The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $6.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Benefit of Mr. DeKoghel—"Minion."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Chas. Wyndham's Talented Comedy Company.

UNDERRATED QUESTIONS.

The Democratic papers of the South generally have commented upon the address lately issued by the Democratic members of Congress touching the issues upon which the next presidential campaign should be fought and the majority of them, we regret to see, approve the recommendations therein made, which may be briefly summed up as an advice to regard the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal constitution and laws made in furtherance of the same, as having been adopted in accordance with the provisions of the constitution in relation to amendments and therefore *finalities* which *are not to be questioned*. This may be sound advice, and our Democratic contemporaries may be right in so regarding it, but we fail to perceive wherein lies the difference between the two political parties of the country, if the address to which we refer is to be regarded as the platform of the Democracy in the approaching Presidential contest. *It does not lay down a single principle* which *the people can grasp or rally upon*. It is taken up chiefly with accusations against the Republican party, touching its partisan legislation, its sins of omission and commission, its failures to effect promised reforms, its excessive extravagance in every department, and the unbridled license which has characterized its administration of the government. Some of these accusations the more moderate members of the Republican party do not pretend to deny. They have themselves condemned in severe terms the policy which has guided their leaders towards the Southern people, and many other measures have been censured by them in unmistakable language.

The real issue between Democrats and Republicans is as to the very form of the government. *It is our liberties which are at stake*. The Radical leaders threaten to take from us entirely local self-government, a right which is dear to all Anglo-Saxon communities and which all thought to have been secured to them by irrepealable laws. Senator Trumbull stated in his place in the Senate that the construction given by the extremists of his party to the 14th amendment was "an annihilation of the States." That is the crime of the Republican party, which seeks to take all the powers hitherto wielded by the States and to place them in the hands of the central government at Washington. This is neither more nor less than *revolution*. Are we prepared to assent to it? Why not make an issue which everybody can understand? The question is—State government against a centralized despotism. It is a plain proposition. Are we to have the government of Washington and Jefferson and Adams, and Madison, and Jackson, or are we to have the government of Grant? Centralization or State government is the only issue which should be presented to the American people in 1872. Reforms in the revenue and fiscal systems, honesty and economy in the management of the finances are propositions which will find many advocates in the Republican as well as in the Democratic party. They are not issues upon which we should go into the Presidential campaign. There are governmental propositions which none but fools or knaves ever consent to debate. That the Government of the United States must continue to be Republican in its form and essence is undoubtedly the determination of the majority of the people of the United States. It should be regarded as an undebatable question. We discuss measures of policy, but the principles upon which the government is based, ought surely to be considered as not among those subjects which we are permitted to question.

The time probably has not arrived for the construction of the platform upon which the Democrats are to make the fight in 1872. But we are not willing to assign that duty exclusively to the members of the party in the Northern States. Southern Democrats ought to be consulted in that matter. They should not be understood as having "accepted the situation"—a vile phrase which has misled many an unreflecting person. One cannot be said to *accept* that which it is not in his option to *refuse*. *Submission* is not *acceptance*. If we understand the sentiments of the Southern people, they stand in the attitude of those who have no choice as to their rulers, or as to the policy of their government. In a contest for rulers they desire a clear and well-defined issue, based upon principles worth contending for. The difference between Republicans and Democracy should be clearly drawn, so that every one may understand it, and the nominees should themselves be faithful embodiments of the tenets and doctrines of which they profess to be the teachers and apostles.

ABATE THE NUISANCE.

A petition, signed by many highly respectable citizens of the Third District, complaining of the whisky distillery at the corner of Chartres and St. Ferdinand streets, is now before the City Council, and, we hope, will be granted to-day at the meeting of that body. The petition represents that the smoke from the chimney of this distillery, the noise of the machinery in the night—for it is kept going night and day—and the noisome smell arising from the operations carried on, constitute an intolerable nuisance to all persons residing in the neighborhood. They say that when the wind is in a certain direction, they are compelled to close their windows to prevent their dwellings from being filled with smoke, and the contents of the same from being blackened and injured.

Mayor Flanders and Mr. Walton, the Administrator of Finance, both of whom are personally cognizant of the truth of the representations made by the signers of this petition, have testified before the Council that their complaint is well founded. We do not understand why there should be any hesitation in abating the nuisance. The petitioners say that it is destroying their property, and that they will be compelled to move away if the annoyance and injury complained of are not made to cease. From personal observation we add our testimony to the offensiveness of this distillery, and think such business should not be permitted to be carried on in those portions of the city where it is likely to prove to be offensive to persons living in the neighborhood. Certainly, the City Council, if it has a right to make regulations concerning occupations offensive in their nature to the inhabitants of the city, has a right to prescribe the terms upon which the business of distilling whisky can be carried on. Such business, if tolerated at all, should be permitted only in the outskirts of the city, because it is offensive to those who are forced to breathe in the foul atmosphere it creates, and be distracted with the noise of the machinery used in the process of distillation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night the Wyndham Comedians presented to the habitués of the Academy another of Rohmer's productions, "Home," which was favorably received and, as it is well worth seeing, we take pleasure in informing our readers that it will be reproduced this evening. "Trying to Go," a lively farce was performed last night, also, and will be repeated to-night.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 15, 1867, says: "Its simple, succinct, and the experience of the past year have had it operating to confirm the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine in the favorite in my family." For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 120 Canal street, New Orleans. [See Adv.

A. T. Stewart managed to get along, with strict frugality, on $1,587,000 income last year.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Proclamation of M. Thiers.

Gambetta Arrested in Lyons.

The Proposed Bordeaux Outrages Denounced in the Assembly.

Formal Treaty of Peace Signed.

Later from Havana and Mexico.

FROM WASHINGTON.

High-Commission Treaty Signed.

Decision by the Court of Claims.

Arrest of Counterfeiters in Florida.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 8.—All continues to go on well. Moulin Rennet and Hautes Bruyeres have received reinforcements. Our cavalry has made a successful reconnoissance near Clary.

An attack made by the Versailleists near Lavallois, was successfully repulsed.

Negotiations for an armistice of 36 days are still progressing.

Paris, May 8, Evening, via *London*, May 9.—A decree of Paris pronunciamento has been appointed to command Fort d'Issy. General Lucirin having been taken ill.

All the journals of Paris, even the most conservative, condemn the action of the Versailles government prohibiting the assembly of the projected congress at Bordeaux.

The column in place Vendome has not yet been removed.

Paris, May 7.—Evening.—Yesterday evening the Versailleists bombarded Issy. Their ranks were decimated by the mitrailleuses of the Communists, and they were routed.

Versailles, May 8—Evening, via *London*, May 9, 1 A. M.—A new battery at Montretout opened a moderate fire on Paris to-day. The bombardment will be resumed with greater energy to-morrow. The fire from Forts d'Issy and Vanves to-day, has been very feeble. Other federal battery batteries have kept up a general cannonade.

Versailles, May 8.—Thiers in a proclamation to the people of Paris says, the Germans declare they will mercilessly resume war unless the insurrection is at once suppressed. The proclamation closes as follows: "Reanimate and open the gates to us; the work of cannon will then cease, and tranquility and abundance take its place. We are marching to deliver you and will be among you in a few days; you can aid us."

Versailles, May 8.—Picard, in the Assembly, denounced the proposed Bordeaux Congress as criminal, and steps had been taken by the Government to prevent its assembling.

London, May 8.—A dispatch from Lyons states that M. Gambetta was arrested in that city on Saturday, by order of the Versailles government.

Berlin, May 8.—It is stated, upon what is said to be official authority, that the enlistment of men for the support of the cause of Emperor Napoleon in France is being made in America.

London, May 8.—A rumor comes from Brussels that a formal treaty of peace has been signed at Frankfort. Bismarck is expected at Berlin to-morrow.

London, May 8.—Riots have occurred at Oldham, the great cotton manufacturing town, in consequence of a lockout. The result is unknown.

London, May 8.—Prince Bismarck is inclined to give up his forts, but insists on the strict payment of the war indemnity for the purpose which he augurs that Russia be induced by the French Government. The main points of the treaty of peace have been agreed on between Bismarck and Favre.

London, May 8.—In the House of Lords to-day the University Test bills were sustained by five majority.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 8.—A special says Gen. Rossel's mother is a Scotch woman. At the beginning of the war in Germany he was at Bourges, and coming to Paris demanded active service, but being discouraged, thought of returning home. The editor of the *Temps* persuaded him to stay in the army. It is the general opinion that France has at last found in him a true soldier.

New York, May 8.—A Paris special says: "You know a National Guard of the 1st d'Ejay. He states he was surprised by the Versailleists commanded by a corporal quarter. My informant received 35 wounds, laid two hours and crawled to the outposts.

Funerals in the Quartier des Gobelins are innumerable. The Avenue d'Italie is thronged with hearses.

A great meeting of men, over-fighting years, took place in the Place Bastille; 2000 were present. Red and marched to the Louvre and demanded arms. They say they want to show the young men how to fight. Arms were promised them.

Prisoners taken are shot if they refuse to fight for the Commune, the insurgents being unable to feed useless mouths. The Federals are greatly exasperated over the report that the Versailleists kill the wounded on the field of battle.

[Herald's Special.]

City of Mexico—The road from Vera Cruz to the capital is safe. The railroad has been completed to near Cordova. An iron structure 320 feet in length, by the English Railroad Company, was presided over by Mr. Nelson, the United States Minister to Mexico.

The period in which the Claims Commission is to complete its labors has been prolonged for one year. The treaty of promulgation has been signed by Mr. Nelson.

President Juarez has yielded to Congress on the question of the Municipal Council of the Capital.

New York, May 8—Herald's special, dated Kingston, Jamaica, the 6th, says: The whole Haytian ministry has resigned. No explanation given.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 7.—Valmasada has left Manzanillo and is expected at Santo Espiritus to-day. He will return to Havana in a few days.

The City Council and the volunteers are preparing a serenade.

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, April 30, via *Havana*, May 7.—The Juarez party triumphed in the final vote on the Guerrero question, the votes being 84 to 30. It was a test question for the administration and ministerial. The crisis talked of by the press is now imminent. Juarez will keep Romero and Mejia as long as they will stay in the Cabinet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 8.—Assistant Commissioner Douglas sets during Pleasanton's absence.

Secretary Belknap's child is dead. The child's mother died recently. Doctors ordered a change to Saratoga.

The treaty was signed to-day by the High Commissioners at the State Department. The gentlemen, after this was done, exchanged congratulations on the result of their labors, expressing the belief that they had done the most they possibly could for the peace and honor of the two countries. Although the Commissioners have been cautious in talking freely outside of their own circle, the following points will be found to be correct:

Arrangements are to be made for the Arbitration or Commission to meet will another session. The Alabama and other matters, and to be left open for the consideration of the Arbitrators, the question of responsibility for all the depredations committed by the Alabama between the time she left Mobile and the time she was duly commissioned by the British Government as a vessel of war, to be left open for the consideration of the Arbitrators, the question of responsibility for all the depredations committed by the Alabama between the time she left Mobile and the time she was duly commissioned by the British Government as a vessel of war, to be left open for the consideration of the Arbitrators, the question of the liability of the British Government for the damage done by the Alabama after the time she was duly commissioned