THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR & LEIBY, Proprietors,
No. 72 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, by mail or carrier, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $2.50.
Price of the paper—Single copies of the daily, five cents.
Weekly—Published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Business advertisements inserting the rate of one square, first insertion, $1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page, reserved for advertisements, $1.50 per square.
Advertisements charged as inserted to be changed at new card insertion.
Fourth, or Reading Page, reading advertisements, good square, $2 each per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above rates as may be agreed upon, the terms and amount of such discount ceased by our order.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 10 cents per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published to forbid.
All bills with regular advertising shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition:
YEARS—PER YEAR:.....$6

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1870

THE GEORGE ALCORN CIGARS;
186.....Emmpart Street 186

Announcements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Les Huguenots."
ST CHARLES THEATRE—Ip the Unpaon Tonight—"Exiled to Siberia."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Dip Van Winkle."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Ellie Fish and Burlesque Troupe.

WE STAND INDIFFERENT.

The *Times*, in its issue of Sunday, returns to the charge against our colemporary the *Bulletin* and ourselves, and expresses its dissatisfaction with our refusal to ally ourselves with Gov. Warmoth in his war upon Auditor Wickliffe. The *Times* does not think this a party question, nor do we—that is, we do not think it a party question as between Republicans and Democrats, nor ought it, as such, to array the Republican members of the Legislature in favor of Gov. Warmoth and the Democratic members in favor of Mr. Wickliffe, unless indeed the latter see some advantage to the people of the State whose representatives they are.

But it is a party question within the ranks of the Republicans, with which the Democrats should avoid concerning themselves to favor either wing of that party. We are not aware that Gov. Warmoth ever seeks the help of the Democrats, unless when he finds himself opposed by members of the Republican party. When he desires to rob the people of Louisiana of their right of election and otherwise promote his own partisan ends, he bids the Democracy at arm's length, refuses to listen to their remonstrances and defies their opposition. Now, let us treat him in the same way—scorn him as a political enemy and, as such, who, for his own personal interest, would stop at no act, even the denial of the reserved rights of the people and the assumption of unlimited authority over their liveshand fortunes, that is not claimed discretionary powers at Governor? So far we are thoroughly convinced that Democrats should not become the partisans of Gov. Warmoth in this quarrel. But we are not so certain that the Democracy may not benefit by leaving Warmoth and Wickliffe to fight the quarrel out, and by assuming a neutral attitude, prepare to take advantage of any turn of the cards. We presume that without the aid of the Democrats, Mr. Warmoth is likely to be worsted in the encounter, and we shall not regret it, so far as he is concerned, not because we have any partiality for Mr. Wickliffe, but because we wish Mr. Warmoth, by for the more dangerous of the two, and this he has done the people of Louisiana more injury than Wickliffe. We say this notwithstanding the Governor's quarrel with the colored Republicans and his pretended regard for the white people! Did the Governor not march at the head of a police force and of a military force to destroy the rights of the people, of more value to them than the unjust imposition of money Mr. Wickliffe is alleged to have extorted from the State? Did he not call, unreasonably, upon the Military Commander (Gen. Mower) to bring out his armed soldiers to oversawe the population of New Orleans and Jefferson and to prevent the lawful incumbents of municipal office from assembling and performing their duties? Did he not propose legislation to increase his own powers to our injury? Has he not insisted upon construing laws, in a manner to nullify the decrees of our courts and to ride over all law, merely to subserve the ends of his own party? Wickliffe *might* have done these things, but we know Warmoth *has* done them.

We have no desire to defend Mr. Wickliffe against the charges brought against him. We assume they are true. If true, he undoubtedly deserves expulsion from office. We do not say he ought not to be tried as the Constitution provides. We simply say we are not disposed to manifest any greater interest in the matter than we feel. We are in favor of extracting from the situation of affairs any benefit that situation is capable of affording. We cannot view these charges, or the parties to them, in the same light that we should have viewed similar accusations made by any former Governor of Louisiana against any former Auditor. There is all the difference in the world between the circumstances in which we are now placed and those surrounding us previous to 1861. It is very likely that Mr. Warmoth's quarrel with the Auditor has prevented injuries to the State and her finances which the Governor and his accomplices intended to inflict upon her. It is not an unreasonable presumption. Neither is it unreasonable to suppose that Gov. Warmoth desires to place in the Auditor's office a more pliant officer. When a band of conspirators against our liberties and our property fall out, we have no objection to their destroying each other, and think they should have every opportunity to do it. If we saw either Warmoth or Wickliffe misappropriating public funds, and thereby adding to the taxes we have to pay, we should stop them if it our power. If the Democratic members of the Legislature consider it to be their duty to investigate Gov. Warmoth's indictment against Mr. Wickliffe, they will, no doubt, act accordingly. It is for them to act as their better understandings seems to dictate.

LECTURES ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Mr. Whitaker will deliver a lecture this (Tuesday) evening at half past 7 o'clock, at the Lyceum Hall. Subject: Epic Poetry in the age of Queen Elizabeth, as illustrated by the Faerie Lost and Paradise Regained of John Milton.

MERCHANTS' BANK.—The annual election of Directors of this Institution was held yesterday. The following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. C. H. Hogren, John W. Fenton, Ernestine H. Shy back, George G. Gainer, Simon Hernsheim, Sam H Boyd Sam Wolf, Sam'l Jamison, Alfred Duffilho, Wm. H. Mathews.

INSTRUCTIONS IN BOOK KEEPING.—We invite the attention of the young men of the Second and Third Districts to the advertisement in another column, of the Principal of the St. Philip School, St. Philip street, who announces that he will give lessons in book keeping to individuals, and classes. These instructions will be of a practical character, embracing all kinds of business transactions, and preparing students at once to undertake the keeping of mercantile books. See advertisement.

We call special attention to the following just tribute to one of our oldest and most successful educating institutions of the South, which we copy from the Mobile *Register*, of January 1, 1870:

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The legitimate of business or commercial colleges is the of the finances of the country. Keeping pace along with the priesthood, education was for centuries limited to the imitation and perfection of methods for the sake of mysteries. The first suggestion beyond these limits is found in the schools of the philosophers, opened for mature men, and specially devoted to the science of trade. The investigation of trade promised to sit at the feet of the masters who dispensed to them the lore gathered through researches in distant lands, with their own speculations superadded. A right of observing interested them, observing from that they we find education restricted first to the clergy, next extended to the favored class who were invited with the opportunity the institution to explore the learning and genius of the past, where they lay buried in the monuments of ancient languages. To read, or rather mastered, was the only acquirement deemed necessary for the candidate. More nearly a higher grade of information in the different branches of learning has come to be regarded as an essential for all who propose to mingle on a respectable level with their fellow men, and special schools for students in the practical science are supposed to be indispensable to those who would excel in them. But these schools still remained limited to the summer, save, perhaps, a modern allotment or course of book-keeping and of writing taught dull order a writing master. A few bits of enlarged views are that this was not education; that the storehouse was a storeroom; that keeping a higher grade of penmanship than, for instance, position which was his due in an enlightened community. These have originated business colleges, until at length a new school has been founded adaptedly adapted to the end proposed. The most distinguished example of such class of schools is the Dolbear Commercial College of New Orleans, gradually perfected by of the experience, energy and unremitted endeavoring genius of its founder, until it meets every requirement of the young man who, about to enter upon the battle of life, would fit himself completely for the successful career intelligently for it. Embracing the daily routine of operation within a single apartment of the institution, including the departments of the counting house of individuals, and a variety of the actual business of the day, the student is made familiar with the methods of the latter, the amount of any transaction, and the manner of entering it in the business record he has transacted.

An ... Democrat, ... Republican, ... have ... ed ... student ... tention ... the ... Auditor ... Wickliffe ... Treasurer ... the ... Governor ... Warmoth ... Wickliffe ... Democrats ... Warmoth ... Democrats ... Democrats ... Democrats