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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The Martinetti Troupe—Jocko, and a Ballet.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Black Crook.

Excessive Tax Assessments.

We have been furnished with the following figures, showing the assessments on certain pieces of real estate in this city by the State and City Assessors. The property is situated in Burtheville:

Square No. 118, assessed in 1870 for			$ 1600..	$ 33 25
"	121,	"	"	2000	40 50
"	118,	"	1871	1600..	32 80
"	121,	"	"	12,000..	246 75
State Assessment					$373 30
Square No. 118, assessed in 1870 for			$ 400..	$ 15 00
"	121,	"	"	250..	12 00
"	118,	"	1871	400..	12 00
"	121,	"	"	250..	7 50
Drainage Square 118					$140 50
Drainage Square 121					15 00
Searches and commissions					15 00
					$513 80

Now, how does it come to pass that property is assessed by the State Assessors at $12,000, and by those of the city at $9250? This property was lately sold for the sum of $2711—that is to say, for $2 50 less than the taxes. We find this stated in a communication published in the *Picayune* of yesterday evening, from which the following extract is made:

You seem inclined to throw cold water upon the movement to unite the taxpayers of the city and State in a refusal to pay taxes to the thieves in office who are confiscating the property of our people. I therefore give you the following fact as a text from which I would like to hear you speak. It is a matter of record in one of the courts and in the Sheriff's office, and perfectly fresh.

In a sale made a few days since by the Sheriff, of a square of ground, to satisfy a judgment against the owner thereof, the said square brought $271. The following is the return made by the Sheriff's clerk of the taxes due on said square for 1871, payable now:

State assessment: $14,000—tax	$196 00
City assessment $600—tax	8 50
Total taxes	$204 50
Square sold for	271 00
Minus	$ 2 50

Will you properly characterize this, and let the people know when, if not under such conditions as the present, it will be proper for the people to combine to stop this robbing? Yours, S.

GREELEY RATIFICATION MEETING AT BATON ROUGE.—A meeting was held at Baton Rouge yesterday, for the purpose of endorsing the nominations of Greeley and Brown. The speakers advocated the endorsement by the Democracy of the Cincinnati ticket, and also the "utilization" of Governor Warmoth. We have not the names of the speakers, but suppose that the Democracy of Baton Rouge, led by Messrs. Andrew J. Herron and J. O. Fuqua constituted the majority of the meeting.

Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Journal.

This is the title of a publication issued monthly in this city under the auspices of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana. The May number is before us and we find it filled with valuable information on the important subject of life insurance. We make the following extract from an article enforcing the duty incumbent on every man of family and who is without an adequate estate to secure an income to those who are dependent upon him when he shall have been taken away:

"To ignore life insurance in the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is nothing more than a dereliction of duty that can only reflect upon the guilty party, and sends its presence like evils through the whole line of one's acquaintance. The good deeds already done by this Association, and its necessity in our midst is found in the exposure of families, and dependents to destitution and suffering on account of the death of their natural protectors. The privileges offered by this Association are within the reach of all. Any family who does not hold a life policy, sustains itself on artificial props that may give way at any moment, and who can dare to count the cost? This Association has already paid on losses $242,346, having been in existence only three years and nine months.

THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK AND THE CLEARING HOUSE.—We copy from yesterday's *Picayune*:

Mr. Paul Fourchy, President of the Mutual National Bank, asks that the statement be corrected that his bank declined joining the Clearing House Association, because it would entail the publication of the "daily transactions of the banks, which are entirely of a private nature."

Mr. Fourchy adds: "The bank's objections to the proposed constitution of the Clearing House rest upon entirely different grounds. It will not allow its rights to be diminished, varied or impaired through the process of a clearing house organized that it compels members in certain contingencies to accept a check on a failing bank or banker as a substitute for for good and valid claims against solvent debtors."

Resistance to Taxation.

We have received the following communication from Dr. D. Warren Brickell, President of the Tax-Resistance Association, which speaks for itself:

In the evening *Times*, of May 11th, is the following:

"Now that the fight is all over, and the plan of tax resistance organized at Odd Fellows' Hall is virtually abandoned, etc., etc."

Your fellow citizens, suffering from oppressive taxation, and having the courage to resist, I say "the fight is not all over." On the contrary, it has *just* begun, and, with the help of God and the patriotic virtues of the people we shall make it one to be remembered by corrupt officials and their siders and abettors, direct and indirect, who are "respectable" and degraded. Books for subscription are open daily, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., at 58 Carondelet street, and at office of Dr. Debrix, No. 46 Royal street; at Dr. Wade's, corner of Magazine and Jackson streets, and at Jos. Carmen's, Bayou.

Our lists are filling fastly, we have ground to fight on, and fight we will.

D. WARREN BRICKELL.

Nothing Pledged But Old Public Records.

We commend to those sensitive citizens who have such a tender anxiety for keeping the engagements of the State and city Governments with the public creditor, to the following extracts from Rand and Barber's Reflections on the Revolution in France:

"The arguments of tyrannyr are as contemptible as its force is dreadful. Had not your manufactors, by their early crimes, obtained a power which secures judgment to be blind to the evil which they have since been guilty, or that they can commit, it is not the syllogism of the legislan, but the lash of the executioner, that would have refuted the sophistry which becomes an accomplice of crime and murder.

"The sophistic tyrants of Paris are loud in their declamations against the departed royal tyrans, who lip former ages have taxed the world. They are thus bold, because they are safe from the dungeon. Shall we live to see the tyrants of our own time, when we see them copying worse tragedies under our eyes? Shall we not use the same liberty that they do, when we can use it with the same safety? When to speak honest truth only requires a contempt of those whose actions we abhor?

"The property in all the rights of property, and all covered with wax, the depositary of all property—to present to national faith, a mortgage for property, at first price, and exacting payment of the whole, or, in default, selling the whole. These proceedings will form a page as long as long as the history of France, and have not France to learn, that the property, otherwise they might have trusted, that it is to the property of the creditors of the State, that the first and original fund of civil society is pledged. The claim of the citizen to his property is as sacred as that of the legislator. The fortunes of individuals are not pledged by a resolution, or by a decree, but by the laws of the country, which, in the present assembly, appear to be the legislator's property, exposed to sale, and to be sold by the hammer, to the highest bidder. It is well known that the nation, in its corporate capacity, is a mere fiction, and that it can have no public property. It can have no public property, but what it derives from a fund supplied by individuals, and pledged for the payment of the expenses of the legislator as a power for the protection of property."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

In the case of Rhoda R. White as Mary Clark Quinn, Judge Leonnet, Fifth District Court, has rendered judgment for plaintiff, who is the relict of one of the attorneys of Mrs. Guinee, to whom she had agreed—and in the meantime—to pay fifteen per cent on all claims collected by him, under suits entered for her in this State. The amount so collected is $18,000 and the commission fifteen per cent. Therefore, the amount of the judgment is, in round numbers, $3,000.

Bernard Saloy has sold the Metropolitan Police Board $[illegible] 60, value of a fence, on Notre Dame street, which was stolen in January last, when the Metropolitan Police were withdrawn from their beats and from the protection of the lives and properties of citizens to uphold the Governor at the Kendeady Institute.

The Orleans Railroad Company has sued the city for five hundred dollars. The amount is claimed as compensation for damage to one of the cars of the company, at the Clay Statue, on Canal street, on Mardi Gras, when some of the crowd, witnessing the carnival procession, to get a good view, climbed upon the roof of the car and broke it in. It is claimed that the city should have protected the property of the company from the trespass.

William Franklin, alias Phillips, was arrested on Friday night, upon a charge of shooting, with a pistol, at M. Lyman, with whom he had a difficulty, at the corner of Liberty and Poydras streets. The ball missed Lyman.

The police report having shot two mad dogs yesterday, in the upper part of the First District.

An affray occurred yesterday morning, at about eleven o'clock, at the corner of Franklin and Gasquet streets, between two colored men named Thomas Williams and George Fairfax, which resulted in the latter being cut with a knife in the back, in the head and on one of his hands, by the former. The wounds are severe. According to the police report there was a fight, which had its origin in suspicion or knowledge on the part of Fairfax that his wife and Williams were intimate. Williams struck first with his fist, it is said. Then Fairfax seized an axe handle and Williams drew a knife and used it, with the effect mentioned. Williams and another colored person, named Joseph Crimble, charged with being an accessory, with Williams, have been arrested.

Complaints are being made that the policemen employed to scatter poisoned sausages, on the streets, for the destruction of nonuzzled canines allowed to roam about the city, exceed their duties and throw the sausages, frequently, into alleys ways and yards, causing the death of valuable watch dogs and sportmen's dogs, the owners of which keep them shut up. Severe punishment should be meted to whoever may be guilty of such malice or such indifference to the rights of citizens. The loss of a good hunting dog or a good watch dog is no trifling matter. The latter is often a more trustworthy sentinel against fire and property than is the patrolman who seeks to destroy him.

Attorney at law, to the number of about thirty, have filed petitions in the Sixth District Court to recover license taxes which they have paid to the city and which, they aver, have been unlawfully collected.

Edmund Vickner was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and wagon and a mule from the residence of Mr. Eastman, near the Half-Way House, on the New Shell Road, at about three o'clock yesterday morning. He had sold the mule to a person in the city, who informed the police where he was to be found.

Mrs. Blowmeyer, residing at the corner of Annunciation and Second streets is reported to be fatally injured by the explosion of a can of coal oil, with which she was lighting a fire yesterday afternoon. Dr. Wood, who is attending her, says she cannot live more than twenty-four hours.

The body of an unknown white man, supposed to have been accidentally drowned, was found floating in the river, last evening, at the Third District ferry landing. The body appears to have been in the water about three weeks. It has on gray pants and a black coat.

First District Court—Saturday, May 11.—In the case of Lizzie Owens, Lucy Wilson, May Clinstock and Phoebe Williams, convicted of robbing a man of $1500, a new trial was granted to Williams; Owens and Wilson were sentenced to eighteen months each in the Penitentiary, and Clintock has fallen to $6,000,000. The total foreign trade of $36,000,000 is now found to yield a revenue of nearly $14,000,000.

Of her entire indebtedness of $[illegible] she pays interest upon but $[illegible]. This causes her to be excluded from the stock markets of the world. Her entire population is 7,500,000. Of this, over 6,000,000 are Indians or mixed, 300,000 descendants of Spaniards and Indians, 300,000 Spaniards and 40,000 Europeans. Any form of government which would give security to life and property would be welcomed by the great mass of Mexico. But whether she can obtain it is an open question. At present the chief aspirants to the State are regarded as the prices of guerilla chiefs, while the peasantry are their vertical tools to be used to accomplish their ambitious projects.—*Exchange.*

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

Are We Men or Spaniels?

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Ledger.]

These truths are self-evident: The Democratic party, as an organized body—by reason of the Ku-klux act, which gives the Radical candidate for President power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and declare martial law wherever he will, and by reason of the bayonet election law, which makes the Radical candidate for President substantially master of the ballot box—must be a fair election.

The candidates of the Democratic party, if they should be actually elected, could not get a fair count of the electoral vote, by reason of the Ku klux act and the bayonet election law, which furnish the existing Radical House of Representatives abundant pretext for casting out the votes of entire States and otherwise arbitrarily ruling its own nominee President and Vice President of the United States. This is, thereby, the situation.—*Courier-Journal, April 24.*

The terms "knave and fool" have been heretofore applied to the "Bourbons," who decline to be "sold out," without having something to say about the price and its distribution. We pricked this bag of wind about the fair election and the fair count some weeks ago, and thought that it had collapsed entirely. It has been inflated again for the special purpose of injuring the Cincinnati Convention. And the people are all cleared as cases who will swallow any dose presented to them, without inquiry, by those who doctors of reform. Of course if Grant intends to use the power of the bayonet to prevent a fair election in the South, where in no State have the rebellious Radicals one thousand votes upon their side, something miraculous is to change the inclination of his mind. Tweed's audition will prompt him to interfere if a hostile Democrat is to be voted for. But if a patriotic Radical is to receive these same votes it alters the case, and the fierce administration leaders will disband their armies and do all in their power to secure a fair, a fair vote for the rebellious Radical. Of course everybody can see this—*if he is an ass.* The tenor of human thought in past ages has always engendered the theory that apostates were hated a thousand-fold more than open and honorable enemies. The days of the millennium are approaching, and the fusion editors reckon upon a complete reversal of the old order of things. Either that, or, as we have said, they class their readers as asses.

Of course, if the Congress of the United States has determined that the Radical nominee shall be "arbitrarily" declared elected, it will make very little difference to them whether the opposing candidate is Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones—a Tweedist, a speckled fusionist, or an original black Radical. We have already shown that it requires twenty-five of such honors to reject the vote of a State. In 1869 the House voted to reject Louisiana; the Senate non-concurred, and the vote was counted. The House needed 150 Ku-Klux to 101 Democrats, rendering it impossible to secure the necessary two-thirds; if all the Radicals desired it. Armed with this, therefore, the only means of securing such an end.

The appeals of the fusionist editors to the cowardice of Democrats will fall upon barren soil. All the cowards have already sought protection under the fusion wing. If General Grant and his associates meditate treason and subversion of the government by armed force, it will be carried out in February, no matter who may be the candidates. It matter who may be the candidates. It matter who may be the candidates. It