polled for Seymour and Blair, in that last disastrous struggle, which hoisted this hateful Legislature into power, nearly one-half, or some 30,000 withheld from the polls entirely; and the ghouls that are now feeding on the life blood of the land, owed their elevation as much to the apathy of our people as to the ingenuity of their frauds put into practice to preserve their iniquitous rule.

These calamitous errors, to call them by no harsher name, are yet fresh in our memories; and at this period, as we draw nigh the most eventful contest which has enlisted the sympathies of our people since the close of the war,—for the issues of it are both in our State and Federal relations,—we again raise a warning voice, adjuring the memories and the deeds of the past, and like the inspired leader of the chosen host, we sound the call: "to your tents oh Israel!" But as we do so, we put in a plea for a distinction of interests; for, in fact, which is more important to us, the State or the general elections? There can be but one answer to this: those who feel the depth of humiliation to which the citizens of Louisiana have been brought, those who groan under the impositions and exactions of a government having no bond in common with our people, a set of men strangers to our interests as they are to the civilization which has fostered us a people, cannot but answer that the Presidential election is to us of Louisiana but a secondary consideration. Let us see that our home government is honest, incorruptible, and composed of our own people, not of the vultures of plunder that are desolating the South to-day, and we can withstand the shocks of a brutal and inexorable central government, that shapes its swaye on the relentless memories of a hateful past, whose acrimony, however, was by no means so heightened by the deeds of the conquered as by those of the conquerer.

May our people beware then, of the dangers that are ahead. Let us look back and heed the mistakes of the past; and, as in a life and death struggle let us clutch even more eagerly than ever the means of salvation so ready to hand, and forever dispel that vain and delusive hope that our delivery can in any manner spring from the Federal Government. If the champion of Liberal Republicanism came to us with a record of past devotion to the interests of the South and of all the sections of this Union,—had he ever in the dire days of persecution and denunciation invoked clemency in our behalf,—if he were now pledged to righting our people,—we might, as a duty, give heed to the appeal for concerted action against a common enemy; but in fact, this we are only called on to choose between two implacable instruments of destruction, each of which has had its full share in compassing our overthrow; the one through the brutal instrumentality of the sword, the other by the perfidious agency of the pen. For the present, absorbed with the natural dictates of self-preservation, we are unwilling to express a preference, or even to touch upon the propriety of opposing the outspoken champions of Radicalism, with a mere Conservative candidate who would at once embody the spirit of our institutions and uphold the principles of the cause of Reform.

We again say that it is but a delusion to look for relief from the Presidential election; and on one though ever so zealous in his support of the Cincinnati nominee, has yet indicated the advantages which are to flow from their triumph. But not so with our local election. It is there and there alone that we must turn for redress. In the overthrow of the present faction that so nerely oppresses us; we may hope to secure an entire reform in the administration and remodelling of our laws, in the very reorganization of Justice which seems to have deserted its consecrated haunts; and last, though by no means, least, the honest and equitable administration of our financial system. This should be our aim. Herein is where our safety lies. It rests with us and with us alone. Let us then, whilst contributing all in our power to the promotion of reform and the prevalence of a better spirit in the administration of our central Government, not be unmindful of the practical maxim, albeit an augenerous one, that 'charity begins at home.'

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Octoroon" will be played again at this house tonight. We doubt if the drama has ever been better performed anywhere, the choicest talent of the Variotiem company being engaged in it. The tableaux, too, are very fine. In a word the whole thing is got up in effective style.

BUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER exists, then and ever, and clears the house quick—for 25 cts—full by dealers everywhere. (2d)

Bronchitis and Hoarseness—Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for Diarrhoea, etc., is effectual whether inclined by teething or other causes in the mildest and best remedy.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1872. 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,676.

Grant and the Treaty on the Claims for National Damages.

The proposition of the British Government, regarding the adjustment of American claims for National damages, has finally come to the hands of the authorities at Washington, who had virtually accepted it before seeing it. But Grant is in a quandary about it; for once, his unfailing statesmanship is at fault. In fact, Grant has had so long on cold pie,—before he was fetated in the Presidential chair that was,—he has so instinctive a knowledge of the humble qualities of "sad pie" as it is called about Galena, that he is afraid to trust his political maw with it; and in his dilemma he is nothing loath to call in the gastronomic tastes of the Nation to decide on its digestible qualities. The high esoterics of Civil Rights, Reconstruction, Nepotism, Military usurpation and shameless official debasement, have distorted the ostrich-like digestion of the chief jockey of Radicalism. In point of fact, this is a season of general debility, when the wasting effects of approaching conventions, coupled with repeated qualms at the contemplation of heavy reckonings in a past political record, demand a hearing treatment, and, as the patient can't, in nature, quarrel with his own disordinate habits, the physician must come in to shoulder the responsibility of the impending peril. And hence, in mellowed tones, the Reverend Senators are called upon to prescribe in this dire extremity. How can they resist such an appeal, couched as it is in the condescending words of submission to the better judgment of the Conscript Fathers, and adjuring the traditions bequeathed by Washington. Hear the simple Ulysses as he hails the Reverend Assembly like another Mascarille, and screams at the blows which he receives not, but so well directs:

I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government, with the object of removing the differences which seem to threaten the prosecution of the arbitration, and request an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article such as is proposed by the British Government. The Senate is aware that the consultation with that body in advance of entering into agreements with foreign States has many precedents. In the early days of the Republic, Gen. Washington repeatedly asked their advice upon pending questions with such powers. Nearly most important precedent is that of the Oregon Boundary Treaty in 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the Treaty with Great Britain leads me to follow those former precedents, and to desire the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposition of Great Britain.

But seriously all this shuffling and evasion bears but one plain English translation, it means a back down, a complete surrender of all the pretended claims of the American Government for national damages. Indeed this snarling game may be a doglike one, but it takes the right breed to snarl effectively. Unfortunately for us the British Holdfast has lost none of his traditional tenacity; and the degrade litter where Radical corruption and incompetence has reared among us, is at best but a yelping pack whose nature is fitly described in the one terse word—Brag!

CONVENTIONS AT THE NORTH.

The Cincinnati Platform Tabled by the New York Convention.

The following resolution, which was unexpectedly sprung on the Convention, met with a fate which is likely to remain unchanged.

Mr. I. H. Dayton having called for the appointment of delegates to represent the Convention in the National Convention at Baltimore, instructing the delegates to enter the Convention as a unit, and to vote and act in accordance with the will of the majority of the members there, Judge Thompson proposed the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the Democracy of the State of New York should support for President, Horace Greeley, and for Vice President, B. Gratz Brown.

Whereupon, the *Tribune* says:

Confusion, surprise, and loud applause followed. The very thing the timid leaders had been trying to hold back came to the surface, and it seemed as though the work of the Convention was to be virtually undone. But it so happened, however, that the bold mover of the resolution was in the ranks of the contestants from New York, and, objection being made, the movement was checked by a summary committal of the resolution and its startling amendment to the table, until the Convention should have resolved itself into a permanent organization.

The New York State Republican Convention.

The Republican State Convention of New York has perfected its work, after the usual fulsome praise of Abraham Lincoln, who is now called the Father of the Republican Party, (where is Banks?) It finally adopted its series of resolutions, and appointed its delegates to the National Convention. The fifteenth resolution, the last one, tells how well the delegates have done their master's bidding:

15. Conclusively that, with the eminent success of the present Administration and the auspicious prospect for the future, we deem it exceedingly unwise to change our able, tried and safe Chief Magistrate, who has met the best expectations of the country, for an untried and uncertain ruler in his stead, and we unitedly advise the renomination of Ulysses S. Grant for the next President of the United States.

THE MESSAGE ON THE TREATY.

The Herald on the Treaty.

We clip the following from the *Herald* of the 16th:

Humble Pie for Brother Jonathan.

"In consideration thereof the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will name no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva."

The above is the dish of humble pie placed before the United States by the English Government through Lord Granville, with a request that they eat it without making wry faces. What say our American people to the invitation?

In another article the same paper thus defines the duty of the American Senate:

General Grant, who has saved the Republic so recently, and whose sword is ever ready to be drawn in its defence, is not likely to dishonor it in the eyes of the world by a cowardly surrender to a foreign Power. We call upon him to withdraw this supplemental treaty from the Senate and to respect it of his own act. We call his friends and opponents in the Senate to unite in advising such a course. Let the treaty be destroyed, for the people care nothing about it, and the country will not suffer from its loss; but let the nation's honor be preserved, and the Administration will find its reward in the plaudits of a proud and happy people.

The English Press on the President's Message.

The following extracts show the spirit of the London press on the Treaty question. *The Daily News* says: "All eyes in England are turned to the American Senate. We have done our duty. The last hope rests with you. That the decision has been confided to a body always holding the highest place for gravity and wisdom." *The Morning Post* and *Daily Telegraph* are sanguine that the Senate will overrule politics, and the Treaty will survive. *The Standard* remarks: "We have made sacrifices enough. Let the Senate reject the Treaty amendment. It is not our fault if the American Constitution is defective or the Government weak; nor is it our loss, out of a magnanimous deference toward a kindred, high spirited, but exacting people." *The Times* makes no allusion to the subject.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 134—males, 93; females, 40—white, 105; blacks, 41; mulattoes, 10; not stated, 3.

George Carter, residing at the corner of Third and Dryades, was badly burned on Sunday night, by the mosquito bar of his bed taking fire, and he was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. His wife, being a lunatic, is in the Insane Asylum, and they have three helpless children without any relative to care for them.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a double frame cottage, at the corner of Palmyra and Prytania streets, was partially burned. The building is owned by Walter Mather and was uninsured. The damage is estimated at $600, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

A suit of clothes for a man, supposed to have been dropped by a thief, was found by the police at the corner of Chartres and Conti streets on Sunday night.

As the truck of Hose Company No. 1, was being drawn to the fire on Lyon street, last evening, the carriage was run into the gutter, at the corner of Magazine street, and Adam Ackerman and one of the ladders was thrown off and struck two boys, one aged five years, son of Mr. Brokenglass, who was slightly wounded, and the other a son of Mr. Rossbard, aged nine years, upon her was badly.

On Friday night last, one Henry Brooks, fifteen little years of age, was shot by the schooner Harriet, near Blind River, and was drowned.

Coroner Jackson yesterday held an inquest on the body of Napoleon Hyde, aged 28 years, who died at the corner of Toulouse and Royal streets, from internal injuries caused by falling from a scaffolding two or three weeks ago.

Judge Cooley has given Mr. Alexander Walker a judgment against the Sugar Refinery, for injuries received by him for the Dryades Gas Company against the Sugar Refinery Company. He sued for $18,000.

Mrs. Albert, residing at No. 42 Eight street, was burned about the body last night, by the explosion of a can of coal oil, from which she was pouring the liquid to light a fire. Her injuries are not dangerous.

An unoccupied house on Lyon street, between Jersey and Laurel streets, owned by Mrs. Dyer, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The police suspect incendiarism.

Edward Malone was arrested in the act of leaving the store of Mr. I. Kevallier, corner of Villere street and Carondelet Walk, from the till of which he had stolen eight dollars.

The Volks-Fest.—The procession which paraded the streets on Sunday, preparatory to the opening of the Volks-Fest, at the Fair Grounds, was a very animated and picturesque pageant. On no previous occasion have the German citizens of New Orleans been more heartily united in getting up this popular feast and the turn out was very numerous and attracted public interest wherever it passed. There were representatives, in uniform, of distinguished Prussian military organizations; there were musical, social, gymnastic and shooting clubs; there were exhibitions of industries, in which Germans here are engaged, among which that of brewing was not omitted. Mr. Mors, of the Old Canal Brewery, having in the procession, a great cask of his beer, which a portly Gambrinus distributed, with princely liberality. We regret that we have not space for a detailed account of the elements of this very handsome spectacle. At the Fair Grounds, on Sunday, there was a great concourse of people, who enjoyed heartily the sports and pastimes prepared for their entertainment, and in the evening the dancing platform was continuously occupied with waltzers. Again, yesterday, and last evening a large number participated in the pleasures of the feast. The managers of the festival are deserving of praise for the admirable order preserved throughout. While no restraint was put upon pleasure seekers that every one did not willingly submit to nothing indecorous was intruded upon visitors. Not the least gratifying aspect of the festival is the handsome amount realized through it for the support of the German-American Schools.

The French Benevolent Association of Jefferson City.—This worthy Association had a pic-nic at the Delachaise Grounds on Sunday. The Association marched through several of the streets of the Sixth District to the Grounds, with banners blazoning in the sun, to the music of a good band, and the respectable and intelligent appearance of the members was highly complimented by spectators. The pic-nic, which was continued yesterday and last evening, was a very agreeable reunion, and the weather was delightful, both on Sunday and yesterday, before the votaries of the dance deserted the festive scene.

Scarcity of Water—Appeal from the Grand Jury in Behalf of the People.—The annexed communication from the Grand Jury explains itself:

To Mr. Delassize, Administrator of Water Works:

Dear Sir—There are very serious and just complaints among a number of our citizens, particularly the needy ones of small means, that the present dry spell is causing great distress amongst them.

We desire that you present before the Council, as soon as possible, the requests of those persons, that some arrangements be made to supply them with water, either by letting the plugs run during a certain time of the day, or by pumping water from the river into the gutters. Also that the sluices where the river water usually runs through be cleaned and opened.

For the Grand Jury.
ALLAIN EUSTIS, Foreman.
New Orleans, May 20, 1872.

Decision in Regard to the Widows of the Late Walter R. Wheyland.—Judge Davis, Second District Court, has rendered the following decision in this matter:

Mary E. Roberts, surviving wife of Walter R. Wheyland, claimed the administration of the succession of the deceased in her capacity of surviving wife, and as a creditor.

Providence H. Wheyland, the divorced wife of the deceased, opposes the claim and right of the petitioner to be appointed administratrix, on the grounds that petitioner had not been lawfully married to the deceased, and that the opponent is the natural tutrix of the legitimate children of the deceased.

The Court, in pronouncing on the case, says: I am satisfied that the petitioner, Mary E. Roberts, was lawfully married to Walter R. Wheyland on December 24, 1871, notwithstanding the testimony of the Justice of the Peace to the contrary. The two witnesses to the celebration have emphatically declared that the ceremony of marriage was performed in their presence, and their testimony is corroborated by subsequent declarations of deceased.

Marriage is considered by law in no other view than that of a civil contract; it sanctions all those marriages where the parties at the time of making them were willing to contract, able to contract and did contract, pursuant to the forms and solemnities prescribed by law. C. C., article 2.

It has been proved in this case that all the above formalities have been complied with. It is true that the certificate of the marriage delivered to the parties by the Justice shall not have been signed by him. Does the negligence of the Justice to perform his duty vitiate or annul the celebration of the marriage? I think not. The law says that the act of celebration must be signed by the person who celebrates the marriage, by the parties and the witnesses. To nullity is attached by law for the want of these formalities. They may be supplied by other testimony. This jurisprudence is well settled over the United States.

In all intestate successions the administration thereof must be given to the beneficiary heir over all other persons, if he be of age and present in the State. C. C. Art. 1055.

If the beneficiary heirs be minors, their tutors or curators can claim the preference for the administration, and it shall be given them. C. C. Art. 1056.

Mrs. Providence H. Wheyland, being the natural tutrix of the legitimate heirs of the deceased, is therefore entitled in the name of her minor children as beneficiary heirs, to the administration of the succession of Walter R. Wheyland.

It is therefore ordered, etc., that the opposition of Providence H. Wheyland be maintained, that she be appointed administratrix of the succession and that Mary E. Roberts be recognized as the legitimate widow of the deceased Walter R. Wheyland.

First District Court, Monday, May 20.—John Williams alias Sommers was convicted, on Saturday, of stealing four bales of cotton from the cargo of the Monette, but was recommended to mercy.

Julius Gorey, charged with cutting Michael Fallon with a razor, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay costs, or be imprisoned fifteen days.

The prosecutions in the cases of Raphael Talarera, accused of obtaining money by false pretences; James O'Brien, accused of vagrancy, and Terrence Frederic, accused of larceny, were dismissed, on motion of the District Attorney.

Nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Henry Thomas, charged with wounding Ephraim Fisher.

The Democratic Chances.

We present a few facts to our readers in order to show them how insane the step must have been who have just failed in their attempt to transfer our party over to a Radical faction.

In 1868 the vote stood: 2,708,600 Democratic, 3,012,188 Radical; the States of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi not being allowed to vote.

In the Congressional election of 1870 the vote was smaller, but stood reversed, thus: 2,741,950 Democratic, 2,595,384 Radical. So that the Democrats gained in 1870 an actual popular majority of 66,426.

Last year the corruptions of Tammany induced a very formidable revolt among Radical managers aroused hold of to place their own men in power. Precious little care have had any slope for any measures of reform! The indignation excited by the Tammany corruptions for a brief period threw upon the Democratic party a heavy burden, and unwillingly acted in order to defeat the organization. The party, however, is not responsible for the robbery by the few men, and has universally condemned them and overthrown them.

The men affiliated with Tammany in the past, seeing in powers destroyed, although they had done none of the robberies, sought to elevate themselves at the expense of the party and even to actual destruction, and so entered into the Albany intrigue which has culminated so disastrously at Cincinnati. What were these men trying to trade away in certain Democratic States?

Alabama	10	Delaware	3
Arkansas	6	Kentucky	12
California	5	Maryland	8
Florida	3	North Carolina	10
Georgia	9	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Virginia	10
Mississippi	9		
Missouri	15		115

Be one will doubt the Democratic supremacy in these States, when we add the 59,148 last Year's Democratic majority in Ohio (with a majority of date may count on the regular Radical candidate) that leaves the following States to decide the contest:

Arkansas	1871	Republican	1870
California	1871	Democratic	1870
Connecticut	1871	Republican	1870
Illinois	1871	Republican	1870
Indiana	1871	Democratic	1870
Iowa	1871	Republican	1870
Kansas	1871	Republican	1870
Maine	1871	Republican	1870
Michigan	1871	Republican	1870
Minnesota	1871	Republican	1870
Nebraska	1871	Republican	1870
New Hampshire	1871	Republican	1870
New Jersey	1871	Democratic	1870
New York	1871	Democratic	1870
Ohio	1871	Democratic	1870
Pennsylvania	1871	Republican	1870
Rhode Island	1871	Republican	1870
Vermont	1871	Republican	1870
Wisconsin	1871	Republican	1870

The Greeley ticket is certainly a strong element of discord in the Radical ranks. Trum will be a serious factor in the results of that ticket and Democrats and Radicals, which will every man, as it occurs, be in a state of mind to vote for Democrats with Democrats, and Radicals with Radicals, the support Mr. Greeley at the National Convention terminates.

Greeley's ticket is the straightest ticket. For two months, that it survives before that platform is made, the strongest in Radical ranks will outflank Mr. Greeley, he said that he would be the greatest strength, in order to vote the Democratic ticket, Democrats may be trying out the strong, and the weak points of the platform of philosophy in City, in other words, what is the strongest Radical planks which will be adopted, and what Democrat in the Country is prepared to vote for Greeley, in case he is nominated, whether one who wished Grant to be re-elected or one who wished Greeley to be elected President? Is only an exalted idea of the perfection of statecraft which could induce such a Democrat to vote. Should the ranks of the so-called Liberals should refuse to vote for our candidates, they would stay at home and sulk; but that by no possible theory or calculation, our late strength in Florida, Indiana, and Nevada could be regained, and that we would gain twenty votes in the Democratic column. There is scarcely a Democrat who doubts that New York is immovably in favor of Greeley,