NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPOUY & LIMET, PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE OF THE BEE.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"The Octoroon; or, Life in Louisiana."
OPERA HOUSE—"Lucia di Lammermoor."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Black Crook."

The Greeley Ratification Meeting at Baton Rouge.

It is trifling to do Col. Fuqua ne injustice, in subjoining those passages of his speech delivered at Baton Rouge on Saturday last at the Greeley Ratification Meeting, which relate to a statement made in the Bee of concerning Col. Fuqua's readiness to vote for the re-election of Gov. Warmoth. His admissions in this speech fully sustain, it seems to us, the statement made in this paper, as to his position in the present political contest. We do not think there was any derogation of dignity or departure from our usual course in printing the utterances of Col. Fuqua on a question like this. We were not aware of in so doing there was any infringement of private rights or that there was any impropriety in publishing the openly expressed opinions of a citizen occupying a prominent public position of Col. Fuqua. If we had known that his willingness to vote for Gov. Warmoth was only upon certain conditions, there was no reason why those conditions should not have been stated by us. To misrepresent Col. Fuqua was very far from our intention. Our publication has had one good effect. It has drawn him out and given him an opportunity to explain his views at full length.

We propose to criticize the speeches of both Col. Fuqua and Major Herron in a subsequent article.

Col. Col. Fuqua:

I have never said that as a matter of choice, or unconditionally I was willing to vote for Warmoth for Governor. I have said that if it was necessary to elect the balance of our State and Legislative ticket; that if in no other way his support of that ticket could be secured—if in that way he could be induced to place the machinery of the registration and election laws in the hands of honest men, I would not see them against us—was willing to vote for his re-election. And of this willingness I never made any attempt to conceal. I stated it repeatedly to those with whom I conversed on the subject before, during the session, and after the adjournment of the Convention, and I repeat it now. Nay, more, so profound is my sense of the evils under which we are suffering, and so great is my apprehension of still greater evils to come, I have said and now repeat that if no other remedy presents itself, and a permanent relief through partial relief can be obtained by a combination with the called National Republicans, I am even willing—great as is my abhorrence of the principles upon which the Federal Government is now administered, and my alarm at its obvious tendency to centralization and military despotism—I am even willing, in the dire extremity to which we would be reduced in the failure of other hopes, to vote for Grant for President. Though I wish it to be distinctly understood, that nothing but absolute despair of every other remedy can ever bring me to such a position.

But it is said the people of Louisiana will not vote for Warmoth for Governor. This is no doubt true with regard to a great many of them, and although individually willing to vote for him under the necessity and upon the condition I have already named, I should regard his nomination for that office, or any other on the ticket as very unfortunate and greatly endangering its success. All this however is a matter for further consideration. That Governor Warmoth's views on these points, as his party are, I do not know except from common report.

Believing that it was necessary to obtain assistance outside of ourselves and the reformers, we opposed the resolutions denouncing Governor Warmoth in connection with Governor Warmoth as dishonorable. We did not so regard it, and we desired to keep the party in such a position that we could be at liberty to secure the assistance without stultifying ourselves. Had the resolutions been simply condemnatory of the administration of Grant and Wardemuth, however strong in terms, we would readily have voted for them—to have done otherwise we knew would have been to misrepresent you, for surely no other part of the State has suffered more from both.

The Secretary of State, General Francis Herron, requests us to state that he is not a defaulter to the United States Government, as we asserted yesterday. We comply with his request, reserving our explanations on the subject. We believe the statement susceptible of proof, and shall publish the same in our next issue.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A grand meeting of the Democracy of New Orleans will be held at the National Theatre, on this Wednesday evening, May 15, at seven o'clock, P. M. Messrs. James B. Eustis, Eugene Waggaman, Edward Booth, P. A. Herron, H. C. Miller and J. Grover are announced as speakers on this occasion. The ladies of the city are cordially invited and urged to grace the meeting with their presence. Seats will be reserved for them, and a committee of the Young Men's Democratic Association will be in attendance to wait upon them.

We present, with our thanks for favors received by the editors of the *Bee*, our compliments and sincere wishes for continual happiness to Dr. Geo. P. Maloney who was, yesterday, united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Elodie Daspit.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—For the accommodation of bathing, fishing and hunting parties, a horse car every morning and a steam train every Sunday morning will leave, at 4 o'clock, the depot, head of Elysian Fields street, Third District, the present city terminus of the road. The steam train will make the round trips from 6 o'clock A. M. to 8½ o'clock P. M. from the city and the lake. All trains stop at Claiborne street to receive and discharge passengers. th su

We are indebted to the obliging purser of the steamship Yazoo for late Havana papers.

TRY IT.—Mrs. Whitcomb desires all to try her Syrup; it is a great children's soothing remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents.

BUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER sweeps them off and clears the house speedily—Try it—Sold by dealers everywhere. 1y

Shall Democrats Prevent Dissolution?

From the Washington Patriot.]

The Cincinnati Convention was exclusively Republican in all its parts. Its leading thought, which is exemplified by the nominations, was to shut out every suspicion of Democratic concert. The most influential minds took care to burn that thought into the brain of the Convention, and to prescribe as unworthy of support any candidate supposed to be actuated by the Democracy.

We have no complaint to make of this exclusion, however obnoxious it may have been past. But we do claim the right to say now that appeals are made for our votes, and Hercules is called upon to help the wrangler out of the mud, that some opportunities should be referred to the National Convention. If there be Democrats who are willing or anxious to sponge out the record of their past lives to aid in reconstructing the Republican party as hewers of wood and drawers of water, or who think it expedient to endorse the Cincinnati ticket, let them go to the Convention, as we propose to do, and abide its decision in good faith. In the meantime, we recommend the policy of reserve and prudence. Important as the next Presidential election will be, it is but an incident in the life of the Democratic party, which has a grand future looming up before it.

The Republican party has almost reached the end of a reckless career. No human power can save it from dissolution. That fact, with another, the attempt to infuse new blood into a moribund organization, is the last desperate expedient of Radical quackery, and furnishes the best reason why the Democracy should pass about their ranks, call every man to his post, and, whatever duty patriotism may impose. Let us then, say and do, as time the roll call is answered, but let us, by every premature committal, avoid another. The Liberal Republicans claim to be one of us, and we may fairly claim to see their proxy before bargaining to be assured of the condition of co-operation to be assured of the terms and with how many we are to co-operate.

Marshal Hitchcock, with Chaser in year, Prize Beeves, the highest Galaxy in the Fair.

## The Nomination of the Cincinnati Convention Before Congress—Speech of Hon. Voorhees—The Real Character of Greeley Discussed.

*Washington*, May 13—HOUSE.—Mr. Voorhees, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a newspaper paragraph from the Washington *Republican* to the effect that he was halting and hesitating as to the position he should take on the question of supporting Mr. Greeley, and that as his Democratic colleague were all said to be in favor of Greeley he was likely to lose the favor of the district where his voice had so long been potential. He declared that he did not halt or hesitate; that he had not halted or hesitated when he had not more than fourteen democratic colleagues in the House, nor did he so now.

If he could ever be tempted to abandon the principles of his political life, it might have been then as to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Whoever believed in the high protective tariff principles of its chief nominee might support him, but he (Voorhies) would not. As he expected to support Mr. Greeley because he had been the life-long champion of doctrines of which he (Voorhies) opposed? Was he expected, as a Western man representing a Western laboring constituency that was ground down by a high protective tariff monopoly, to support the great champion of protection?

Was he expected to support a man who had been the most clamorous advocate in all the land for that Ku-Klux legislation which had desolated the homes of the Southern people? If Mr. Greeley's nomination promised relief to that blasted and downtrodden section, there was not much which he (Voorhies) would not forego to subserve so holy and so benign a purpose. But Mr. Greeley has been the earnest advocate of the legislation which had paralyzed and prostrated the South, and was that the reason why he should get his support.

He was so told that the present Administration had been cruel and unkind to the South, but the Administration had simply executed a law which the Cincinnati nominee had dictated to Congress, that was all the difference between them—one was the Executive officer acting under his oath of office to execute the laws, and the other was a man who had no oath on his conscience in regard to the matter, but who had urged the passage of this legislation. Was he expected to support Mr. Greeley because within a recent date he desired a still further extension of the President's power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus all over the South.

Was he so expected to support him because he was the author of a resolution advocate of the present force bayonet election law that subjected every voting precinct of 20,000 people to the supervision, and in certain contingencies, to the control of the military? Was he expected to support him because two months ago the *Tribune* had clamored and urged if this great organ in favor of a law to place the local election in the State of New York under Federal control, and also in certain contingencies under military control?

Was such a man fit to receive his vote for the Presidency? Was such a man fit to fill that high position? Was that the voice of statesmanship which was called for at this hour? Was that the reform that had been promised? Was he to go before his constituents and tell them of the concessions made to him, and appeal to it in favor of a man who stood on the record for the "inalienable right of a State or of a community to dissolve the Union?"

Was he, as a friend of the Southern people, called upon to vote for a man who, during the entire fall and winter of 1870, wrote with all his acknowledged power in favor of the inalienable rights of any dissatisfied portion of the country to break up the Union and form another Government for themselves? Mr. Greeley had published a great many things, which, in contrary, in his book on "The American Conflict," in 1864, he had analyzed them and defined them to this effect, that if on the southwest side of Mason and Dixon's line, the South still desired with any considerable approach to unanimity to separate, it should be allowed to do so.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, objected that the remarks were not in the nature of a personal explanation, but the Speaker overruled the objection, and Mr. Voorhies proceeded with his speech amid great excitement and confusion, which rendered the reporting of what he said impossible at the reporter's desk. He repeated that Mr. Greeley, after three years of war, had still held and published the same sentiments.

Was a man fit to be President who stood committed to the doctrine that whoever joined in disunion, their connection with the Government had the right to do so? That might commend him to some people; but it would not when his subsequent course was called for. Some of the highest men of the South had told him (Voorhies) with tears in their eyes that they had gone into the war with satisfied them that they could have a separate system and form of government to suit themselves, was the voice of the then victorious Republican party, speaking through its acknowledged organ.

And yet when the Southern people did what this man had told them they had the inalienable right to do, no wild beast, hungry for his blood, ever screamed at his prey as he (Greeley) had shouted on to Richmond—to kill every one of them for doing what he told them they had the inalienable right to do. That was a solemn page of history which could only be revised. The waters of the ocean could not wash it out. Mortal man could not gainsay it.

A Red Sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy them, but he had also insisted upon the confiscation of the homes and property of the women and children in the South. Others might do as they pleased, but for him (Voorhies) and his household the two words were this: Parties to be successful must be banded together on a common principle. No other organization of men was a party of practice. He was told that his party desired success against this administration; no one desired it more than himself, but there was something which was better than success, and sweeter to the heart than success.

A great man had said it was better to be right than to be President; and so he said it was better to be right than to succeed. He entered his protest against the attempt to transfer the Democrats of the country to a camp where there was nothing belonging to them.

Mr. Roosevelt asked Mr. Voorhies whether he would support the candidate of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, whoever that candidate might be?

Mr. Voorhies replied that he was not in the habit of voting against Democratic nominees. He believed that the gentleman himself would have some difficulty in answering his own question. [Laughter.] But he did not despair of success. His position was in favor of standing by the principles of his party, and he would vote for the man who represented those principles. He had no fears, however, of what the Baltimore Convention would do; but he could not vote for a man who spoke of the Democratic party as that to which all the haunts of debauchery gave nine-tenths of their support.

It had been sometimes said that this nominee had given bail for Jefferson Davis when he was in prison, but that was too narrow a platform for any party to stand upon. [Laughter.] It would be most dangerous to raise an issue as between the man who put Mr. Davis in jail and the man who bailed him out. It would not be a safe issue, and he ignored his Southern friends not to make it. It might provoke a comparison which would point some fellow to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Davis had not been a helpless man, a hundred millions of property at the South had been ready to bail him, and it sometimes seemed to him (Voorhies) that it was merely a piece of impertinence on the part of this nominee of the Cincinnati Convention to offer himself as bail for Mr. Davis. When Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, desired and proposed, "as he knew to be the fact," to arrest Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnson, and other prominent Confederate officers, there was but one man who could prevent that thing being done and that was the present incumbent of the Presidential office. General Grant had stepped forward and told them that these men had given him their parole as soldiers and that that parole should be respected. [Applause from the Republican side of the House.] If he should be driven to take the stamp and press the claims of Mr. Greeley he could find a candidate opposite who he had done more and kinder things for the South than his that Mr. Greeley had been recently in conference with President Grant.

Mr. Voorhies said he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, and whoever made such a statement was a malicious calumny.

Mr. Roosevelt said he made the statement on information he had given to him; he was an intimate friend of three days ago that such an interview had taken place.

Mr. Voorhies—Then the gentleman associates with men who do not tell the truth.

Mr. Randall asked Mr. Voorhies whether he would have voted for Judge Davis, and the nomination at Cincinnati?

Mr. Voorhies—Judge Davis represents many things in common with my own views.

Mr. Randall—He is a Republican.

Mr. Voorhies—That is not the point. I cannot join a combination which represents nothing that I am for. On great constitutional questions Judge Davis stood in troublous times and I stood in behalf of the citizens—while such men as Greeley were hurrying them into the earthquake.

The strong probabilities are, in my judgment, that if Judge Davis had been presented by Cincinnati he would have been nominated by the majority of the Democratic party of the country, in that I may be mistaken; I am only stating my own individual opinion; I should have regarded it as a great thing whether I should vote for a Republican, who has so much in common with my own views, or for one who has nothing in common with them.

Mr. Randall—I should not vote for either of them unless they were indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Voorhies—That is right.

Mr. Randall—And I should vote for either of them if indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Bird—I would vote for either of them if he was indorsed.

Mr. Kerr inquired if that is so far as that statement in the Republican referred to it, it was simply untrue.

Mr. Voorhies proceeded to say that he was rising that nothing but the power of organization would compel him to vote for Mr. Greeley, but that whenever the Democratic party acted on the question he would yield obedience to its decision.

Mr. Holman also repudiated the Republican's article so far as related to him. He did not propose to forward the action of the Baltimore Convention.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The cause of the suicide of Melchior Feldmann, the Swisser who shot himself on Mr. Kroot's premises, at the City Park, was a disappointment in a love affair.

Coroner Jackson yesterday held an inquest over the remains of Andrew Peterson, aged fifty-three, a Dane, who committed suicide, by jumping into the river, at the head of Elmira street, on the 10th instant, and whose body did not come to the surface until yesterday, when it was found at the head of Bartholomew street. He was well known as a pilot on the coast boats.

An inquest was held, by Coroner Jackson, yesterday, on the body of widow Mary Angelique Abricot, a native of France, aged 75 years, whose body was found yesterday morning, in the old canal, between Tonti and Rocheblave streets, and who, it is believed, jumped into the canal on Monday night to drown herself, being driven to suicide by poverty and misfortune.

Lucy Wilson, the woman who, with Lizzie Owens, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for stealing $1800 from a man named Howland, who visited their house, which is one of ill-fame, has taken no food since the sentence was passed on Saturday, and cannot be either persuaded or forced to take any. She declares that she will starve herself to death rather than go to the Penitentiary.

Coroner Jackson yesterday investigated the case of Mr. Joseph Malie, the young gentleman who was killed at the fire on Marais street, on Monday, by being struck in the breast, by the tongue of fire Engine Company No. 14, and the jury found that his death was the result of accident, for which there is no one to blame.

A man named Solo Rico was turned over to the police last night, by Mr. Stephens, housekeeper of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, who arrested him for running over Frank Cassetto, a child three years of age, on Jackson street, near Fulton street, where the little fellow's parents reside. Rico was driving a wagon, and furiously, it is said. The child was badly bruised on the left thigh, but is not thought to be dangerously injured.

*City Council*.—There was a full meeting of the Board yesterday, the Mayor presiding.

The Mayor submitted the report of experts appointed by him to assess the damages caused to the property of citizens by the changes in the Orleans street draining canal, and the report was referred to the Administrator of Improvements.

The ordinance entitled "An ordinance to facilitate the payment of city taxes," was taken up, on its third reading, and passed. It is as follows:

Whereas, City appropriation certificates, Metropolitan warrants and school certificates all represent actual appropriations due in cash, and it will be a great convenience to taxpayers, and no loss to the city, to receive them indiscriminately for the several city taxes.

Section 1. *Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans*, That the Administrator of Finance be authorized to receive city appropriation certificates, Metropolitan warrants and school certificates indiscriminately for the several city taxes, until the further order of the Council, or until otherwise directed by the Board of Directors of the Public Schools, or the City Park Commissioners, except one dollar and twenty cents on the one hundred dollars of the assessed valuation, said amount being required for the punctual payment of interest and the sinking funds of the bonded debts, and, therefore, payable in cash only on the 1st of July, and fifty-five cents payable at option, in cash, or any of the certificates due in cash as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained, etc.*, That the Administrator of Public Accounts may issue warrants receivable in taxes in case a division of the amount to be paid for the convenience of the taxpayer; but shall not be expected to make division into more than two parts, nor more than one such division in any case.

Mr. Bonzano introduced a resolution, which was laid over, to appropriate the sum of $3000 to pay the experts, who examined the accounts of the defaulting collectors of levee dues.

A resolution was adopted to advertise for proposals for inscribing the names of streets on the lamps at the intersections thereof.

A resolution was presented, and lies over, to sell a contract for supplying the Work-house and houses of refuge with food for one year.

The ordinance authorizing the City Railroad Company to discontinue its line, on the Metairie Ridge, between the Bayou St. John and the New Canal, on condition that they make the new Canal road, was called for, but the Board refused to suspend the rules to take it up.

Mr. Renick submitted an ordinance prohibiting, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense, the sale of fish in the markets, after ten o'clock in the morning, between the 1st May and the 1st November, every year. The ordinance passed.

The monthly appropriation for the payment of the Police Commissioners, coming up a discussion arose in regard to it. The Mayor said that the law allows sixty cents per day for feeding prisoners in the Parish jail, while prisoners in the Workhouse were fed at twenty cents a day. The Parish jail was crowded, consequently, for many months, prisoners were there, by the Recorders, for vagrancy, who could be sent to the House of Refuge, where the expense to the city would be but one-third of what it is. Mr. Renick inquired if it would not be well to appoint a committee to inquire into this matter and see if a remedy could not be effected. Mr. Bonzano suggested that a committee was already in existence, consisting of the Mayor and Administrator of Police, whose duty it was to supervise and report upon the administrations of Recorders. The Mayor replied that from his observation there was but one remedy, which was to put Recorders in office who would respect and enforce the policy of the Council.

Mr. Delassize reported against repairing or reconstructing the section of the Water-Works reservoir footway, because the remaining sections suffice for the present, and the money which would be required to repair the broken section could be more usefully employed. Mr. Marx moved and offered a resolution authorizing proposals to be advertised for to supply the city with engines, pumps and other necessary machinery for Water-Works.

Mr. Bonzano moved an amendment, which was adopted, authorizing the Administrator of Water-Works to negotiate for the purchase of a suitable lot of ground for the erection of Water-Works thereon. The report in regard to the broken section of the reservoir and the resolution as amended was adopted. The idea is to put up new Water-Works.

Mr. Cockrem presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, in the transfer of the Fiscal Agency, the city will become indebted to the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, money loaned to the city by said bank.

And whereas, it is inexpedient to renew the mortgage for seven hundred thousand dollars, on the Water-Works, which was given to the Bank of New Orleans to secure the payment of the aforesaid loan.

*Be it resolved*, That the indebtedness aforesaid is hereby acknowledged and rectified, and as additional evidence thereof, as well as security, the Administrator of Public Accounts is authorized and directed to issue to the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Co., certificates redeemable in seven per cent. gold bonds to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, said certificates to be released when the debt is paid.

Mr. Cockrem introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to induce Mr. Louis Gaguet, lessee of the Canal Carondelet, to withdraw the suit enjoining the city from digging a draining ditch, between the southwest side of Toulouse street and the Carondelet Canal from Claiborne to Galvez street, the resolution being substantially as follows:

That the Administrator of Improvements shall cover with four inch plank the proposed ditch on the south side of Toulouse street; that he shall keep the same in so be cleaned it shall be cleaned by sections and that the Canal Carondelet Company and its successors shall always have the right to use said covered way.

Mr. Bonzano asked the reconsideration of the ordinance passed at the last meeting, granting to Col. C. E. Girardey and associates, contractors for the construction of a street railroad on Bourbon and Royal streets, permission to establish a double track, switch and necessary turnouts, at the Neutral Ground, on Canal street, between Camp and Magazine streets. The reconsideration was granted. The object of Mr. Bonzano was to offer an amendment, a verbal one, not affecting the privilege, but as the reconsideration was had the Mayor said he had heard that the permission presented to be granted would interfere with the franchises of others and he asked for time to examine the matter. The further consideration of the subject was deferred until the next meeting.

An ordinance came up granting to —— the privilege for twelve years to erect an oil magazine in an isolated place in the city, within the boundary of Hagan and Carrollton Avenues and Poydras and Canal streets as may be selected by the Administrator of Improvements, the Administrator of Police and the City Surveyor. Mr. Lewis, the author of the ordinance, explained that this warehouse, which would be for the benefit of the Indians, who use it for storing their oil, desires, who were organizing a company for the purpose. As the company is not yet organized it was thought best to postpone the consideration of the ordinance until its organization was accordingly deferred. Adjourned.

*Second District Court*—The Difference Between Good and Bad Times of Chase and Pickett.—The following will reveal a capital illustration of the longing of the Second Court.

The succession of Brian Gouche being a vacant one, the Public Administrator was appointed, when announced thereof. The following was announced by Judge Chase:

Appointed for the Public Administrator, Mr. Gouche's estate, in the absence of the Judge, Pickett, the Public Administrator, in the absence of the Judge, Pickett, the Public Administrator, in the absence of the Judge, Pickett, the Public Administrator