The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1872. 26th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,596.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIBERT, PUBLISHERS, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, (per annum, in advance, $6; half-yearly, $3; quarterly, $2. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents. The Bee Weekly is published every Tuesday and dispatched by mail. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 per square; each subsequent insertion 75 cents per square.

Use of Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $3 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 10 cents net 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 six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR: ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—At noon, "La Fille du Regiment." At night, "Les Huguenots."

VARIETIES—Grand Matinee at 12 and Evening at 7½—"Red Light, or the Signal of Danger."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon, "Beauty and the Beast." At night, the Coleman Children—"Stolen by Gypsies" and "Little Sentinel."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Benefit of Beckett and Edmond—Three Burlesques.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS—At Jefferson.

SOURCES OF GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S STRENGTH.

The organ of the Governor comments boastingly upon the fact that no act of bribery or malfeasance in office was proved against him before the Congressional Committee. The *Republican* would have us believe that the Governor has been vilely slandered, but the mere fact that no witnesses appeared before the Committee against the Governor by no means proves his innocence of the charges brought against him. Governor Warmoth has relied, for support against his adversaries, upon the men of wealth in New Orleans, whom, from the very first day he was in power, he has studiously courted. Without this support he must have gone down in the late excitement.

Why any of our citizens should think that Governor Warmoth will aid in bringing about reform in the laws we cannot understand. It is not the Governor's interest that these laws should be passed. He desires the perpetuation of his power, and the present laws will serve his purpose. There never was a greater piece of stupidity than for Democrats to accept Governor Warmoth as a leader in the belief that he would relieve the people from their oppressions. How they could expect to trust the Governor, who is notorious for his untruthfulness, we are at a loss to imagine. In a future article we propose to expose the source of Governor Warmoth's strength, which is as pure a

[illegible] Sentry.—As heretofore announced, the Committee of Fifty, on request the people of New Orleans, assemble in mass meeting on Lafayette Square, to-night, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee, together with the recommendations they shall make.

Go one and all prepared to take such action as the committee may suggest.

DENTISTRY.—The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of Dr. Maloney, dentist, of No. 95 Canal street, whose prices are very reasonable, in fact less than one-half the usual rates. It will be found on this page.

MAIL FOR CONVENT POSTOFFICE.—Postmaster Chs. W. Lowell informs us that the mail for Convent Postoffice, parish of St. James, closes now daily at 7:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted) and is forwarded by the N. O., Mobile and Texas Railroad, Western Division.

(COMMUNICATED.)

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16, 1872.

To the Editors of the Bee:

In last Sunday's issue of the *Bee* appeared an editorial paragraph headed "Democracy." Most of the Governor's from which the following is an extract:

"Mr. James B. Eustis stated in his testimony delivered yesterday before the Congressional Committee, that Mr. Thomas J. Semmes, a lawyer of this city, and once Senator from Louisiana in the Confederate Congress, had recently expressed an opinion in his (Eustis) presence that Gov. Warmoth would be acting very foolishly were he to surrender any portion of the enormous power which he exercises as Chief Executive of the State as well as dictator of her Judiciary and Legislative departments. We infer from this that Mr. Semmes has given advice to the Governor to the same effect, if not so, it would appear that he approves and sustains the Governor in inflicting injuries on our much oppressed people.

Mr. Semmes, feeling himself aggrieved by this editorial, addressed on the day following its appearance an explanatory note to the *Bee*, asking its publication "in justice to himself. How he justifies himself in this note it is difficult to comprehend. His language is at best extremely contradictory. A better cause might have been better handled by a man of Mr. Semmes' known ability. He says, "I have never been Gov. Warmoth's political adviser nor counsellor," and yet a little farther on he confessed that he did in one instance give Gov. Warmoth political advice which the Governor refused to follow. What this advice was Mr. Semmes has not condescended to tell, but he tells us his avowed support of the Governor it may be easily and logically inferred. In truth, however, it is scarcely necessary to know whether Mr. Semmes is Warmoth's political adviser or what the sage advice he has given him. If he supports Warmoth, if he upholds him in the violent retention of the enormous power conferred upon him by his corrupt associates, if he gives him by his support encouragement by application for contractions to be used for political purposes, and to a court subserviently under the dictation of the Governor, if he prostitutes his profession to subserve the political purposes and supremacy of Gov. Warmoth, if he does all this and his profession leaves it, what matters it how he advises? It is to be deplored that a man of Mr. Semmes' standing in the community should thus turn his face upon his old friends and his old principles. This is what more than anything else has brought the State to ruin. Men—for Mr. Semmes is not alone—whom the people respected, and in whom they had confidence, their representatives in Congress—that generous is battle—seduced by gold or by power by the glare of power and the show of triumph, have deserted to the enemy—worshipping at the altars of the Baal—bowing after the abominations of Egypt. The day of retribution will come. The wicked cannot always prosper.

CITIZEN.

MRS. WINCHESTER'S SYRUP.—This article is good for children suffering from diseases incident to the teething period of childhood and is sold by druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

[illegible] congratulates its [illegible] work [illegible] Mobile and [illegible] to connect [illegible] through Halona. [illegible] people are in the magnificent [illegible] any necessity for action in behalf [illegible] road to Jackasonport and the Mississippi line!

A colored gentleman, aged 28, was injured in Mobile, a few days since, by his position of finding some locality in Texas where he could go into business and grow up with the place.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The entertainments at the matinée of this house to-day will be of the best in the serial of the Lydia Thompson troupe performances—"Les Brigands," "Heathen Chinee" and a scene from "Blue Beard." At night Messrs. Beckett and Edonin, the popular comedians of the troupe, have their benefit, when three capital burlesques will be presented — "Kenilworth," "Heathen Chinee" and the last act of "Lurline."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—At the matinée to-day, the extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" will be performed and Ben De Bar himself will appear therein. The astonishing Coleman Children will commence their engagement in the evening, with "Stolen by Gypsies" and "Little Sentinel."

VARIETIES THEATRE. — This house is gaining the popularity it merits and last night a large house attended to witness a brilliant performance of the classic comedy of "The School for Scandal," in which the best talent of the company was cast, with Miss Isabel Freeman as *Lady Teazle* and Mr. Edwin Adams as *Charles Surface*. The honors of the evening were won by Mr. George Ryer, whose *Sir Peter Teazle* was exemplary. Both at matinée to-day and at night "Red Light, or the Signal of Danger," which has already been performed this week at the Varieties in a very acceptable manner, will be given and Mr. Adams appears in it.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Dan Rice, with his famous circus, is holding forth in the Sixth District, late Jefferson City, and let not the up-town people miss the chance of seeing one of the best circuses on the continent.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Friday, February 16, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M. Mr. Todd asked that a Committee of Conference be appointed in accordance with the action of the House, in rejecting the amendment of the bill for the relief of the Public Schools of the city of New Orleans.

The President stated that he would shortly announce the committee to confer with the one appointed by the House.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Health and Quarantine—Mr. Antoine, from the Committee on Health and Quarantine, reported favorably upon the bill providing for free vaccination throughout the State.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the bill was taken up, read and recommitted to the Judiciary—Respecting a bill providing penalties for duelling.

MESSAGES OF BILLS.

Mr. Antoine—To recognize the State Bank as the Agricultural and Mechanical Bank of Louisiana. This bill offered in accordance with a memorial signed by the leading men of the State and city of New Orleans.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Noland—Creating the parish of Atchafalaya. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Sypher—Remitting State and City taxes in the overflowed district of New Orleans for 1871, 1872, and 1873. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Twitchell—Providing for the transfer from the parishes of Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Bossier, Bienville, to the parish of Red River, of certain suits pending, practioners, criminal proceedings, expositions, unsettled successions and ex parte proceedings, and to direct the clerks of the District Courts of the said parishes respectively to record the same, and how the same shall be entered and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Harris—Amending and re-enacting section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act to extend the limits of the parish of Orleans, etc., approved March 16, 1870, and to prescribe additional regulations for the government of the corporation of the city of New Orleans," approved March 18, 1870, and to amend and re-enact section 2 of an act entitled "An act to extend the limits of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and to provide for the government of the city of New Orleans, and the administration thereof.

The bill was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The resolution that the Senate hold night sessions for the remainder of the session, was amended, commencing on Monday, 19th inst., and so passed.

The bill making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the General Assembly, was taken up as returned from the House with amendments, and the amendments concurred in.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Election bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. McMillan moved to recommit the bill to the committee and that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Lost. Seventeen nays; eight yeas.

Mr. Campbell offered the following as a substitute for the amendment to the second section. The substitute provides for the appointment of a board of registrars, to consist of five persons chosen from the Republican and Democratic parties.

Mr. Hunsacker objected to that portion referring to both political parties. He was not willing to bind himself by law to vote for such a substitute as he did not know who might be the five Democrats.

Mr. McMillan said the substitute created more power than the original section (the second embodied in the bill) by the Standing Committee of the Senate on Elections and Qualifications. Mr. McMillan was not disposed to be intimated by either the threats of the people, as represented by Jef Blackman, the Committee of Fifty, or any one, or by the mob of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. McMillan was one of those who had come to New Orleans during the rebellion, he had fought rebels once, and if necessary was ready to fight rebels again. Violence could be met with violence, and the constituted authorities would be victorious. Mr. McMillan was not willing to surrender his rights as a Republican and the rights of the Republican party by his vote, by recording that vote against the very measures which sustained and maintained that party. By organization the Republican party, in 1868, carried all the river parishes for General Grant in spite of the vindictive threats and violence that Mr. McMillan said was then rampant throughout the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans.

Notwithstanding that there was a reign of terror at that time, he (Mr. McMillan) believed that every Republican in the State of Louisiana, whether white or black, had been going to the polls on the day of election and voted for whom they pleased. Mr. McMillan said he would rather live under a minority opposition and under Democratic rule than to be bolstered up and supported into office by a Board of Returning officers.

Mr. McMillan believed that any political evil should be borne rather than the people should rise up in rebellion to resist it.

Mr. Smith—"Do you think the Fathers of '76 were guilty of rebellion?"

Mr. McMillan—"There is nothing analogous between the Senate of the State of Louisiana and the Fathers of Our Country."

Mr. McMillan hoped yet to see the day when over every part of this broad land it would be as free and as a credit to a man to say that he belonged to the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, and one of the governing officers of that State, was elected under an election or registration law, with forced provisions inserted, but elected fairly and equally by the people under laws which had been fairly and justly administered without such perversions embodied in them by force. If there is proper organization and leadership in the Republican party at the next election, Mr. McMillan had no doubt but that it would carry the day and the people be blessed with Republican rule and such laws be enacted as would insure free government alike to all the citizens of the State. Equal rights to all—what city has suffered the Republican party would be a blessing of peace to all. For these reasons Mr. McMillan was opposed to the creation of a Board of Examining Officers, who shall decide who are elected.

Mr. Barbour said the question now before the Senate was of the greatest importance to the class of persons whom he represented, and he asked, "Who is the question? Simply who shall be a check to the Board of Examining Officers, in this State and who shall return as largest number of votes, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, black men or white men. The provision is not proposed to be inserted in the Election bill to throw out any person who shall be fairly elected, but to guard the rights of those very persons and return them in a peaceable way the will of the majority of the people.

Mr. Ingraham said that by voting to abolish the Board of Returning officers was to vote to place the Democratic yoke upon the necks of the colored people. He (Mr. Ingraham) had voted for reform and to remove the heel of despotism of the Republican party from the Democrats, but he was not willing to so far as to place the Democrats heel upon Republicans and crush them into the dust. Mr. Ingraham said the law in lieu if the colored man appeared to vote they would have been shot down and made to bite the dust. They were intimidated by threats and remained away from the polls.

Mr. O'Hara wanted the report of his district to be protested. Hundreds of voters in his parish valued their lives more than their votes. They did their duty and the consequence was they were remained away from the polls. Mr. O'Hara termed the election and returns of the "monument of fraud." He was in favor of preventing such in the future. All that was necessary was to protect the colored man in order that his vote be cast and counted. Mr. O'Hara said that Mr. McMillan that if ninety-five thousand Republicans could not maintain their rights against ninety-five thousand Democrats, they deserved to be trodden down