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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1870

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Bill Emerson's Minstrel Troupe.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

We stated yesterday that the State Superintendent of Education, Mr. Conway, and the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of this city were evidently not in concurrence on the question of forcing negro children into the schools hitherto attended exclusively by white children. This state of things is shown by the fact that, so far, the attempt lately made by Mr. Conway and his followers to compel the reception of negro children by the public school teachers has not been followed up. We do not say that it will not be followed up. On the contrary, we believe the hesitation of the City Board and the inaction of Mr. Conway is only for the moment. Party necessity requires that the policy of the Government and the laws of the State, as they now exist, should be carried out, and we believe they will be carried out to the letter and perhaps beyond the letter. True it is that full justice might be done, and no doubt would be done, by the establishment of separate schools for the negro population, and that the law, properly construed, would be satisfied by such an arrangement, but that will not satisfy party exigency. It is not good schools that the negroes require from their Radical friends, but admittance to the white schools. It is not so much equality that the negroes want as it is *iteration*. They would require, if the thing were possible, their Radical friends to change the color of their skins and make them what the Creator of the Universe never intended they should be. The negroes, in fact, want the distinction which has been made by nature, between them and the whites to be obliterated, and we hope they will continue to insist upon the rigid performance of the contract into which the Radical leaders have entered with them. After getting into the public schools, they will demand admittance into the State Military Academy, and into the State University, and into all State institutions. We expect to see them in the Law School and in the Medical College, and do not see how they can be kept out under the law. It is no answer to fanatics or mere politicians that the enforcement of the law will destroy the usefulness of these institutions to the white population. They have undertaken to force negro equality down our throats in spite of everything that can be said and done, and they mean to accomplish their purpose either in boldness or strategy. They will accomplish it unless the whites are equally vigilant in opposing it, in which case they will be as all other cowards, retreat and wait for another opportunity. So far, the war population of Louisiana, as a social body, have done nothing to counteract these Radical miscreants. Portions of the population have made such preparations. The Catholic clergy and teachers are ready to receive into their schools the children of the members of their church. The German population of New Orleans are also engaged at the present moment in instituting a plan which contemplates the immediate establishment of separate schools for children, but the great body of the white people are utterly unprepared for the radical changes which await them as clear even now upon them. This apathy and indifference to the best, nay, the very life of the youth of our State is most inexcusable to us. Is it because our people have hoped that we should be spared these attempts at a mixture of the races? Surely no sane person can be in doubt as to the intention of our rulers. Is it because our people are willing to see their children associating with negroes in the schools? We cannot believe that. What then? We leave the question for our readers to answer for themselves. The Board of School Directors for the city may claim the right of regulating the schools as was done in Massachusetts where separate schools where established for the white and colored children, in spite of the law which declared such distinctions on account of color, but that will avail them nothing. The law is against them, and party necessity demands its enforcement. Regulating the schools does not include the power to destroy them, but what of that. The Radicals do not mean to regulate. Their purpose is to destroy. They would be glad to see white children growing up in ignorance, if so be their lease of power were prolonged.

In these circumstances, it does behove our people to take counsel together. It does not comport with their dignity or with their interests to carry on a fruitless contest against the Government. It is their duty to look circumstances straight in the face and make the best of the situation; but it devolves, we admit, upon those who are entitled to lead society in such a movement, to adopt measures suitable to the emergency. We think of no insurmountable difficulty to the immediate establishment of separate schools, leaving the public school system to Parson Conway and his negro protégés. We do not know but that the public school system has, on the whole, been more injurious to the community than beneficial to it. It has taught the people to look upon the Government for the education of their children, when they were able to pay for it. It has relieved them of the responsibility of selecting capable teachers for their offspring, and has, we fear, done anything else than taught them the value of education. We are not apt to value what costs us nothing. So that after all, the destruction of our public school system if it is to come, may not be without some alleviating considerations. It certainly is a consolation to think that we are not compelled to send our children to listen to the poisonous teachings of such people as Parson Conway. Ignorance would be a blessing in comparison with puritan manners and puritan doctrines.

The citizens of New Orleans have subscribed $[illegible] to aid in the establishment of schools for their children. They stand ready to have them ready by the 1st of September. Should it be said that the American population of the city are behind our other class in matters of public enterprise, matters of such moment as these? The necessary funds can easily be raised. The proper effort has to be made. A plan is suggested on our issue of yesterday, to use French scale, which will be set forth more fully in our next.

Gen. John D. Freeman, a distinguished member of the Bar of our Sister State of Mississippi, who has lately been admitted to practice before the various courts of Louisiana and the United States, holding sessions in this city, announces through our advertising columns that he has opened a law office at 118 Camp street, where he will consult with those who may have business to entrust to him. Gen. Freeman is one of the leading counsel of the Jackson Railroad Directory, and will hold consultations with reference to claims in Mississippi, free of charge.

ERRATUM.—We were made by the printer, in our issue of yesterday, to utter nonsense when commenting upon the public school question. What we intended to say was this: that driving white children out of the schools was not *regulation*, but *destruction* (not distinction) of the system.

We acknowledge receipt from Messrs. T. B. Peterson and Brothers, publishers, of Philadelphia, a novel entitled MARRIAGE IS HIGH LAW, by Mrs. Grey. Price 50 cents. Albert Eyrich, bookseller, 130 Canal street, New Orleans, has it for sale.

THE EIGHTH WONDER!—To the seven wonders of the world an eighth has been added. It is a fluid without bad smell, not hair to the youthful shade, in from five to ten applications. This product of the age is PHALON'S VIVALIA, OR SALVATOR FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. tf

"Uniform quadrilles" are a new fashion in England, in which the gentleman in each set will wear the same uniform and the ladies fancy dresses to match.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,063

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Emerson Minstrels.—Billy Emerson and his troupe of minstrels continue to draw full houses to the Academy of Music. He is a great favorite here, and understands how to please an audience perfectly.

Tonight there will be a change of programme, embracing Emerson in his songs and dances, his original specialty "The Old Clothes Dealer," and a very amusing extravaganza "The Prize Fight," a burlesque of the Allen-Mace combat.

Delicacies of the Season.—Spanish mackerel, pompino and soft-shell crabs from our neighboring coasts, and fresh mackerel from the Northern waters, are among the present delicacies of the season, which may be had at Victor's, on Canal street, and other leading restaurants. The season for these delicacies is brief, and those who indulge in those luxuries will do well to bear the fact in mind, and repair to Victor's, where they will find everything served in the best culinary style.

The School Question.—There was a meeting of about 300 Germans, including many of the most prominent gentlemen of that population, held last night at the National Theatre, to consider the recent attempt to force negro children into the public schools with the white children. The call for the meeting had been signed by about 80 gentlemen of all professions.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. George Foerster, editor of the German *Gazette*, who explained the objects of the call. Mr. Jacob Hassinger, proprietor of the *Gazette*, was chosen President and Mr. Foerster Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Foerster offered a series of resolutions which were adopted, providing for a committee of twelve, which was appointed, to solicit subscriptions to start a school system, by which each district shall have at least one primary school, a high school, and several intermediate schools to be conducted on the pay system, except in cases where parents of pupils are indigent.

The meeting then adjourned, the President being allowed time to the committee at his leisure.

The Courts—The Larion versus Dumontel Case, Etc.—In the case of Larion (colored) vs. Col. Dumontel, which was tried and submitted to the jury Tuesday, the jury after having been locked up all night, came into court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the foreman stating that they had not agreed, nor was there any probability of their agreeing. Judge Theard then upon discharged them from further consideration of the case. The court-room was crowded with whites and blacks to hear the verdict. The jury, it stated, were equally divided, though composed of seven white and five colored men.

In the Eighth District Court was issued an injunction, upon the prayer of Drs. Samuel Choppin, C. Beard, D. Warren Brickell and Charles E. Fenner, sole heir of his father, Dr. E. D. Fenner, restraining the Merchants' Insurance Company from making any title or conveyance of the property known as the New Orleans School of Medicine, at the corner of Common and Villere streets, to parties alleged to be associates (claiming to represent the corporation of the said School of Medicine).

It appears from the petition that the petitioners when building the said School of Medicine borrowed from the Mechanics' Insurance Company $18,000. That in 1867 the company foreclosed the mortgage and bought in the property for $15,000. Prior to the sale under executory process, petitioners allege that the Insurance Company agreed that if the faculty of said school, of which petitioners constitute the majority, would not interfere to arrest the said sale, the property should be retroceded for their benefit for the sum of $15,000. That they then leased the said property for the term of five years, with the understanding that if the $15,000 and the rent was paid during that time the property should be retroceded to them. They represent that the alleged usurpers have tendered the money to the insurance company, and demand a conveyance to them under the name of the New Orleans School of Medicine, which corporation petitioners allege became defunct on the 1st of June, 1866, at which time petitioners, Drs. Howard Smith and Isaac I. Lawson, as the only surviving incorporators were entitled to all the property and rights of said corporation. They allege that they will be prepared within the stipulated time to pay the $15,000, even should Drs. Smith and Crawcour refuse to join them in paying the same.

Semmes & Mott and J. N. Brickell, attorneys for petitioners.

The rule taken by the Jackson Railroad to set aside the injunction taken out by H. S. McComb et al., was continued indefinitely on account of the affliction in Judge Campbell's family.

Judge Collens, of the Seventh District Court, yesterday rendered the following interesting decision:

Pontchartrain Railroad Company vs. the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company.—Since the issuing of the injunction in this case, the defendants have obtained from the Eighth District Court another injunction enabling them to do acts they were by this court forbidden to commit.

Pains have been taken to bring this counter process of the Eighth District Court to the notice of this court, as will be seen by the papers on file today.

The Eighth District Court claims exclusive jurisdiction of cases in the nature of the present one, and there is reason to apprehend that should this court assert concurrent jurisdiction, a conflict would arise. In that event, the Sheriff and the parties would find themselves buffeted between contrary writs, and obliged, at their peril, to decide aright which to obey; and even a right and lawful choice would not protect them for the time being against imprisonments and fines for contempt for doing what one Judge permits, while the other forbids. Add to all this, the risk of arrest and of habeas corpus would doubtless arise and the parties and officers would find themselves upon ground between the upper and the nether stone.

Such a contest could only destroy the confidence the people should have that in obeying the process of courts they shall be protected, and that they cannot insist process without incurring a merited penalty.

It would destroy the authority and dignity of the judiciary, and bring it by its own act into ridicule and contempt.

Even on the ground that it tends to perpetuate the injunctions issued from this court, and the Judge of the Eighth District Court were to perpetuate the one he has allowed the parties, then two contrary judgments, from which the parties might not choose to appeal, would exist, so that we are in reality excluded the question of rightful jurisdictions *ratione materia* would arise again, and so on interminably producing the same distracting chaos and disparaging contention.

I regard it as a duty I owe to the State and to the high character of the judicial functions I am intrusted with, not to give rise to such collisions, such uncertainty and confusion, or such dishonor of judicial authority; and therefore, before deciding the rule tried and submitted to me in this case, I will await the action of the Supreme court. That tribunal alone can settle this difficulty before two equal tribunals.

Hence, considering the case of the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company vs. the City of New Orleans et als., now pending in the Eighth District Court, and the case of the Legislature creating such court, I refuse to decide the issues already tried herein, or to hear, try or decide this case, and order the same, or to allow any further proceedings therein.

The city, by its attorney, Mr. Lacey, having intervened, has been granted an appeal from the decision of Judge Bilodeau in the suits of Lockwood and the Ship Island Canal Company vs. the old Board of Drainage Commissioners.

The Chattanooga Road.—The Jackson Railroad has brought to this city the first locomotive for use on the Chattanooga Railroad. It is the first of a lot of twenty or more.

After Soda.—A couple of negro women demanded soda-water yesterday at a confectionery on Magazine, near Josephine streets, but were refused. There was no disturbance beyond a little excitement.

Police Matters.—The Superintendent of Police has issued orders prohibiting testimonials by the police force to the officers as being subversive of good discipline and tending to involve the police in expenditures which they cannot well afford.

The Police Board have also passed a resolution prohibiting the police force or officials from selling their "time-pay" after the 1st of June.

Serious Mystery.—Tuesday night officer Bowers stepped from some intimation he had that the body of a child was being surreptitiously removed in nuisance cart No. 2 to the Bayou Road, in Bayou Sauvage, where it was deposited, examined the cart and found the body of the dead body of an infant about six months old. The driver, a negro, said he got the body from the residence of Mr. Burns, grocer, corner of Bienville and Dauphine streets. He had been employed to clean the water closet there, and removed the body with the offal. The officer got it, and notified Coroner Avila to hold an inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Avila, and a verdict of probable infanticide was rendered, based merely on the circumstances of finding the body. There was nothing to implicate the family of Mr. Burns or Bayuse.

Assistant Recorders.—The following are the Assistant Recorders of the several Districts selected by the Board of Administrators: 1st, A. Edwards; 2d, Henry Heidelhain; 3d, L. Pesou; 4th, William Wright; 5th, W. H. Toy; 6th, H. M. Van Sohnigen.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union and Advertiser* of the 12th inst. has the following:

AMENDS HONORABLE.—We owe one Mr. Rufus B. Bullock, of the neighboring village of Albion, Orleans county, who figures as "Governor" of Georgia, an apology. We have here spoken of Mr. Bullock as a carpet-bagger. The term is, technically, it appears, a misnomer. Mr. Bullock is not a carpet-bagger, as he informed our reporter at the Bracket House yesterday, but a scalawag. A carpet-bagger is a Republican who has settled in the South since the breaking out of the rebellion and now lives upon office and spoils. A scalawag is a fellow who filibustered in the South before the rebellion and pretended to be a Democrat, and who, when decent men were disfranchised and vagabonds became voters, jumped Republican and thus secured position and plunder. We in due to Mr. Bullock that this distinction between the two classes of Southern pests, who rise as they rot, should be noted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Mr. Lefranc, of Louisiana, Secures a Patent.

More Indian Raids.

FROM HAVANA.

Gen. DeRodas Revokes an Order.

FROM EUROPE.

Reception of the Vote on Plebiscitum in Paris.

La Marseillaise Newspaper Condemned and Seized.

From the Ecumenical Council.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 18.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $[illegible].

The Chilian Minister, Gen. Kilpatrick, has resigned.

This evening's *Star* has the following:

"The Downing-DeMortie Wedding.—How is this?—One Lloyd H. McCabe publishes a card in the Newport, R. I., *News*, stating that Rosina DeMortie, who is about to be married to a daughter of Geo. T. Downing, the wealthy colored caterer of this city, was married to his McCabe's sister in Newport, by the Rev. C. H. Malcom, in 1864, and that his wife is still living, and in Newport, and whom he married a year or two after marriage, that he is no Frenchman, but a negro, and was formerly a slave. He says that the necessary documents have already been forwarded to Washington for a stay of the proceedings. Notwithstanding this publication the wedding will come off as announced, at Mr. Downing's residence this evening, at 8 o'clock, Rev. J. V. Lewis, of St. Luke's Church (Protestant Episcopal officiating, and will be strictly private. Mr. Downing says the statement about Dr Mortie having another wife are false."

Attorney General Hoar has decided that Internal Revenue officers may be too informers in cases of fraud against the Government, and receive the moieties which other informers would be entitled to, except where the information is obtained through certain provisions of law which are mentioned in the decision.

Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley partially settled their old Surratt quarrel by a personal collision to-day. Mr. Bradley struck Judge Fisher with a cane when they clinched, and after a sharp rough and tumble fight were separated.

A bill passed to-day allowing honorably discharged soldiers to enter quarter sections in alternate sections of public lands on lines of railroads.

The Senate Judiciary committee have decided against the bill to restore navigation and commerce.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and pending its discussion the House adjourned, but is again in session to-night.

Mr. Lefranc, of Louisiana, secured a patent for his ramie machine to-day.

Gen. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, and other experts have taken a great interest in the ramie machine. The general opinion is that it meets the necessities of the case.

Washington, May 18.—SENATE.—The day was devoted to the discussion of the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Session to-night will be on the anti-polygamy bill.

Washington, May 18.—Commander W. D. Whiting has been detached from duty at the New York Navy Yard and ordered to command the Mediterranean squadron.

Capt. James F. Armstrong has been detached from duty in charge of the iron-clad monitor Ironsides, at New Orleans, La., and granted a furlough for one year.

Capt. Aaron K. Hughes has been ordered to duty in charge of the iron-clad at New Orleans.

A dispatch received at the Cuban Legation from Havana, from Meredian says he will leave for Fort Shaw to-morrow.

Washington, May 18.—HOTAK.—The Judiciary Committee this a. m. heard an argument from Judge Jeremiah Perry, of Louisiana, in behalf of the Government in the matter of the proposed enforcement of the claims of the War Department against various Southern railroads.

Wm. E. Chandler will be heard in behalf of the railroads next Friday.

The House Naval Appropriation bill passed.

All amendments for increase of expenses were defeated.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Denver, Col., May 18.—Gen. Woods has been placed in charge of the Kansas Pacific line from Wallace to Denver, and will station himself at the best point to overlook it. He has four companies of cavalry, three of infantry, and the garrisons of Forts Wallace, Lyons and Reynolds. He is instructed to shoot at sight. Grading is suspended for want of protection to the workmen. The Indians who raided the route were a band of northern Cheyennes who went south last fall, and are now beating back north.

Cleveland, O., May 18.—Information has been received here of the discovery of a coal leak through which the American News Association have secured the reports of the Western and the New York Associated Press when their own reports were as they do on every important occasion, are will be taken speedily to stop this stealing or until the proprietors of the Associated Press and Atlantic Telegraph Company renders the continuance of the thievery entirely impossible. The early failure of the P. & A. is foreshadowed in a preamble and resolutions adopted by the directors of that telegraph line at a meeting recently held in Philadelphia, which have been advertised in the most obscure manner. Said preamble declares Western, owing to various causes is fully and clearly set forth in the President's report.

It appears that there have not been earnings from the lines of the company for the past six months sufficient to justify a dividend. Therefore:

Resolved, That no dividend be declared at the present time.

An increase of rates has been proposed.

New York, May 18.—There were twenty-three bidders for gold to-day at 114¾ @ 114 7-16. The total bid was for three millions sixty-five thousand dollars. The awards will not be followed by such an emphasis and resolution as shall stir the blood of the people like the blast of a bugle.

Democratic Concert of Action.

One of the principal reasons, if not the principal reason, that Radicalism maintains its unfulled sway in this country, is the apathy of the Democratic people, and the discord in the ranks of the Democratic party. There is want of a leader—a popular man, who is not afraid to take responsibilities, and whose influence and eloquence was sufficient to consolidate the strength of his party, and not flutter away its usefulness by useless discussions and personal dissensions. There must be such a man in the ranks of the party. If there is, he should be brought forward, and placed in a position to render his influence useful and practicable. The people must be aroused—Radicalism must be exposed in all its enormity, and Democratic principles must be kept constantly before the people, if we want to rescue the country from the hands of traitors and knaves.

It will not do to lie idle here, and say that it is useless for us to make an effort, or to adopt Radical policy there, because we cannot help ourselves, and must adapt ourselves to the new order of things; or to attempt the organization of third parties, in order to gain accessions from the moderate Republicans. Such policies as these only serve to weaken the cause of right, and add to Radicalism's lease of power. We must arouse ourselves. North and South, the Democracy must unite and put forth all the energy and strength which they possess. They must be united, and the discord in the ranks of the Democratic party. There is want of a leader—a popular man, who is not afraid to take responsibilities, and whose influence and eloquence was sufficient to consolidate the strength of his party, and not flutter away its usefulness by useless discussions and personal dissensions. There must be such a man in the ranks of the party. If there is, he should be brought forward, and placed in a position to render his influence useful and practicable. The people must be aroused—Radicalism must be exposed in all its enormity, and Democratic principles must be kept constantly before the people, if we want to rescue the country from the hands of traitors and knaves.

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We waste imperatively, because it is our belief that, unless something is done, and that speedily, we will not only not save the party, but will also lose our liberties. Let us all, therefore, unite and go to work earnestly for the common good.—*Banner of the South.*

If there does not soon ensue a general emigration of the fair sex from Europe to the United States it will not be the fault of the *Independence Belge*. Speaking of the influence exerted by women in America, that journal says: "In Washington women are employed as clerks, heads of departments, etc. In New York a banking house has been established, in which all the departments are filled by the fair sex. The day of opening they had employed 4000 clients, to which number the grace and beauty of these ladies has since added an enormous increase."

The Philosophy of Political Leadership—What the Times Demand—The Only Path to Victory and Freedom.

[From the Old Guard, January, 1870.]

Both parties here in this crazy North call themselves "loyal." But the man of sense knows that *loyalty* is a *negro*, and not a *white man*. He knows that *loyalty* is a traitor to the grand old Democratic idea of self-government and true liberty. As long as the leaders of the party pursue this course of running the campaigns round on the outer edge of the negro-loyal platform, they will be pushed off and defeated. O! it is all from the incompetency of leadership! They are without the two essentials—*sagacity* and *pluck*. Their brains seem to have descended from their head to their heels, and hence, instead of defending the truth, they dodge and run away from it. Instead of telling the truth, as a great man would, in words as forcible and hard as cannon balls, they utter it in whispers. Instead of boldly and defiantly assailing the Radicals in Congress for the traitors they are, they suffer themselves to be occupied in parrying the blows aimed at their own heads. Wise leadership always contrives to give more blows than it takes: Nor does it mince the matter with such *nondescript patriots* as those of the Democratic party, who have sold themselves to the Abolition traitors. The first sold themselves, and next sold their country to get payment of the debt. O! for one man—even one man in Congress—who would deal with all the guilty conspirators with such style and force of language as Grattan once used to the Hon. Mr. Flood, in the House of Parliament, when he said:

"Sir, your talents are not so great as your life is infamous. You were silent for years, and you were silent for money. When alliance of consequence to the nation were debating, you might be seen passing these doors, like a guilty spirit, just waiting for the moment of putting the question that you might drop in and give your venal vote. Or, you might be seen hovering over the dome, like an ill-omened bird of night, with sepulchral notes, a cadaverous aspect and a broken beak, ready to stoop and pounce upon your prey. You can be trusted by no man. The people cannot trust you; the ministers cannot trust you. You deal out the most impartial treachery to both. You tell the nation it is ruined by other men, while it is sold by you. I therefore tell you, in the face of your country, before all the world, and in your beard, you are not an honest man."

Now, contrast this language of one of the most cultivated members of the British Parliament, of his time, with the tame and insipid verbiage which is uttered against the abandoned traitors of Congress? The truth is, that these conspirators and traitors delude and comfort themselves most the best leaders. They have the adroitness to utter lies as though they were truths, while their opponents have the folly to utter truths as though they were lies. Instead of thundering out into the very teeth and heart of these liars the epithets of traitors and conspirators, which alone can impress upon the people the real enormity of their crimes, they are treated with a mere dose of lamentating and disheartened opposition. Bold, defiant, resolute and unyielding characters are met by a dress of timid, or semi not more than half in earnest, and who appear to apologize for even the weak and foolish amount of opposition they venture to make.

Under such leadership, no political party—yet yet achieved or retained power, in the face of anything like a vigorous and efficient opposition. The secret of the success accomplished by the naturally unpopular Negro-Republican party, is contained in the single word *momentum*—impetus, or force; while that of their opponents is all embraced in the word *inertia*—inactivity, or rest. At the late election in the State of New York, there were, we suppose, at the lowest estimate, thirty thousand Democratic votes which were not polled. Out of the city of New York, there was nothing deserving the name of a vigorous campaign, and what there was of campaigning was rather a damage than a benefit to the Democratic party. The weak and ridiculous political solution connected with the so-called Conservative Convention at Philadelphia, was administered like small doses of *pap* to the Democratic masses. The letters received at the office of *The Old Guard*, from sterling Democrats from every section of the country, are proofs of the mortification and disgust which prevail upon the minds of the real friends of Democracy. Thousands did not go to the polls at all, and other thousands went reluctant, scourged and smarting with a sense of the weakness and folly of the whole style of the campaign.

All the citizens of the United States counted, the Democrats are to-day in a majority of nearly a million. But it will be said that the people of the Southern States are not to be counted. Why are they not? Are they imaginary beings? Have they not solid fibre muscle and will? Are they not a part of the physical strength of the whole land? Every man standing in his bones and fibres in South Carolina is as variable part of the country as the man of Massachusetts. Now counting all the citizens of the Northern and South the States, we say that they who are opposed to the negro-Republican party are in a majority of almost a million. Who talks of the hopelessness of saving our country? We are without hope, it is because the minority of the whole people have pluck and leadership, and the majority have neither. On no other supposition can this weak and cowardly cry of hopelessness have a shadow of justification. Oh, it is the feeble voice of a sick man which says all is lost. We know that for every man in the whole country who believes as Wendell Phillips teaches, there are two who believe as we teach. Then shall we, and this other man, give up to the treason of Phillips? Not while the almighty lends us breath do we propose to do so.

The only possible way open for the Democratic party to power is through a perfect union of all the people, North and South, who believe in a Democratic white man's government, on a common platform of political ideas. And that platform can be no other than the basis of the original union between the States. Every human being of common sense knows that the Southern people, and acquiesced in by the Northern Democracy, is simply another detail taken out of the hands of amity which alone can unite the North and South. An effort is made to completely destroy the Federal Constitution under the plea of amending it. If the shades of our fathers were to return to the earth, they would hardly be able to recognize the work of their hands. And still the conspirators are marching on, because little intelligent or competent opposition is raised against them. They ride upon whirlwinds, while those who oppose them ride upon straws. Their party capital is in *loyalty*, and that of their opponents is a watery solution of their *loyalty*. What we want is an organized party of determined and unsparing patriots, who will not only pick this bubble of *loyalty*, but run the javelin through and through it.

For *loyalty*, as applied to negro-Republicans, is a *traitor*, and, as applied to Democrats, is a *sneak*. It is something which no good man would be guilty of, and which every wise man should be ashamed to own. In relation to liberty and self-government, it is the same thing as treason in 1867 that it was in 1777. One hundred years have made as little improvement in the moral character as in the manners of this hated spawn of despotism.

We want a party just as *disloyal*, as our fathers were in 1776. A party to seize on popular power by the throat, and to give it no quarter this side of eternity. A party which shall deal with those who propose to make negro equality a condition of union, just as our patriotic forefathers did with a similar class of tyrants of yore. The Union proper—the people of this country, so far as the principles of government are concerned, are the same now that they were in 1776. The question then was, shall the Colonies be self-governing? The question now is, shall the States be self-governing? Let us have a party that says we will and we will with such an emphasis and resolution as shall stir the blood of the people like the blast of a bugle.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1870.

The Money market continues quiet and easy, with no change in the rates, which continue 10@12 ⅌ cent. per annum for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals and A1 business paper without collaterals, and 1@1½ ⅌ cent. per month for second grade; A1 mortgage paper rules at 9@10 ⅌ cent. per annum and second class at 1½@2.

Gold opened at 114⅝@115⅛, against 115 at New York, and after touching 115 closed at 114⅝@115 (against 114⅝). The sales included $5000 at 114⅞, $40,000 at 114⅞, $15,000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 115, $2000 at 115⅛@115⅜, and $7500 at 115⅜. Nothing transpired in Silver.

A moderate business was done in Foreign Exchange at about previous rates. The transactions in Sterling embraced £36,000, including £5,000 commercial at —, £3000 bill of lading at 124⅝, £3000 clear at 125; £18,000 A1 bill of lading at 125⅛@125⅜; £6,000 A1 clear at 125⅜; £3,500 bank at 125⅞, and £3000 at 125⅞. Drafts on France there were sales of 1,150,000, of which 40,000 at —; 50,000 commercial at 5.51⅛, and 25,000 private bankers' for remittance at 5.50. Sterling may be quoted at 124⅝@125 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 125@125⅛ for bank; and France 5.52½@— for the former, and 5.50@— for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were only moderate, but, with a very light demand, rates for commercial bills were rather weaker. The banks continued to draw on New York at ⅛@⅜ cent. premium for small sums, and the sales included $25,000 commercial night on New York at ⅛ premium; $100,000 sight at 5-16; $20,000 and $40,000 commercial at ¼, and $6000 thirty days' sight on St. Louis at ⅜ discount.

We noticed quite an active movement in Ship Island Canal stock, but at lower rates, closing rates showing a decline of 35@40 per share, the latter price realized at last night's Board. The sales included 200 shares at $1 10; 150, 200, 200 and 500 at $1 15; 300 at $1 20; 200 and 300 at $1 25; 200 at $1 26; 500 at $1 27, and [illegible] seller's option thirty days. Jackson Railroad also declined 5@10 per share, closing at 19@20 discount, and offered to sell at 15@17.

LATER.—At to-night's Board $3000 old Bonds sold at 75, and $[illegible] Levee Bonds at 65. City Warrants at 85. Other offerings and bids were as follows:

	Asked	Bid
Gas Company	26	24
Crescent City Slaughter House	90	85
Mechanics' Slaughter House	110	100
Carrollton Railroad	115	110
New Orleans Gas Light Company	74	69
Crescent City Railroad		60
Jackson Railroad		15
Louisiana National Bank		60
Bank of New Orleans	67	65
Citizens' Bank	75	70
Mechanics and Traders' Bank		65
Union Bank	85	80
Louisiana State Bank	16½	15
State Bonds	15	14
State Warrants, new		90
State Warrants, old		85
State Notes		25
City Property Bonds		50
Louisiana Bonds		60
City Warrants		85
Metropolitan Police Warrants	102	90
Louisiana Levee Warrants	65	60
Orleans Insurance Co.	26	25
Gold	115	114½
American Silver Eagles		1 10

Specie and Exchange Office at BRUNO & WARNER No. 16 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Specie.	GOLD.	
Victoria Sovereigns		[illegible]
Old		[illegible]
English Bank Notes		[illegible]
20 Francs		[illegible]
Gulden of Bank of Frankfort on Frankfort		[illegible]
X Thaler Prussian		[illegible]
Austrian Ducats Hoff		[illegible]
Kreuzer		[illegible]
Ducats		[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons		[illegible]
Patriot		[illegible]
	SILVER.	
English Silver		[illegible]
French		[illegible]
Mexican Dollars		[illegible]
Spanish		[illegible]
French Crowns		[illegible]
German		[illegible]
Dates		[illegible]
Prussian Paper Thaler		[illegible]
Ducats		[illegible]
Spanish Silver 6 Cent		[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, 1870.

Cotton.—The sales to-day amount to about 1[illegible] bales, including [illegible] on speculation. No change in prices, showing a decline of [illegible] cent. We quote ordinary 17¼@17½; good ordinary [illegible]; low middling 21@21¼; middling 21¾@[illegible], and fair middling 22⅛@22⅜, and good middling at 23⅛.

The demand was slack throughout the day, and the factors were compelled to submit to the terms claimed by buyers. At the close of the market the sales were held at above ruling rates, and the supply offering was more than the demand. The sales to-day include [illegible] bales to [illegible] at [illegible] cent. ordinary, [illegible] at [illegible] cent. middling, [illegible] at [illegible] cent. low middling, [illegible] at [illegible] cent. middling fair, and [illegible] at [illegible] cent. good middling at [illegible].

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COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, two years	770
Received since commencement	1,131,523
Arrived previously	1,142,773
Cleared to-day	4,500
Cleared previously, and burnt	1,136,265
Stock on hand and on shipboard	121,808

To-day's exports embraced 2309 bales to Liverpool and 2532 to Havre. Receipts for the week ending yesterday evening 13,187 bales, against 845 for the corresponding time last week, and 9,[illegible] last year. And since September 1st, 1,974,412 bales, against 709,[illegible] last year.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for room, both foreign and coastwise, is very slack, but owing to the scarcity of supply of men employed tonnage in port, rates rule steady and firm.

By Steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9 16d, to Bremen 5c; flour to Philadelphia 5c; flour to New York 50c; tobacco to Bremen 42s 6d.

By Sail—Cotton to Liverpool sail, to Havre 1c, to Boston ⅝c; flour to Liverpool 3s 6d; grain to do 7½d.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only 47 hhds. Sugar and 35 hhds. Molasses were received this morning. The market is dull, though without any change in prices. Only a few sales were made to-day, and we quote inferior Sugar at [illegible]@[illegible]c; fair 9@9½c; fully fair 10@10½c; prime 10½@11c; choice clarified 12@12½c; white 12@13c; yellow clarified 12@12½c. Molasses 35@40c; prime reboiled 50@55c; Cuba reboiled on plantation 40@45c; very choice reboiled 50@55c; Golden Syrup $1 ⅌ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our last report to-day.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet but firm, at $4@4 25 for fine; $4 62½@4 75 for superfine; $5 for single extra; $5 25@5 50 for double extra; $5 75@6 25 for treble extra; $6 50@7 50 for choice extra, and $8@9 50 for family extra. Sales to-day include 100 bbls. of fine on private terms; 50 and 425 single extra at $5 75; 300 double extra at $5 50, and 50 choice extra at $[illegible].

CORN.—Is quiet and steady, with a light stock and little or no white offering. Prices are higher. Owing to scarcity, the sales to-day are confined to 550 sacks, of which 100 sacks Texas sold at 70c ⅌ bushel, and 100 and 100 white at $1 45 ⅌ bushel, and 100 yellow at $1 27½.

OATS.—300 and 1000 sacks sold at 70c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—150 and 100 sacks poor sold at $1 20, and 200 good at $1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs, and 125 at $1 35.

HAY.—Is dull and prices have declined. 100 and 250 bales prime Western sold at $25 ⅌ ton; 100 at $26, and 47 good at $22.

PORK.—Is firm, with a light stock. Yesterday, not reported, 100 and 100 bbls mess sold to-day at $31 25 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Is dull and prices have declined 1@2 cents clear rib sides at 17½c; 63 tierces sugar-cured Hams at 20½@20c; 35 do at 20½c ⅌ lb. To-day shoulders are held at 14¾@14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18¼@18½c. 5 casks