NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPUY & SEARS, Proprietors.

Weekly (Single copies, per annum, in advance, $4; half-yearly, $2; quarterly, $1. Postage on mail copies—Single copies, 16 cents. The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Regular advertisements, serving one time of the paper, first insertion, $1 per squares, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, terminal advertisements, each insertion, $2.50 per square.

Advertisements inserted only for a fixed period of time, each insertion.

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In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices or Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Matinee and eve. "The Octoroon, or Life in Louisiana."

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Lucid di Lammermoor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Benefit of James Collins.

Our columns will always be opened to any person who may have been attacked in this paper, provided the answer or communication be couched in proper and polite language. As the communication handed to us on Thursday last on the part of General Herron did not come under that rule, we declined to receive it. It has found place in the columns of a contemporary. An answer will be found below, which, we believe, will close the debate.

What we want to state here is that we intend to maintain the right of this paper to expose the antecedents of public officials, and that we will never be deterred from the exercise of this right and duty by any attempt at bullyism or intimidation.

When a public functionary undertakes to answer charges founded on official records, he will not be admitted to transfer the debate on another ground, by the use of abusive language, before he has cleared himself fully of the charge made. When this is done, if a personal satisfaction is due to him and if he has proven himself entitled to it as a gentleman, then there will be on the part of the responsible editor of this paper no lack of manly courage to vindicate the rights of the press.

Answer to the Card of F. J. Herron.

Mr. F. J. Herron divides his answers to our charges in three points. We will reply only to the last one, relating to the defalcation towards the State.

Our statement was as follows:

We find upon inquiry at the State Treasurer's office that Mr. Herron's receipt, delivered on December 26, 1871, to that officer, on account of tax collections, a cheque for the sum of $6321 49, drawn on the Louisiana Savings Bank. This cheque protested for non-payment, the answer being that Mr. Herron had "no funds" there. Part of this sum has since been paid by Mr. Herron, viz: $5250. The difference remains unpaid to this day. So Mr. Dubuclet, the State Treasurer, informs us, and the cheque was handed to the Attorney General that he might bring suit upon it.

Mr. Herron says:

"The reason why the Attorney General failed to have default judgment entered against me is that I paid the amount shortly after into his hands, and now hold his receipt in liquidation of my indebtedness."

Now, yesterday, Mr. Dubuclet confirmed in writing his previous statement, that Mr. Herron was still indebted to the State for a balance unpaid on account of the taxes of last year of several thousand dollars.

Mr. Belden, Attorney General, in answer to an inquiry, has written a letter to same effect, stating that Mr. Herron is still indebted to the State for a sum above nineteen hundred dollars.

This settles the question, and we can afford to pay no further attention to the card of Mr. F. J. Herron.

We are informed that the name and site of the Postoffice at Cantrelle, in the parish of St. James, State of Louisiana, has been changed to St. James Postoffice, on the railroad from New Orleans to Donaldsonville, and that Eupheman Hebert has been appointed Postmaster.

The mails heretofore sent to Cantrelle will now be sent to St. James.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER sweeps them off and clean. Sold everywhere. "Try it—Sold by all druggists everywhere." 1y26

TUTTOWN.—Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of the good effects of the magical effects of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing infant children.

Mass Meeting in the Parish of St. James.

In response of a public call signed from the Parish Democratic Committee, through their President, F. F. Fuchel, Esq., a large concourse of the people of this parish assembled at the Courthouse last Monday.

The meeting was called to order and its objects stated in a lucid address from Mr. Fuchel, and the officers for the occasion were appointed as follows:

President—E. Kaufer, Esq.

Vice Presidents—A. Gourdain, Marcelin Tureau.

Secretary—M. Keating.

The President finished his remarks in an expression of thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and then requested Mr. Fuchel to address the meeting. Much on the motives for assembling. The latter gentleman, whose political ability—not small, remarkable, by the way, than his good humor—is always in request in political quarters, responded with alacrity. Recognizing, in the present crisis, the importance of work rather than words, Mr. Fuchel made his speech short; yet full of sense, eloquent and weighty—weighty on those interests that touch the child and mother, though they have well nigh sucked the last drop of the country's life-blood, and yet show no signs of remorse or compunction. The speaker referred to the necessity for a fusion of all parties and classes honestly professing reform and "enough to combat the tyranny and political knavery of Grant and his clique; and though fully conscious (as who is not?) that the political glory as well as bread-and-butter of this once happy Federal Republic, was achieved under a Democratic regime, yet was he there to proclaim for himself and his fellow-democrats, their readiness to yield every reasonable concession, and to effect any honorable coalition calculated to unite and harmonize all honest efforts against the common foe, and to overthrow an administration as rotten that the history of the world presents nothing to overtop it.

Mr. Fuchel having concluded his remarks, offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, We can in principle no differ with the Democrats of Louisiana, and consider ourselves in this State, their fellow-countrymen of the same political faith; we are willing to act with them for the welfare of our State from Pointe Coupee and Baton Rouge to Donaldsonville.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, these two parties should unite in the coming canvass, and present a common front in the struggle for political power. And, by the end, the delegates selected by this meeting, assembled Democratic representatives, are hereby empowered to use their endeavors to bring about a fusion of these two parties; and in the event of such fusion, they are hereby accredited as the delegates for this parish, at such united Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That while we recognize in the approaching Cincinnati Convention hale and hearty for President and Vice President of the United States, candidates worthy of the patronage of true American citizens, we deprecate our readiness to abide, in the coming canvass, by the decision and recommendation of the National Democratic Convention to be held at Baltimore.

These two resolutions were unanimously adopted, on was therefore the following supplementary resolution offered by Col. Alfred Roman:

"*Resolved further*, That we earnestly endorse the resolution adopted at the preliminary meeting of the Democratic State Convention called at New Orleans on the 15th of April last, with respect to coalition or alliance with either of Greeley or President Grant; and that we denounce, as unworthy of conservative men and true patriots, all such coalition or alliance."

Apropos of this resolution, we have to note one dissentient voice, on the ground of incompatibility. To this Col. Roman—discussing for a moment from his native severity—explained in the elegant phraseology characteristic of him, that desperate ills required desperate remedies; that Greeley can have no hope of an election, and that the vote of the Democrat, Republican vote, leaving the field clear to Democrats, why, should they have some spirit left, and be not dead already, to put no such a ticket as Adams and Grosbeck, will bid fair to sweep the field.

Why Mr. Greeley Should not be Supported

[From the Evening Post, Saturday.]

When we at one time regarded as a good omen the nomination of Horace Greeley for the post of President of the United States—by the recent act of the Cincinnati Convention become other and worse. It gives a certain air of levity to the election in which the country is about to engage, but, in spite of that, the subject is of such a nature, and the public is so deeply concerned in it, that we are forced to treat it seriously. We shall therefore put together a few reasons why we think it a misfortune that the nomination of Mr. Greeley is unworthy of support.

He lacks the courage, the firmness and the consistency which are required in a Chief Magistrate of the nation. He has proved himself, in a personal manner when, at the outbreak of the civil war, he dodged to let the South have its way and leave it a Union of the States. He was frightened, and feared to face the consequences of rejecting the demands of the Southern politicians. The war, however, went on, and soon, though claiming to be a Unionist, he became frightened again. He wanted to make terms with the rebel government at Richmond; he wanted to negotiate with George Saunders and other agents of the rebel Government who had sought refuge in Canada. He was for stopping the war and letting the South depart with the chance of preserving slavery. His whole career during the war was irresolute and cowardly, and his counsels impolitic and unwise to the last degree.

Mr. Greeley's political associations and intimacies are so bad that we can expect nothing from him, in spite, in his own misfortune and ours, he should be elected, but a corrupt administration of affairs. Every body is aware of his close intimacy with Mr. Fenton, of the Senate. If there is a corrupt and dishonest politician in the land, there is no man who has a better reputation for knowing it than Reuben E. Fenton. His character is well known to Mr. Greeley; yet is he, Mr. Greeley's bosom friend and counselor in politics. Without a single idea of what public virtue or principle means, he is a most shrewd and skillful political manager. It was probably through his influence more than through any other influence that Mr. Greeley succeeded in obtaining his nomination. The same facility for entering into close association with dishonest men has marked the whole of Mr. Greeley's career. If he should be elected, it is very likely that Fenton would be the principal member of his Cabinet, and that the other heads of Departments would be little better. As for his subordinate offices, they would probably be filled by the men whom he makes his companions, such as John V. Gridley, Waldo Hutchins, Benjamin Wood, John Morrissey, and Hank Smith, the lesser lights of Mr. Greeley's social firmament.

Mr. Greeley has no settled political principles, with one exception. It is a serious objection to any candidate for an office of high political trust that he has no well-defined standard of right in his own mind by which to try any measure or any course of proceeding that may be proposed. This is one of Mr. Greeley's great deficiencies. Any appeal of a public measure which looks plausible satisfies him, and he shifts backward and forward upon the shifting currents of expediency. If he has been said of him any politician, we believe with some truth, that he has been on every side of every public question that has come up save one, and that brings us to another objection to him as a candidate.

He is a thorough-going, bigoted protectionist, a champion of one of the most arbitrary and grinding systems of monopoly ever known in any country. To this baneful system he has remained faithful from the very beginning of his career as a journalist; to aid in establishing it upon the nation has been the inveterate habit of his life; to devise the means of shutting out his countrymen from free access to the markets of the world has been his constant study.

The last objection to Mr. Greeley which we shall here mention is the grossness of his manners.

These are some of the objections which will occur to thoughtful men when they hear of Mr. Greeley's nomination; and allowing these the weight which they fully deserve, we must pardon our readers if we refuse the nomination their support. With such a head as he on his shoulders the affairs of the nation could not, under his direction, be wisely administered; with such manners as he has, they could not be administered with common decorum; which, therefore, we think, is a sufficient reason why we should not be administered by him.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1872. 48th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,674.

The New Orleans Daily Bee.

J. K. Gaudet, Esq., Col. Alfred Roman, Court. F. F. Fuchel, Messrs. S. Bros, F. S. Renaud, Robert C. Wood, Armand Bourgeois, Edward Hopkins, S. Loup.

This done, it was

"Resolved, That the New Orleans Bee and the St. James *Louisiana* be respectfully requested to publish in their respective journals a report of the proceedings."

A motion to adjourn was now made, but was attempted to admit the following resolution offered by Mr. Benjamin Wheeler, which, after an exposition of the arbitrary establishment of our parish revenues, by irresponsible agents, was adopted nem. con.:

Resolved, That this meeting, on adjourning as a political assembly, invite the people of the parish, irrespective of political parties, without distinction of race or color, to meet at the Courthouse of the parish on Saturday, 25th day of May, 1872, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of investigating the financial condition of this parish, and of appointing a permanent committee of investigation, to be composed of citizens, with power to examine into the disposition of the school funds of the Court-house, and of the Vacherie Road funds, and of all other parish funds for which taxes have been and are being collected.

The members of the Assembly—white and colored—left the hall well pleased with the day's work, and hopeful of the future, when, as they expressed it, the successful rascality that affects all their interests alike, must, with one great, earnest and combined effort, be utterly and forever overthrown.

J. K. GAUDET, President.

M. KEATING, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting in Livingston Parish.

HEAVY ATTACK ON T. O. DAVIDSON.

Livingston Parish, May 4.—At an informal meeting of the Democracy of the parish of Livingston, held at "Cedar Ote," the business place of W. W. Garig.

The meeting was called to order by appointing E. Benton Chairman and Jos. H. Allen as Secretary.

On motion, a committee of seven was appointed by the chair to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon the chair appointed B. B. Hatchell, H. A. Harris, E. F. Hatchell, E. M. Allen, M. M. Dixon, D. Kimball and S. Nickens as said committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned for fifteen minutes to allow the committee to report.

The meeting being again called to order, the committee, through their chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, at the late Convention held in the city of New Orleans to consult on the true interests of the Democracy, and to devise means, if possible, to redeem the State from the vandalism of the Radical party; and

Whereas, the Democracy of Livingston parish had declared, of their own without their counsel, one T. O. Davidson a renegade from the party, as the delegate to said convention;

Be it therefore resolved, That we, a large and respectable portion of the Democracy of said parish, do utterly and emphatically protest that Mr. Davidson has never been authorized by the Democracy of Louisiana; and

Be it further resolved, That his (T. O. Davidson's) arrogance, in thus appearing in said Convention, as the Representative of the Democracy of our parish—in view of his late record—deserves at our hands a withering and indignant rebuke.

Be it further resolved, That while we as a party are willing to affiliate, for the time being, with a party or fraction of a party of enlarged and liberal principles of statecraft, we will maintain and keep alive and ever perpetuate that party, which has for so many years guided the helm of State with such remarkable prosperity and success in days "lang syne."

Be it further resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a mass convention of the citizens of this parish be called, to meet at Palmetto Chapel, or some other suitable place, to consult together, and point delegates to the State Convention, whose antecedents are *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Resolutions unanimously adopted.

On motion the Convention meet at Palmetto Church, Saturday, 25th of May, 1872.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New Orleans *Picayune*.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

R. BENTON, President.

JOSEPH H. ALLEN, Secretary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE NOMINATION OF GREELEY.

A Disappointment for the "Reformers"—Why Mr. Greeley Should not be Supported for the Presidency—Oakey Hall's Friend. A Good Joke.

A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

[From the Evening Post, liberal Republican.]

Alas for the vanity of human hopes! The Convention, so big with promise, and so auspiciously ushered in, has gone the way of many a similar one, and hopeful of the future, when, as they expressed it, the successful rascality that affects all their interests alike, must, with one great, earnest and combined effort, be utterly and forever overthrown.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Chandeliers, valued at $75, were stolen, on Thursday night, from an unoccupied house, at the corner of St. Mary and Tchoupitoulas streets.

The Grand Jury have indicted for arson, or setting fire to a dwelling, whereby life was imperilled, which is a capital offense, Gaetano Rose and Rose Rom, his wife. The crime is alleged to have been committed in setting fire to the house occupied by them, No. 19 Frenchmen street, in which period were sleeping when the offense is charged to have been committed.

We have received, through Mr. C. J. Rebenack, chairman of the Committee on Invitations, an invitation to the first anniversary soirée of the Stonewall Jackson Club, which is to take place this evening, at the Portuguese Hall, on Bayou Road, between St. Claude and Tréme streets. The thanks of the *Bee* are tendered for the complimentary resolution which Mr. Rebenack informs us was passed by the club, unanimously.

The alarm of fire, at about six o'clock yesterday morning, came from a house on Bayou Road, near Robertson street. Damage, about fifty dollars. Incendiarism suspected, the police say.

Silas Moore, a colored man, was arrested, at about 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, in the act, it is alleged, of setting fire to the two-story frame house of Mr. D. E. Russell, situated at the corner of Dublin and Second streets, Jefferson City. Policeman Binsel, who made the arrest, and some neighbors quenched the fire before any damage was done.

Recorder Heughlen Presented by the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury yesterday made the following report, which presents a very grave imputation upon the official conduct of the Recorder of the First District:

To the Honorable Judge Abell, of the First District Court, Parish of Orleans:

It had been the intention of this body to have delayed making a report to your Honor, with a view to assemble all the cases that have come under their immediate observation, and present the conclusions in as succint a manner as possible; but an isolated case has suddenly called the attention of the Grand Jury, which is a matter of so much interest to the community, in the present disordered condition of affairs, that they find it necessary to call on the assistance of your weighty interpretation to expose the matter before the public in its proper and impartial light. On the last days of January a burglary was committed in the house of a highly respectable citizen; shortly after the police entered the premises of one Louis Souberville, on Poydras street, and found there secreted articles of silverware, which were identified by the owner. Said owner made a charge before Recorder Houghton, of the First District, against said Souberville for receiving and concealing stolen goods, and has been unable to cause said case to come up for examination, although the evidence in the matter was perfectly easy to obtain. Souberville was, however, arrested and bailed, and furnished his bond to appear before the Recorder. Said owner of identified property presented his complaint before this body, who ordered the papers to be sent to them. The endorsement establishes that the case had been "postponed" indefinitely. This body sent on the 15th inst. before your Honor said Souberville to be tried. Under the circumstances it appears strange that an officer of justice should have exercised so little diligence in sending this delinquent before your Honorable Court, with the clear and abundant testimony of officer Malone and of four others; all of which could have been procured immediately after the search in Souberville's house. It is to be regretted that such charges should ever appear against ministers of justice; in times like the present it expresses a lack of negligence to very unfavorable construction. Any delayed and persistent negligence exercised by a preliminary officer instructed with the administration of justice in criminal cases is a *direct* encouragement to criminals, and a terror to the honest citizen who claims the assistance of that officer. The reverse should be the case. The citizen asks this assistance as a right in the interest of society and is willing to wait patiently and abide by the ordinary and unavoidable delays of formality and of law; but there is a legal and moral limit to this procrastination; and by the evidence produced before this body in this case, the delay appears manifestly countable. When your Honor informed us of our responsibilities and our duties to society, we took an oath to accept them; and ignorance is may be in questions of law, we know that example must come from above, and we cannot allow this case to pass without expressing our surprise at this delay. The defeasance which we entertain for the Court and for your Honor and sense of dignity only prevents us from extending our opinion to a qualification less emphatic.

For the Grand Jury,

(Signed) ALLAN EUSTIS,

Foreman.

New Orleans, May 17, 1872.

Homicide.—Last evening, at about six o'clock, a difficulty took place on the Levee, at the head of Canal street, between [illegible] and [illegible], which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that the deceased received wounds that caused his death, as he was being taken to the Charity Hospital. The police report that [illegible] knocked down and with a knife