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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1872.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1872. 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,7[illegible]

THE RADICAL STATE CARBUNCLES.

The nomination at Baton Rouge of Senator Kellogg is in some respects strong, and in some weak. Forty-nine fiftieths of the party which will support him are colored men, and therefore, no white nominee can possibly shield their enthusiasm and their cordial allegiance. The separation of the colored voters from the white has become nearly complete, and the Republicans of this State, who can be depended upon, are now almost exclusively negroes. They adhere, of course, to the regular Radical party. They are pledged to Grant. Few negroes will vote for any other candidate and few will fail to vote. Kellogg has identified himself most thoroughly with the party in support of Grant: he has committed the Baton Rouge Convention to Grant absolutely: The whole black Louisiana Division of the Grand Army of the Republic, privates, corporals, sergeants and commissioned officers, will give their votes for the Grant State ticket. All the negro orators, emissaries and agents of the party, aided by a numerous and active band of negro preachers, will be advocates of the Kellogg ticket. But we apprehend that it was the general wish of the colored voters to have a negro as their candidate, claiming it as the right due to them for their superior numbers. Dissatisfied in this their support of Kellogg must be lukewarm, nor can their hearty favor be secured by placing the names of colored men on the same ticket for the minor offices.

But what the nominee will lose by the misfortune of being white he will make up by being possessed of the confidence of the Radical party at large, by having any share of the general election fund which may be required, by being rather favorably known to the members of speculative rings, by being repeated wealthy and having the support of many wealthy friends, by being a superior manager, by plausibility of address, and chiefly by the accident of not having been a party to the gross and criminal mismanagement of our State affairs.

Mr. Kellogg entered the Convention with a pledged plurality. His friends acting in concert found it easy to wear away the opposition by expulsions and by the persuasions familiar to the managers of Radical bodies. After much wrangling and contention the balloting began Saturday morning.

The first ballot showed for Kellogg 129 votes, for Billings 103, for Mary 56, the favorite lacking 19 votes of a majority. The second ballot gave Kellogg 140, Billings 111, and Mary 59, six of Mary's votes being changed to Billings and twelve to Kellogg. On the third and final ballot there were 148 votes for Kellogg, 103 for Billings and 36 for Mary. From these changes it is easy to see how fortunate it was that the influences that were employed in favor of Kellogg and against the colored candidate, although the latter was well known to be the most acceptable to colored Radicals throughout the State.

The nominee for Lieutenant Governor is Antoine, of Caddo, a member of the State Senate for several sessions, a full bred African, quite cunning and adroit, plausible and "shifty," thoroughly identified with the worst of the corrupt and ruinous legislation of the past three or four years.

The Pinchback-Warmoth Convention was rudely repelled, allegiance to Grant being made by the Grant Convention the first condition of recognition and consultation. This being rejected and Pinchback and his fellow-passengers refusing to renounce Greeley and Warmoth, they got up steam and returned to the city sadder but wiser men.

Reserving comment on the proceedings, spirit and nominations of the Baton Rouge conclave, we can only say that our convention that the Radical ticket can be defeated by proper exertion with or without the votes of those who have lately withdrawn from the Radical party.

PRINCIPLES AND UNION.

How can the Democratic party so act as best to confine the Federal Government to the powers which were delegated to it by the Constitution? How can that party best aid in such changes as will restore to the people of the States the exercise of such powers as are inherent in them and subject to no legitimate check or diminution save by their own act and free consent? The party must adhere to principles, for no temporary gain can compensate for that demoralization which falls upon every party not guided by a definite and matured theory. It becomes the duty of the party to reassert the principles which were followed in days when the country was happy, united, progressive and prosperous, and which, if estimated in their just estimation in the minds of our public men, must lead us back to prosperity, a cemented union, mutual confidence, a just economy in expenditures, an imperial administration of federal laws, a repeal of the tyranny of majorities, an end to usurpations and that thirteen cannot which must come with the universal exercise of all the rights of self-government.

Nothing can pay Democrats for ignoring the great cardinal tenets of their creed. However specious the promises of expediency and policy may be and however plausible the plea in favor of unions, coalitions and compromises, the party must listen to none of those seductive allurements if they require Democrats to subscribe to any dogma unknown to their inherited ritual.

If the party maintains its ancient creed with religious zeal and Democrats everywhere cling to their party name and customs, they will safely aid in temporary concert with other organizations which promise efficient help in ousting corrupt and tyrannical rulers and restoring reform. In the existing emergency all the fair-minded men of Louisiana may combine against the dynasty of brigandage that has reduced our State to pauperism and the verge of bankruptcy. Where reform, speedy, practical and general, is the common aim of all such honest citizens, and where all thinking men must be impressed with the paramount necessity of a thorough change there ought to be no difficulty in procuring concerted action. It cannot be effected by bartering and bargaining about candidates and offices nor unless personal ambitions are held in abeyance. The vital issue must be met in a spirit of solemn earnestness, free from the trifling of caucuses, the paltriness of personal chances, the advocacy of favorites and all the selfish maneuvers which are scarcely tolerable in any time that can now wholly out of office. No citizen is worthy of being a candidate in such a crisis who would not promptly retire for the promotion of the common cause of reform. We and our allies, the leagued classes of corruption and tyranny, need all the strength we can command.

MISCELLANY.—The late John Bodgers, of Boston, left a residuary legacy to the Massachusetts General Hospital to endow five free beds. The fund now amounts to $[illegible].

The Philadelphia *Press* is a Radical sheet, but Mr. Forney, its editor, is not willing to accept the late nominee for Governor on account of outbreaks, immorality, unworthiness to be trusted with the ten million sinking fund, bonuses, bribes and worse before the community and some even suspect, and begin to fear, although he thinks he will be found innocent of such crimes. The election of Governor of Pennsylvania will be a test of how far the public is exploited to be [illegible] and how far honest men begin the Presidential year.

MOTHER'S LOOKING FOR HER KILLED.—[illegible] Mrs. Mary Ann Hodges, of Boston, [illegible] by dealers every [illegible]

THE BEE.

On and after Sunday, June 30th, the *Bee* will be published exclusively in the French language.

Within a few years a large development has taken place in newspapers published exclusively in English. It would greatly exceed our resources to make our English *Bee* equal in volume to our competitors and at the same time furnish a journal in French that would do justice to our patrons. It becomes necessary, therefore, to discontinue the English and devote the entire sheet to the language which we choose the French for obvious reasons. The *Bee* was originally the organ of the Franco-Louisianian population; it has derived its support from its first issue chiefly from that class, and, its present extensive patronage, in subscriptions and advertisements, derived from the same source, controls our selection of the French, which is the mother tongue of one-third part of the people of this State.

By dropping the English side, we shall be able to bestow more time, labor and expense upon the publication of "*L'Abeille de la Nouvelle-Orléans*," with the view of making it a newspaper of the first class in every particular, and in all respects worthy of its generous patronage. With the increase of reading matter, we hope to add proportionately to its political, literary and commercial value.

It is not necessary to attempt to say how great our reluctance is in taking a step which separates us from a considerable number of our most valued readers. The *Bee* has had an English department since the 24th November, 1827, nearly forty-five years, and during all that long period it has been honored with the patronage of many who were not conversant with the French language. It is through the English department that our journal has been chiefly known to the American press at large. Our English columns have been adorned by the productions of writers whose memory is revered wherever talent is appreciated. Many pleasant memories are connected with it in various ways, and for the sake of the past we regret to part with it and its patrons. But every man of business will readily appreciate our motive in making the change.

To the patrons of the English *Bee* we tender at parting our kindest thanks for their favors and friendship.

June 24th is set for the new trial granted to Laura Fair in San Francisco. The accused asked for a change of venue, which was denied. Of her appearance the *Chronicle* says:

She was looking pale and worn, but seemed in unusually good spirits. She was escorted by a seal between her counsel, and at once entered into animated conversation with Mr. Carlin. She wore a magnificent black silk walking suit, elaborately trimmed with silk fringe and satin piping, laid on in rows and fastened with small satin buttons. Her hat was a black straw, very fine, and handsomely trimmed with jet and spray, the whole being covered with a black illusion veil, thrown over the face and caught behind with an elegant jet pin. Black kid gloves and a pair of jet bracelets completed her attire.

Judge Dwinelle regretted that the new trial must be before him, but considered the unsupported affidavit of the prisoner insufficient. A panel of 200 jurors was ordered and Mrs. Fair was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of June 20, makes the following estimate:

The number of votes in the Baltimore Convention, equal to twice the number in the electoral college, will be 732. Of the States already heard from, including those claimed yesterday, we count: Of those either in favor of the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform and candidates (the view to the election of Greeley) the following votes: Tennessee, 24; New York, 70; West Virginia, 10; Pennsylvania, 58; Louisiana, 16; Iowa, 26; Kansas, 16; Indiana, 30; Vermont, 10; North Carolina, 20; South Carolina, 14; Missouri 30; Wisconsin, 20; Florida, 8; Maine, 14; Maryland, 16; Alabama, 20; Minnesota, 10—Total, 414. We omit California (12) which held a convention yesterday, as we have not the writing showing definite action which to base a conclusion.

In 1700, France had a territory of 595,000 square kilometres and a population of 19,000,000; Great Britain a territory of 313,000 kilometres and a population of 9,000,000; Prussia a territory of 110,000 and a population of 2,000,000; Austria a territory of 519,000, and a population of 12,000,000; Germany a territory of 600,000 and a population of 20,000,000; Russia a territory of 3,312,000, and a population of 10,000,000.

Ninety years later, France had increased her territory to 536,000 kilometres and her population to 26,000,000. Prussia had nearly doubled both in territory and population, and the other powers had grown in population, but not materially altered in territory. The French revolution and wars of the empire brought great changes. In 1815, the territory of France was reduced to 520,000 kilometres, with a population of 30,000,000; Prussia's territory had advanced to 300,000 kilometres, her population to 10,500,000; Austria had 468,000 kilometres and a population of 30,000,000; Germany, 530,000 kilometres, and 30,000,000 population; England's territory remained the same, but her population had risen to 18,000,000; Russia had enlarged her territory to 5,450,000 kilometres, with a population of 65,000,000.

In 1872, England has a population of nearly 36,000,000; Russia has a territory of 5,950,000 kilometres, and a population of 70,000,000; Austria has 620,000 kilometres, and 36,000,000 population; Prussia, 363,000 kilometres and 26,000,000 population; Germany, 544,000 kilometres, and 40,000,000 population; France—Savoy and Nice balancing Alsace and Lorraine—583,000 kilometres and a population of 36,000,000.

The names of the signers of the bail bond of Jefferson Davis were:

Horace Greeley, New York; Gerrit Smith, New York; Augustus Schell, New York; Arthur Leary, Philadelphia; Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York; W. H. McFarland, Richmond; R. Barton Haxall, Richmond; Isaac Davenport, Richmond; Abraham Warwick, Richmond; Gustavus A. Myers, Richmond; Wm. M. Cronin, Richmond; James Lyons, Richmond; John A. Meredith, Richmond; Wm. H. Lyons, Richmond; John Minor Botts, Virginia; Thos. W. Dewell, Virginia; James Thomas, Jr., Richmond; Horace F. Clark, New York; Benjamin Wood, New York.

Some lithographer could make money by making a cheap facsimile of the bond and signatures.

SUICIDE.—The Port Gibson *Standard* relates the following and occurrence:

About 11 o'clock on last Tuesday morning, as Mr. Jas. H. Harding sat at the rear door of the store of Mr. W. T. Morris, apparently engaged in reading a newspaper, the attention of persons in the front part of the store was called to him by the report of a pistol. It was observed that he was shot in the head, the ball entering about an inch above the right ear, and ranging forward, with which the wound was inflicted, still in his hand. He never uttered a word afterward, and expired in about an hour. Mr. Harding's family are all in New Orleans, where they now reside. He has been here, and had been a resident of the town many years, where he was always, being known by its citizens as an honorable, high-toned and accomplished gentleman. The event causes general and profound regret in this community.

Direction of the Grain Trade.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

The shipment of grain for the Canadian ports from the three principal shipping points during the past week have been as follows: The increase in the direction of such to the St. Lawrence ports is the most marked. The total shipments of all the four ports were 1,707,[illegible] bushels, of which Chicago shipped 1,[illegible] bushels, Milwaukee [illegible] bushels, Toledo [illegible] bushels and Detroit [illegible] bushels. The aggregate shipments to all the United States ports were but 1,[illegible] bushels, of which Chicago shipped [illegible] bushels, Milwaukee [illegible] bushels, Toledo [illegible] bushels and Detroit [illegible] bushels. The receipts of grain at the United States ports were 1,[illegible] bushels, of which Chicago received [illegible] bushels, Milwaukee [illegible] bushels, Toledo [illegible] bushels and Detroit [illegible] bushels. The receipts at the Canadian ports were [illegible] bushels, of which Chicago received [illegible] bushels, Milwaukee [illegible] bushels, Toledo [illegible] bushels and Detroit [illegible] bushels.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

(Special to the New Orleans Bee.)

BATON ROUGE, June 22, 1872.

The Convention has nominated Kellogg as Governor and C. C. Antoine Lieutenant Governor.

The wires went down at 6:30 p. m., which time, nothing has been received from Baton Rouge.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 22.—A special dispatch from Geneva to the *Standard* says: The counsellors for the Alabama claims, before the Tribunal of Arbitration have gone to Paris to confer with their principals, Messrs. Evarts and Cushing, accompanied by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who is expected with the Board on Chancellor. The dispatch says everything in connection with arbitration betokens a long delay of the English and American representatives at Geneva.

Madrid, June 22.—The Duke the Montpensier has issued a manifesto in rebellion against the Crown.

Madrid, June 22.—Yesterday, for the first time since the outbreak of the Cuban insurrection, a band of insurgents attacked the attack of Government troops.

A heavy military force under command of Sabatier, which was intrenched near the village of Fuentilles, in the province of Navarre, encountered a battalion of loyal forces and a conflict of five hours duration ensued. The Government troops at length triumphed, the Carlists being driven from their position. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides.

Belleville, Ontario, June 22.—Further particulars of the accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad, in Canada, between Toronto and Montreal, are as follows: The unfortunate train contained many ministers, of the English Church, en route from the Toronto Synod. About eleven miles below Belleville Station, the engine jumped the track, carrying death and fearful gorges to scores of passengers in the forward case; the baggage car remained on the track and telescoped the smoking car and second class passenger car, leaving them on top of the engine and exposed to the escaping steam from the boiler. Hence the poor creatures were hopelessly scalded for some time, breathing the vapors of death, and suffering all the agonies of immersion into a boiling cauldron of superheated water. An eye witness says: Immediately after the accident he went to the second class car; it and the smoking car were telescoped on the locomotive, the steam from which issuing from the cars was so dense that he could see nothing. One after another of the scalded victims were crowded out of the opening; crowbars were immediately put into requisition by the passengers from the first class cars, all of whom escaped injury, and extensive work made. Many were found entangled and were extricated with the utmost difficulty, timbers having to be removed and broken. Five persons were found dead and were carried to the roadside, where the wounded lay for nearly three hours in the most fearful agony. The sight was one to baffle description; the terrible cries of the sufferers rent the ears of the lookers on, who made every effort to grant their requests for water.

Two first class cars and a Pullman car were comparatively uninjured, and the passengers were transferred and went forward this forenoon.

Sixty-five men and women were fearfully scalded and otherwise injured, six of whom died on the spot; four more have died, and others are dying every hour. Not more than one-third of the injured will live. The wounded and dying are lying stretched on mattresses on the floor of the freight shed, so much disfigured as to be unrecognizable.

Belleville, Ont., June 22.—Since the report this afternoon, twelve more of the injured by the railroad disaster have died making twenty-three dead so far, and others are dying. Medical men say that no more than six or seven of the sixty-five injured will live. The suffering and appearance of the wounded is frightful.

Kingston, Ja., June 21.—Later advices from Central America state that a disastrous fire has occurred in the city of Flores, Guatemala.

Another battle has taken place in San Salvador, in which the Salvadorians were defeated.

A surveying expedition has reported that the highest elevation by the Lake river route is 47 feet.

Trouble is feared with Costa Rica in consequence of the Government demanding dues from Hollenback's railroad, which is flying the American flag, as it belongs to the surveying expedition.

The Kings Street Steamship at Jacksonville, is charge of the United States Marshal for Wyoming.

The cable steamer Dacia, which, it was feared was lost, is known to be safe.

Advices received hereof here state that the German fleet in its attack on Port-au-Prince, on the 11th inst., only fired two guns.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, June 21.—The steamship Colombia arrived here yesterday with the steamship *City of Mexico* sailed for Vera Cruz last Tuesday. A coasting vessel saw a steamer labeled, supposed to be the Pania, discharging her cargo off Rancitan into two schooners and several small boats. The schooners afterwards headed toward Roman Key; they had many people on board. The steamer headed southwards east.

Troops and cavalry are moving on the road leading from Roman Key into the interior in order to intercept the cargo if possible.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 22.—Wm. F. Bradford, of Alabama, has been appointed special Postoffice agent, and Jas. N. Dunn Assistant Superintendent of the Railroad Mail service.

The Indian Department think the reported incursion of Indians into Texas sensational.

Washington, June 22.—Midnight.—A large fire is now raging in Alexandria, Va. Engines from this city have been sent for.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 6:47 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

[illegible] and partially cloudy weather for Sunday north and west of the Ohio Valley, light to fresh winds, cloudy weather and areas of rain for the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and possibly for the southern portion of the Middle States. Clear and partially cloudy weather and light to fresh winds for New England and the southern portion of the Middle States.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 22.—The Liberty street fire originated by throwing kerosine on a fire. Twenty-two firemen were injured.

No additional jurors obtained in the Stokes case.

The Cotton Exchange adjourns from the 3d to the 8th of July.

The strike in the West Albany Railroad shops is over.

The employees at Colgates soap house in Jersey struck this morning for uniform wages. Some of the men have been receiving eight dollars, others ten, and others still twelve per week. They demand twelve dollars for all.

At a large meeting of the metal workers this morning a delegate who was sent to Pennsylvania and Delaware reported that at Chester, Pennsylvania, the workmen were not willing to strike. In other places visited including Philadelphia and Wilmington the men were contemplating "night hours" and were forming [illegible]

They will not strike until next month and while this would weaken the ranks on the strike, each member of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Masons' Union subscribes a dollar a week for assistance. The officers of metal workers report that forty-nine shops have granted these demands and have signed agreements. Twenty-three shops have refused to sign the agreement, leaving about fifty shops and the foundries out in the cold. They assert that the strike will be totally successful in a fortnight.

Fundband masters, Frederick Gump and Albert Roth, drifter, were sentenced for assault on Frederick Hoffman, the [illegible] Judge Bedle to-day sentenced [illegible] Jersey City, Board of Police Commissioners, Williams, of Police Williams, [illegible] for contempt in refusing to disclose who he gave money to [illegible] the belief that he will be [illegible]

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, who was for several years head barkeeper at Metlin Hall, and who for the last year has been proprietor of a saloon at the head of Barclay street, has just opened a place at No. 16 Park place, between Lafayette and Third streets. He has a very neatly fitted up establishment, keeps on hand the choicest wines, liquors and cigars; is well known to his friends, and is best in hospitality and spreads free, delicious repasts.

Patrick Clark, a milkman living at the corner of Marengo and St. Charles streets, in the 14th District, left from his cart, on Monday morning, at the corner of Chippitoul and Washington streets, a pail containing milk. Mr. Clark was accompanied by his wife.

A woman named Mary Gaskins, Brooklyn, accidentally shot herself yesterday at the age of eight years, in the [illegible] in the house of her father, in the [illegible] Gaskins, who was at work in the yard, heard the report of a pistol, and on entering the house found the little girl in the agonies of death. The ball entered the left side of the forehead and passed through the brain. The child died in about an hour. The pistol was in the hands of the child when she fell. The parents are in the greatest distress.

Jack Hinks, a young man about fifteen years of age, was killed on Monday morning by falling from a window in his father's house, in Jersey City. The boy was at work in the house, when he was missed by his mother, who on going to the window found the boy on the pavement below, with his head crushed. He died in a few minutes.

At auction, Francis, Kirk & Hodges sold for account of Chas. Dillon & Co., [illegible] at 6 [illegible] and [illegible] at 6 [illegible]

The estate of Amede Isabelle, late of this city, Spinster, of Lorenzo, at 75, sold [illegible] by order of [illegible]

At Warrants were [illegible] at 25c and gold Metropolitan Police [illegible]

[illegible] of City Appropriation Certificates including gold [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[