NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR:.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Monday Matinee of Mr. Sothern and Miss Bowers.
Their Visits as Specified.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Miss Cooke—Romeo and Juliet.
NATIONAL THEATRE—Burlesque Blondes.

Meaning of the Election of Pinchback.

The election of such a character as Senator Pinchback to the Presidency of the Senate, a position which entitles him to the office of Governor of the State in the event of Warmoth's resignation, death or inability to act, is much more significant than would at first sight appear. In the first place it proves that the majority of the Republican party of the State are not much under Warmoth's banner, and that the carpet-bagger portion of the party are more powerful than the native Louisiana Republicans. In the second place it proves that the carpet-bag element are determined not to trust those who belong to the soil. It is known that the Warmoth ites more readily affiliate with men who call themselves Democrats than they do with the members of their own party whenever circumstances enable them to effect such an alliance. To state it other wise, these carpet-baggers are not the Republicans of the party, but are simply Democrats who act with them are sincere members of the party under whose flag they profess to march. In the third place we think it proves that the voting white population whenever they are combined are more powerful, if not more numerous than the voting black population, when they stand alone; and that it is for the interest of the latter at once to seek their friends among the former, and not among the strangers who have come to Louisiana since the war. Pinchback, although a mixed color, is indebted to the white Senators of his party for his election, and he is now their ostensible leader under Gov. Warmoth. He does not succeed to the place of Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the affections of the colored people. The latter will not have him for a leader. Now the question is can Warmoth depend upon Pinchback in case of need. Will Pinchback stand by him? In the event of Warmoth's impeachment and suspension will Pinchback remain his friend? For the moment, who has doubtless weighed it, it is a serious question. We must admit that Warmoth plays his hand with considerable skill. He could of course have secured the election to the Presidency of the Senate of Mr. Scofield, or Mr. McMillen or Mr. Lynch, but he feared that the people of Louisiana might take it into their heads that such a man as Anderson would prove to be a better Governor than himself. He therefore chose Pinchback because he was one who has any one for the State needs more than Warmoth for that person. So long therefore as Pinchback is lieutenant Governor Warmoth's executive position is considered secure, provided the latter remains faithful. As Asbury is the order of the day, and Pinchback has avowed himself as not always making money in any way proper, and as *salaries* appear to be somewhat hazardous to pocket the course of a man who is actuated by such motives as he has confessed.

The Galaxy Litigation—Another Movement.

In the Circuit Court of the United States on Wednesday last, Judge Durell presiding, came up for argument the application for an injunction against Mary Clark Gaines to prevent her from enforcing her claims to certain property in the possession of Finches, Robertson, Sears, Esmard, Montgomery, Bryan and others. These claims were founded upon the will which was proved in 1856 as the last will of Daniel Clark, farmer of Miss. Gaines, by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which will recognized Mrs. Gaines as the only child and heir of the testator and constituted her his universal legatee. The claims which Mrs. Gaines to the property in question were founded further upon certain opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States recognizing her as the legitimate daughter of Daniel Clark.

The petitioners for injunction set forth that they had instituted proceedings to set aside and annul the said will, which will also be referred to and had obtained the judgment and decree of the Probate Court of Orleans parish, revoking and annulling the probate of the said will.

Judge Durell decided to grant the injunction, pertaining that the question of Executor should be determined by Judge Woods, presiding Judge of the court, who was not yet taken his seat in the court during the present term.

TAYLOR'S PAIN-KILLER.—This amazing well-known remedy is a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

Belgium An Explanation of the Recent Riots.

M. Victor Faider, a trust-worthy correspondent of the *Memorial Diplomatique* newspaper, of New York, supplies the following facts in explanation of the recent riots in Brussels: A few years ago a financial adventurer, M. Langrand Dumonceau, founded in Brussels a wholly family of companies, each grafted upon the other. There was the International Credit Company, the International Land Credit Company, &c. They strong from each other, and concealed reciprocally from the public the ingredient and ruinous operations there were concerted. The whole organization, which represent ted hundreds of millions, was directed by a "Ring" composed of the most fer-rel members of the Catholic party. It included M. Mercier, Ex Minister of Finance M. Nothomb, Ex Minister of Public Works de Decker, Ex Minister of the Interior; the Comte de Limburg-Stirum, de Renaix, de Haerne, Steenhuyens and others. Langrand Dumonceau, made a Count of the Holy Empire by Pius IX, obtained from the head of the Catholic world a title to which he had no right, appended to the Belgian Bishops his "Very Dear Son," and the union of Christian Democrats. The Catholic clergy recommended the affair to the unction of those in fare to their flocks, and money poured in from all directions. About three years ago the edifice so cautiously reared by Count Langrand fell. All the companies were declared bankrupt, and as they were not limited liability companies, the liberal government of the period, having declined to encourage them, the directors were declared individually responsible. Like Twee, Connelly and Sweeny, these men had acquired large fortunes. They were forced to disgorge for the thousands of stockholders whom they had ruined. Jean Jacques Minister of other Belgium had the shameless to appoint M. de Decker Governor of a province, and hence the uprising in Brussels.

The Grand Duke at Savannah—An Anonymous Correspondent of the New York *Herald* writing while the Russian Grand Duke was there, announces his future movements thus:

After a rest of one month here a short time the Prince and his attendants will sail for Jacksonville, Florida, where they will remain a few days and thence depart for Havana. The Prince will probably remain either in the United States or Cuba until the close of the month of October, 1872, when the Svetlana will sail for the Mediterranean Sea, landing at the Grand Duke's whence he will travel by rail to St. Petersburg. The other vessels of the fleet now here will leave the Imperial party either at Savannah or Havana, and will sail around Cape Horn direct for the Amoor River, where they are ordered to join the Russian squadron in those waters.

He was a sentimental Samaritan, who in giving an old coat to aid in the Chicago relief supply, put in the pocket to pants in fraternal surprise and joke a note requesting the recipient to write a full account of his hair-breadth escapes in the great conflagration, and send it to the donor, whose address was given in full. The recipient of the coat and note was a woodsawyer who couldn't write, and who gave the note to a friend to read. If the coat had only reached a Bohemian, how he would have stuffed the charitable banker after somewhat such a story as that would make Munchausen blush.—*Chicago Post.*

The writers on the New York *Tribune* have been instructed to eliminate from their manuscript the word "the," wherever it occurs. They are allowed to write epistate "a calumny as preposterous as it is reckless and malignant."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1871. 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,5086.

The Political Outlook—Spirit of the Press.

From the St. Louis Times, November 29.

So complete, if not to say abject, is the surrender thus proposed, that the leading organ of the policy in this State, while admitting that a National Convention is perhaps the only body to give formal solidarity to its adoption, has the singular hardihood to argue that this should be the sole and only work of such a Democratic Convention; that it should, of course, proclaim the reasons for its abandonment of the field, but refrain from recommending any platform, any basis for reorganization, any measures for future action. It must be an unconditional surrender, venturing to suggest no terms, tolerating no protest, interposing no counsel, lest "liberal Republicans, forsooth, should catch one Democratic taint, break faith with the conspiracy, and rush incontinently back to the bosom of Grant! It is difficult to say whether the result tendered by the leaders of this movement to the Democratic masses, or the instinct so obsequiously taken by the leaders of the movement from their masters, is the greater of the more humiliating.

From the Norfolk Virginian, November 29.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in speaking of this same talk, gives us the following list of names given by General Blair as available men for the opposition party: "William Cullen Bryant first, and after him Senator Trumbull, Judge Davis, Gratz Brown, Horace Greeley, Judge Ramsey and ex-Secretary Cox."

This is a matter with which we have nothing to do. Our readers remember that we protested to the last moment against the South going into the nominating convention which put up Seymour, and we still insist that the patriotic men of the North must fight this battle their own way and under their own leaders, for the very plain reason that it has to be fought out there.

From the Richmond Enquirer Journal, December 2.

In the late election in New York they was raised a very loud *howl* in favor of "reform" without regard to party. A great many Democrats were fooled into deserting even the Democratic *State ticket*, that was acknowledged to be better than the Radical ticket. But on local and on State ticket the Radicals *stuck to their own* ticket, and so, by management against numbers, *carried the State.*

There are some wiseacres who are proposing something of the same kind for the next Presidential canvass. Look beyond the Mississippi river, in Missouri, some Bohemians of the press, ready to fight for whoever can run, propose that no Democrat shall be run for the Presidency; he shall be run. It has not occurred to these simpletons that in such a case *perhaps one-half* of the Democratic party would vote for Grant next year against any other unknown Radical candidate. It is time we were done with the Democratic party that, if sold, it is a hard body to be delivered.

In a short time the common sense that inclines men to act on their double nature—to the rescue of our people in these States, and they may seek, first of all, to recover their natural relations from destruction by putting them into safe hands. In such a contingency, in a sense, of whose dimensions we can not yet see, we are content to lie still, and trust the Emperor Napoleon.

Meantime, what some schemers in Missouri call "reform" is simply *fooling*, is stricken with inability from its corruption. Democrats ought to waste no words on it, except to stigmatize its promoters as *opes, cowards, or traitors!*

Another Stupendous Project.

Commodore Matthew F. Maury, who in the years before the war made a vast survey of the sea, measuring its depths, tracing its currents and gauging the winds that waft it, has now set in motion agencies furnishing information that has been of immense value to navigators and geographers for the whole universe. Maury the world has now come out with a project for moving the forces at work on the surface of the earth, and distributing the information for the benefit of producers and mankind in general, which dwarfs into insignificance the most stupendous undertakings of this age of wonders. He proposes, with the aid and co-operation of the various governments of the world to be invited to a scientific congress, and electricity, to establish a vast system of weather and crop observations and reports, which shall keep the producers in all lands informed of what is going on all over the globe, so that they may know where they with the are competing and what their prospects are in the markets. Now the smallest speculator in the Chicago hide and tallow trade is engaged in a competition with all the world in growing his small crop of hides, or corn, and yet he hardly knows what is going on beyond the small circle of his own horizon, nor is any one wise enough to tell him until after the crops are made and the final reports are made up on the year's labor. The value of wheat at Chicago or cotton at New Orleans depends as well on the quantity of those staples grown in the regions of the Baltic and Black seas or the plains of Hindostan as on that which is gathered in from the prairies and the savannas, and yet the growers have to act blindly as to what over piece the buyers may fix, based on crude estimates of false reports of the coming supply. There is no estimating the probable quantity of the fruits of the earth which are ripening for the garners of mankind. A blight may fall on the cotton crop in Russia, and nothing is known of it in the Mississippi Valley. The cotton crop of India may be a failure, and the planters of Alabama and Georgia go into the market on the supposition that there will be millions of bales from which to supply the demand. Frosts may destroy the wheat crop in Australia, and in the same unfortunate. Home growers know when the growers harvests the results of its labors, and high before his products reach the consumers, and the middlemen and speculators sweep in an enormous share of the profits. It will be easily seen how vast are the loss to the producing class, springing out of their ignorance of what the earth is bringing forth, and how great would be the benefit to help them themselves with no means or appliances for obtaining the knowledge which they need.

The scheme of Professor Maury proposes to supply this great deficiency. He believes that man has already in his hands powers and agencies which will enable the grain grower of the West and the cotton planter of the South to know, as the season progresses, the probable supply of the staple in which he is interested by the time of harvest come in the different climes to be informed with approximate precision of the actual quantities that will come to the market. The benefits of the scheme are apparent; its practicability is no more doubtful than that of many other great undertakings which have been carried through to success seemed to be when they were first proposed. The work of making weather observations which is already in progress gives earnest of the great things that may be done. It only remains to enlarge the scale upon which the present work is done to proportions fitting the magnificent plan of Professor Maury. Observers and reporters would be employed in different districts, in all countries the telegraph and postal systems would be employed to convey information to commercial centres and redistribute it, international arrangements would be necessary for the exchange of reports, and at last but subtle and silent machinery set to work all the world over gathering and disseminating knowledge on important variations of the weather and the condition of the growing or the garnered crops. The scheme is so beneficent as it is vast, and in the hands of the age that frames mountain ranges, spans continents with iron roads, and lays telegraph lines through the depths of the sea.—*New York World.*

A SOUND JOURNALISTIC CREED.—To tell the news fairly, honestly and interestingly; to aid in all good causes; to represent fairly the moderate thoughts and highest tendencies of the times; to welcome all schemes that promise good; to encourage all human enterprises; to stimulate the best efforts of workers, to teach dignity and the culture of all the better parts of our nature; to sustain good government and denounce bad; to condemn and expose the bad—these are a few of the resources of a newspaper that has no quarrel with its neighbors, and that sticks closely to its purpose of living at peace with all mankind. A journal that uses these means of making itself interesting and useful, with all of that degree of stability, will not fail because it is free from abusive controversial articles.—*New York Evening Mail.*

FOREIGN GROCERIES.—Foreign fancy groceries, it is stated, are imported in large quantities into the United States every year. These groceries include pickles, sauces and condiments. Into Boston there are imported annually from England alone 81,000 pots, thousand barrels of this description of fancy goods, the pickles, sauces, jellies and olives being put in bottles and then packed. From France, Germany, Spain and Italy are also imported. Ale and porter, bottled and packed in casks, are also sent from London and Liverpool. One of the novelties in the line of fancy groceries, not introduced, consists in London crackers, and during 1870 over three hundred tons of these fancy articles were made up into all shapes, sizes and designs, were imported by the six steamers running to New York. These crackers, which are known in London trade as first aunt across the Atlantic to London bakers, and then returned in another shape to this country.

A tale of California: "We, the 500 emigrants, unfairly marched to the island. They refused to give him up. We, the 500 emigrants, refused to give him up. We, the 500 emigrants, held a meeting. We, the 500 emigrants, had a fight. We, the 500 emigrants, had our heads broken. We, the 500 emigrants, followed the mule."

M. Jules Richard, to a remarkable article in the *Gaulois* on the state of public opinion, asserts that the monarchy of Frenchmen don't seem to care what becomes of France "if the ex-Emperor," he says, "were to make another *coup d'état* to-night, and dissolve the Chamber and issue one of his seductive proclamations to-morrow, what would be the answer? 25 *Août*." After all, are not as well here as anybody else. At least, he will give an order; I dare say he is not so bad as he is painted," such is the reply. M. Richard believes twenty-nine out of every thirty Frenchmen would make.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Message of President Thiers.

Treaty of Commerce to be Abrogated.

The Coast to be Guarded Against Another "Return from Elba."

HOME NEWS.

Arrest of Defaulters in the Treasury Department.

Ku-Klux Trials in South Carolina.

Proceedings of the National Board of Trade.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The appointment of M. Jules Ferry as French Minister to Washington is officially announced.

A message from President Thiers announces he has notified Great Britain that he intends to abrogate the treaty of commerce at the stipulated time, but will negotiate a new treaty for the Presidency.

The *Figaro* says "orders have been sent to Cherbourg and Brest to prepare vessels to cruise off the coast of France to prevent another return from Elba."

France sympathizes with the Pope in the latter's affliction on his spiritual indisposition, and will, in case of need, give the Holy Father vigorous support.

The most certainty is manifested towards Alsatia, for the coming quarterly Report hope is expressed. The relations of France and Russia, says the President, are those of mutual interest, and the President thinks deplores the indebtedness of the country, but says it is due to the machinations of the Emperor Napoleon.

The President advocates the establishment of general compulsory military service in war time and proposes a limitation of the annual contingent to 50,000 men in time of peace.

The message concludes with an expression of confidence in the patriotism of the Assembly.

Versailles, Dec. 7.—President Thiers' message warns the Deputies never to forget to what depths of wretchedness the Empire led the country; France should now look for complete reorganization to end and to make it what it was, for ages to endure dignified peace. Should war occur despite her determination to remain at peace, she would enter the conflict fearless. The world has now come out with a protest for moving the forces at work on the surface of the earth, and distributing the information for the benefit of producers and mankind in general, which dwarfs into insignificance the most stupendous undertakings of this age of wonders. He proposes, with the aid and co-operation of the various governments of the world to be invited to a scientific congress, and electricity, to establish a vast system of weather and crop observations and reports, which shall keep the producers in all lands informed of what is going on all over the globe, so that they may know where they with the are competing and what their prospects are in the markets. Now the smallest speculator in the hide and tallow trade is engaged in a competition with all the world in growing his small crop of hides, or corn, and yet he hardly knows what is going on beyond the small circle of his own horizon, nor is any one wise enough to tell him until after the crops are made up and the final reports are made up on the year's labor. The value of wheat at Chicago or cotton at New Orleans depends as well on the quantity of those staples grown in the regions of the Baltic and Black seas or the plains of Hindostan as on that which is gathered in from the prairies and the savannas, and yet the growers have to act blindly as to what over piece the buyers may fix, based on crude estimates of false reports of the coming supply. There is no estimating the probable quantity of the fruits of the earth which are ripening for the garners of mankind. A blight may fall on the cotton crop in Russia, and nothing is known of it in the Mississippi Valley. The cotton crop of India may be a failure, and the planters of Alabama and Georgia go into the market on the supposition that there will be millions of bales from which to supply the demand. Frosts may destroy the wheat crop in Australia, and in the same unfortunate. Home growers know when the growers harvests the results of its labors, and high before his products reach the consumers, and the middlemen and speculators sweep in an enormous share of the profits. It will be easily seen how vast are the loss to the producing class, springing out of their ignorance of what the earth is bringing forth, and how great would be the benefit to help them themselves with no means or appliances for obtaining the knowledge which they need.

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Boston, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the citizens of Cape Cod to consider the effects of the Washington treaty upon the fisheries, it was resolved to petition Congress for liberal protection, otherwise their occupation would be destroyed. A committee was appointed to co-operate with meetings at other points.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—The jury rendered a verdict of guilty against James F. Marcer on five counts embezzlement of public money.

The steamer Tonowanda, from Savannah, collided with the schooner William B. Cox, from Newbern, rescued the crew, and towed in number, and towed her into Chester.

Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 7.—The fire was extinguished soon after 3 o'clock this morning.

Loss of court-house $50,000; church $30,000.

Selma, Ala., Dec. 7.—The Agricultural Congress, after an interesting and important session, adjourned to day at 3 P. M., to meet in St. Louis in May.

R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was elected permanent President.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—The National Board of Trade appointed the third Tuesday in October for the next annual meeting, and amended their constitution to enlarge the number of delegates.

The President of the Board of Trade of the Dominion of Canada was introduced, and hoped the consultation would result in benefit to both countries by the freest interchange of commodities.

A resolution asking the Government to guarantee Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 for levee purposes, was amended, to tax the counties benefitted.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 7.—Judge Bond, today, in the United States Circuit Court, delivered an opinion on the motion of the defense to quash the indictment against Allen, Crosby and others, charged with violating the Ku-Klux law.

The Court decided that two of the eleven counts were good; that six were bad, and that three counts the Court was divided.

The motion to quash the indictment was overruled.

Childers, from York county, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The defense announced peremptorily, to which the Government objected. The Court reserved its decision until to-morrow.

Memphis, Dec. 7.—J. H. Wesmigert, bookkeeper of Brooks & Co., died last night from an overdose of morphine, taken to relieve a cold and cough. He was a native of Richmond, Va.

A private dispatch from Columbia, Tenn., says Eugene Cheverius, a few days since, in a fit of mental aberration, severely wounded his mother-in-law and her daughter with a hatchet and then killed himself with a razor. The child is dying to-day from his wounds. He was a son of W. B. Greenlaw, a well-known merchant of this city.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 7.—The Labor Reform State Convention assembled here to-day and nominated Lemuel E. Cooper for Governor. Resolutions embodying the aims and objects of the Labor Reform party were adopted; also, one thanking the Democratic party has just passed through a severe attack of rheumatic gout, which has affected her hands that for the past week she has been unable to sign her name, and from a severe neuralgia from which she has entirely recovered, and I have never seen her better in spirits or better in health or strong in mind than she is at the present moment. As she has recovered her strength so as to be able to do more than she is doing, for I do not like to say that none of us have the slightest conception of the overwhelming mind that is inside upon a person in her high position of attending to innumerable little details about the affairs of a nation to whose interests she is profoundly devoted, when we think of the constant weight that must ever be upon her mind, we feel that we wonder that she can perform half duties in the way that she has done. No one who knows the Queen but knows she would do all that it is possible for her to do, and no one who knows her but is amazed at her extraordinary considerate ness for every one here who occupies her thoughts upon every subject, and who attends to such minute details of duty. I am sure it is no less to say that the care of the poorest subject is the same as that made known to her, would receive her immediate attention. Let me also say the loyalty which the Queen is often criticised is a cruel and cowardly injustice, when neither as a woman nor as a queen the Queen has done only really, but must suffer the injustice. While such attacks may be made by a few I feel certain that the large majority of this nation so revere the monarch who occupies the throne and esteem her sublimeshed personal qualities, that if the occasion for it arose, during her reign, she has guaranteed her public and private duties that could they alter or in any way lessen the love would unite with us when we say God save the Queen and may she be long preserved to the nation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

H. G. Kruger, already committed for trial upon several charges of obtaining articles from dealers by means of forged orders, was yesterday sold before the Criminal Sheriff at Recorder Mc. Arthur to be tried upon an accusation of having got an open glass, by the same means from Mr. F. Salpeo.

Lawrence alias T. B. Alexander alias Taylor, charged with stealing from the residence of Dr. Anfoux, on Canal street, diamonds, dental instruments and other articles, valued at $1000, having been identified before Recorder McArthur, was sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

In relation to the decision of Judge Cullens, in the Second District Court, allowing the parties defendant in the suit of Her Majesty in public and private for the last thirteen or fourteen years, and I have since been in the highest prosperity and happiness which any married woman, not of the Providence of God, could enjoy, and in the very depth of her distress, and I declare most solemnly, although speaking to you in the greatest privacy and in the most intimate communion that a subject and a clergyman can have, I have never heard her utter one word of one single complaint. She has also declared to her Majesty Whether as a Queen or a woman. I have suffered severe losses in the persons of my mental or mental wealth, but I have seen in every instance remarkable proofs of the moral and mental strength and capacity. Her Majesty