The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1872. 6th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,563.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPUOE & LEMOT, Publishers,
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3; monthly, $1 per month. Price of the paper, 5 cents per copy.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, inserting the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, lengthwise advertisements, each insertion, $2 per square.
A Advertisement inserted at intervals, to be charged as new, each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular Advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; a no ads shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices or Advertisements to be charged as cents each line for each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid 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:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Le Sourd ou l'Auberge Noire," and "La Chaise."

ST. CHARLES THEATER—"The Month Cure."

VARIETIES—"Rip Van Winkle."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Engagement of Mrs. Chanfrau.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

The contest now in progress between Gov. Warmoth and his opponents in the Legislature has nothing of a party character. It is not a contest between Republicans and Democrats, nor has race, color or previous condition anything to do with it. It is a contest between the reformers of the General Assembly and those who are opposed thereto. The Democratic members of the body have coalesced with those of the Republican party for a specific purpose and their union is limited to the accomplishment of certain ends. The Democrats have not been asked and have not agreed to support the candidacy of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and as we understand the terms of the agreement they are perfectly free to advocate the claims of any one who may run against the present occupant of the Presidential chair. The coalition has been formed for the single purpose of overthrowing Gov. Warmoth's administration, because while the veto of bills the Executive power of this State, reform is regarded as impracticable. The Democrats of the Legislature desire to repeal the Election, Registration, Constabulary, Metropolitan Police and other laws, which enable Gov. Warmoth to govern Louisiana as a dictator would govern it. They know of no possible way of doing it than by forming a coalition with the Republican members of the Legislature who are of the same mind with them. They have no partisan object in view. They are neither Carter men nor Warmoth men, and have no other people in view than the restoration of the government of the State to its own people. They regard themselves as merely represented when they are described as they have been by the Picayune, as partisans. They cannot understand why it is that they should be held up to the people of the State as having no higher object than the success of a mere party organization. They resent it as an insult, that they should be regarded as working for the interests of Gen. Grant or as being an advocate for the next Presidential nomination. They think that the interests of the people of Louisiana are paramount to all others, and they have at present no other thought that to legislate for the benefit of their constituents, within the limits of their State Government. Federal politics for the present are entirely ignored. The Democratic members of this Legislature cannot understand why it is that any one hesitates to take sides with them. They regard the issue as one between Gov. Warmoth and the people—reform and anti-reform—the government of the people and the government of one man. They see no difficulty in the way of waging war upon Gov. Warmoth for the purpose of stripping him of his enormous power, without committing themselves entirely to the support of the faction of the Republican party which is opposed to his rule. The first thing to be done, before we can do anything else, is to overthrow and abolish the despotic home government under which we now live. It is not time to talk about Democrats and Republicans—about Grant and his opponents. What we wish to do, and must do, is to recover the control of our own home affairs. To do this, it is absolutely essential to rid ourselves of the one man power which Governor Warmoth has established over us. So long as he exercises gubernatorial functions we need not attempt to make any movement, because he has it in his power to paralyze us. In these circumstances an alliance with any political party or branch of a party is not only justifiable but obligatory for the purpose we have announced. We heartily approve the agreement which the Democratic members of the General Assembly have made with the followers of Speaker Carter and shall support them in the performance of the same so long as it shall be limited to the purpose indicated—the overthrow of Gov. Warmoth and the reforms in legislation which we have named above.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—We publish in our advertising columns today the second annual statement of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, by which it appears that the net profits for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1871, were $226,909 78, and the assets $1,245,814 05. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors it was resolved that an interest of ten per cent. per annum on the capital paid in and a dividend of 38 per cent. on the net earned participating premiums be paid on and after the 15th of February next, in cash, to stockholders, who have paid their subscriptions in full, and by credits on stock notes of subscribers, on which balances are due. It was furthermore resolved that stockholders should pay on the 15th February next, all balances then remaining due on their stock notes. At an election held on Dec. 26, 1871, the gentlemen constituting the last Board of Directors were re-elected, viz: Messrs. C. Cavaroc, S. Cambon, Chas. De Ruyter, Arthur Poitevy, A. Reichard, J. Egli, Leon Hass, Jr., P. S. Wiltz, E. F. Moton, Leon Queyrouze, W. Agar and A. Thibaut.

Charles Cavaroc, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

We make our acknowledgments to Messrs. Navas & Cazeres, proprietors of the Meridian coffee-house, Exchange alley, between Customhouse and Canal streets, for repeated acts of courtesy, and especially for a late entertainment gotten up by them for the benefit of gentlemen connected with our office.

Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., coal dealers, of 135 Gravier street, invite the attention of the public to their stock of Pittsburg, Anthracite and English Cannel coal. They deliver orders in all parts of the city.

Messrs. Cassidy & Miller, sailmakers, of 103 St. Charles street, invite attention through our advertising columns to their establishment. They are agents for the Fleetwing Cotton Duck Factory, and deal at wholesale and retail in the best qualities of duck of all weights and widths. They also keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of tents, tarpaulins and wagon covers, and make awnings, gallery curtains, and window and door shades.

ANDERSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.—Among the most attractive photograph establishments of New Orleans is that of Mr. Anderson, at 183 Canal street, where will be found all the latest improvements in the art. His pictures are certainly as fine specimens as can be seen anywhere, and that he called the "San Pearl" is very much admired and sought after by those who seek to possess true likenesses of their relatives, and at the same time handsome ornaments for the parlor.

ECONOMY.—By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children, many a doctor's bill can be saved, and much suffering averted.

(COMMUNICATED.)

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8, 1872.

MAYOR NEW ORLEANS:

Gentleman—If the policeman of the General Assembly can accomplish the defeat of Gov. Warmoth in no other way, let them continue to shadow the members of the body. They can at least succeed in their purpose by preventing a quorum of representatives from being present. Perhaps the Executive Department may be induced by the Executive Department to use the Metropolitan Police force for the purpose of preventing a quorum.

[illegible]

The Mass Meeting on Lafayette Square.

In response to the call published in the papers, on Sunday and yesterday, from the Democratic Parish Committee, several thousand of the people assembled in Lafayette Square to consider the situation of public affairs connected with the State government, and express their sentiments and their will in relation thereto.

Although the weather was cold, damp and disagreeable out of doors, before the appointed time for meeting, the people had already assembled in considerable numbers about the platform, which had been erected in the square, and when the meeting was organized, which was about seven o'clock, it was estimated that the number present was not less than four thousand.

Colonel I. W. Patton, Chairman of the Parish Committee, called the gathering to order and announced the officers, whose names will be found below. He made a few remarks in opening the meeting, observing, in substance, that every one of his hearers must know what the assemblage was for. They had come together to discuss the grievous wrongs they had suffered and were suffering and to redress them. Many meetings had been held on the same sort of late, for the same purpose, but all to no effect. The story of the wrongs committed upon the people needed no exposition. They had met this time not to appeal for redress, but to demand it, for appeals had been made in vain. [Great cheering.]

General JOHN L. LEWIS, President.

Vice Presidents—H D Ogden, J G Enstis, Hon. TWharton Collens, Hugh McCloskey, EdConery, Hon Louis Duvigneaud, F H Pierson, Louis Prados, M O Tracy, Charles Culbertson, Jacob Mate, William Maher, W S Shehan, Horace Upton, Charles Bogle, J W Bryan, C Q But.er, A C Buckham, Fergus Fussilier, Pat. Irwin, Spencer Field, H F H F Sturcken, B T Walshe, Joseph Collins, Wm Swan, Joseph Seither, N A Llambias, E A Yorke, Eugene Morris, Henry Jackery Jackson, C J Barker, H E Upton, Jos McNeil, B F Jonas, Y Benit, Judge John A Campbell, Henry Hemsem, J G Van Wick, Dr A Chastant, P J Glynn, Hon W H Cooley, John Granger, Thos O'Neill, Jas Evans, J Hammond, Wm Raymond, John Daly, Alfred Phillips, S W Blacker, H J Hyams, F Schumacher, C H Fox, George Wiss, R J Conoly, Henry Rice, Frank Thomas, Mathew Swords, George French, Jas Scheener, Adolph Marks, A J Lewis, F Schubert, Peter Siebert, J Heck, Henry Schmidt, N H Rightor, J A Masson, Peter Fox, St. Joseph Fithan, John Bicon, John Dennis, Jos Soligman, John J Haas, John Paisley, John Poustein, J A Letten, Michel Lawrence, Alexander Dimitry, John Strouhel, O Dabilt, John Weber, J B Jacobs, A Benzenesar, J A Langhaaser, A Knopf, B Wiser, A Vinnacour, Peter Schwartz, Jacob Schmair, Vicente Mobl, Columbus H Allen, Peter Kaiser, John Schilling, S E Percy, E A Ducros, Hon A Chastant, H H Hayward, J J Thompson, Dr Tatman, J S Killen, E Bronsard, Peter Marcy, Joseph Leach, O Vallette, P Vallette, Henry Wolfe, John King, J H Hale, Geo Cronan, John A Conway, J Aldige, Chas Pescay, Frank Oberheuer, J Spoil, Herman Eikel, Peter Newman, Harry Wright, George Gliddery, A Stinson, J Nelson, P Foutelieu, J C Meadows, E Durio, John McClean, N Glasser, J J O'Brien, Wm Sampson, E E Whitmore, St. Cyr Foucand, John B Cooper, Norman Whitney, John Kierwin, Robt Lincoln, Wm Jeffreys, Joseph Vallentgan, J C Theard, F M Kuntz, M Frisch, Joseph Kearny, E Beals, Sr., G Cayet, Peter Martin, Joseph Cooper, Chas Audin, Jr., George Schmidt, S Martingly, C A Weed, D A Mullins, E S Wurzburger, George Nungesser, Charles Weingart, Chas T Tenner, R M Hyams, Gov J H Clark, M Lanauze, Dennis McCarty, R H Bartley, Phil McCabe, J R Conway, Gerald Farrell, M Gillen, H T Lawler, John B Casey, T Kelly, J M Wells, Fritz, C L Richardson, James D Blair, R L Gibson, J T Sawyer, R H Browne, John Coleman, W C Fulham, John T Mace, James Bradley, Daniel Young, Christopher Hoppe, Patrick Dowd, Thomas L Macon, C Jumonville, A Buisson, Chas F Buck, R Le Sage, Hon. Paul E Theard, Robert E Diamond, Tim O'Neill, John, McCaffrey, M McManniple, W H Rogers, John Farrel, John J Finney, Eugene Sullivan, Wm Gorman, Hon. Geo. L Kinzer, C C Donagan, Allen Jumel, W E Greathouse, G E Whitney, W T Hemsted, Isaac Bicoul, Jr., Edward H Rightor, Ernest Commagere, Peter Smalley, Nathan R Cotton, Roger Dormont, P Reiley, Hon. Gorson Seith, C Rodney Day, J C McDonald, Sol Moses, Jos Lewis, A Janny, J Henri Burch, Chas J Leads, Paul B Leads, R Rice, J E Pitcher, F O Nott, Horace S Shrewsbire, H C Johnson, C F Claborne, Geo Lansaux, Felix Labatut, Dr. C S Lewis, John G Monroe, A Hall, J J Wolfarling, Larone, A Gaudin, A Mary, H Clay, C J Ladd, C C Antoine, B F Joubert, Harry Lott, John S Aitkins, Leeds Greenleaf, J Wintz, Wm Walsh, R L Adams, W J Farrell, Tim Duggan, E C Billings, P Patterson, Octave Calogne, F McK Dunn, C F Ladd, S San Francisco, Chas Devezan, Wm Bradford, M Vaiss, Lewis Banks, Victor Souterre, E Stass, G Boutin, Alfred L Young, Joseph Bonseigneur, F O Antoine, Ben Radcliffe, Ed Williams, R R Kearson, Henry, C. Castellanos, Frank Alexander, J P Wilson, Chas Neven, T Castillo, A Dumont, Jno Sweeney, Thos Lyeck, M P Meares, B C Elliott, Frank McGloin, Chas Walker, Robert Campbell, D B Ernest, A G Beck, Isaac I W Mason, Lee A Morse, Rob Brewster, Sam Barnes, N Grosjean, S W Scott, W J Hammond, R J Ker, Sr, R J Ker, Jr, J F Dick, W Walsh, H M Turnbull, Thos S Elder, T B Bodley, Emile Chevalley, Henry Arles, Frank Gerstner, D O'Sullivan, W H Manning, Gov Drew, A H White, W S Pegram, Wm Pike, Ed Divinny, C O Landry, Frank Kathman, R C Bond, Henry Weber, Hon Arthur Gastinel, Hon Anthony Sambola, Paul Wormser, Louis Bouchet, M Carroll, Z Arnauld, A Gandel, Wash G Boylan, A J Villere, D C Byerly, M McNamara, F J Ames, Victor Praduc, Jno Sepaugier, Pat Harslow, B F West, E Guillotte, J B G Arnoult, P J Sanders, Thos Newman, J J Dowling, E A Toledano, P Rhesmes, Chas Troy, H Kock, Jno Kock, Hillary Cenas, Wm Duncan, P Gravois, J Q A Fellows, John O'Brien, J M Seizan, Lloyd R Coleman, Tobe Lunn, Paul Haller, J J Dowling, Jr, Wash Grant, Max Nihout, Geo W Byrne, Thomas P Nugent, H H Rainey, A McDonald, Thomas Johnson, J Demouelle, John B Kelly, Dr C E Bird, John T Moore, J T Aycock, Paul Esteban, E Durrive, Gus Leroy, Fred Schneider, Walter Pugh, Hugh Butler, John J Adams, Eugene May, I W Patton, Chas Fitzenreiter, M Lefferd, Chas Grandpré, Alfred Reggio, Felix Duvieson, H Lemaitre, J Jenkins, M D, Penn Walsh, J G Haas, T B Schmidt, H F Sturcken, Gab Schwartz, Hen E Abel, W Reed Mills, E C Kelly, A Mitchel, Ed Boere, G Deason, S Haby, J T Pearce, Richard Nugent, H Bonnabel, M McEvoy, John Whalen, W W Jones, Thomas McMahon, Dr. Geo. J B Peale, Jos Labarre, George H Schneider, Henry Renshaw, John Phelps, T Prudhomme, E A Bozonier, J J Nelson, J Bokanfohr, H C Brown, Wm Stevenson.

Secretaries—L A Wiltz, Wm Woelper, F C Zacharie, Jos. McNeil.

General Lewis on taking the chair was very warmly greeted by the assemblage. Remarking that the only speech he would make would be to call upon the people for action, he added that he had been for some years out of public view, and only came forward at this moment to give whatever aid he could to a movement designed to rescue the people of his State from the oppression and extortion of an odious government. The General then introduced to the meeting as one of the orators of the evening, Mr. Moncure, a member of the House of Representatives from the parish of Caddo, who was cordially received.

Mr. Moncure, after some prefatory remarks, observed that a public opinion, judiciously conducted and vigorously expressed, must have its effect upon any government, however indifferent that government might be to popular rights or popular denunciations. His people were not here, but he could assure his audience that the house of Caddo, which he had the honour to represent, would sympathize with the people of New Orleans in the movement on foot and would heartily support it, being right and commencing as it did in the metropolis of the South. He asked his hearers to think deliberately and calmly upon the situation and when they came to act to move with a decision and a resolution which would make the tyrant tremble—*sic semper tyrannis*, as was the motto of his native Virginia. (Three cheers for Virginia were proposed in the crowd and given.)

Mr. Moncure explained how the separation of the House of Representatives into two bodies came about. As the reporter of the *Bee* are familiar with the events which resulted in the separation, it is not necessary to repeat his statements. He clearly and logically traced the separation to the sinister designs of the Governor, to get a creature of his own into the Speaker's Chair, adding that, besides the police and other armed instruments he had in the Mechanics' Institute to consummate his object by force, he had also packed a house on the opposite side of the street with armed followers, to fire upon whoever might have organized upon a place that was not of his party. In this connection, Mr. Moncure said he was far from being in political accord with Mr. Carter; but, whether we might be said of him, he proved himself, on that occasion, to be a brave and a true man.

Mr. Moncure, replying to charges that the object of the Democrats was the subject of self-seekers, declared that they and neither party nor personal ends in view, further than the public good, and that they would be second with the public good. The Democrats of the House had coalesced with Republicans who were opposed to Warmoth, for the sole purpose of obtaining a constitutional government and the repeal of those laws, through the instrumentality of which the people were plundered and their votes stolen—the election law, the registry law, the police law, the constabulary law and the Metropolitan Police law. (Cheers.) He denounced the organization of Metropolitan Police, as it was at first constituted, stopping only factional cuts, and he regretted that a journal, one of the oldest in the State, one which had always stood by the people, should have changed to such misrepresentation. In a crisis, when its power might be exercised so beneficially to the people.

If the people sustained what was commonly called the Custom-house wing or the Carter party, the reforms to which he had adverted would be accomplished. He wanted especially that it should be known that they were engaged in no scramble for office. Their sole aim was the public good. The Democrats had joined the Republicans who had offered them reform, and the Democrats had believed and still believed those Republicans had made the offer in good faith, because it was only by a hearty co-operation on the part of the Democrats they could reduce the capacity of the Governor to tyrannize over them. The same laws that enabled him to tyranize over the people, enabled him to defy the Republicans opposed to him, and it was obviously the interest of both parties to the coalition to get rid of those laws.

Mr. Moncure again went into a history of the proceedings which resulted in the division of the House, and said that if it had not been for the police, who ought to have been on the streets doing their duty, there would have been a well-defined working majority now at work upon reform measures. In regard to Mr. Carter, Mr. Moncure spoke of him as a roving representative, who, rejected in New Orleans, one of the districts of which he had represented for a term, had himself, by a pretended election, sent from De Soto, in the other extremity of the State.

What was called the extra session, Mr. Moncure said, had been called surreptitiously. The proclamation calling it had been neither published nor posted. Nobody knew anything of it but "His Fraudulency" and his special friends. The Legislature were his masters, not his slaves. What right had "His Fraudulency" to call the Legislature in extra session, when it was already in regular session? Since then the capitol had been barricaded against representatives. That's what was called "free legislation"—sitting in a hall under the bayonets of policemen and militiamen. How long would the people tolerate the man who brought this state of things about? (A few voices—"Hang him," "hang him.") He made registrars, and registrars made Senators and Representatives, and would make him Governor again, by any majority he wanted, backed as they were by the Metropolitan Police, the militia and the constabulary. He had published a statement of reform in contended, which was nothing but unmeaning generalities in his paper, the *Republican*. Let him come to the speaker, Mr. Moncure said, and talk to him, as the Custom-House wing had said, "I will repeal such and such laws," naming those laws, and he (Mr. Moncure) would ground his arms. But the Governor had no intention of doing that. Mr. Moncure said he would go into it his content again fearlessly with renewed energy and with the resolution to conquer or die. [Great applause.]

Colonel Patton now read the subjoined resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, has organized and maintained by the Metropolitan Police and other evil disposed persons, has taken illegal possession of the Hall of the House of Representatives, and placed armed policemen around the State House, preventing and hindering the members of the Legislature from meeting, and endeavoring by force and violence to intimidate, coerce and obstruct the Legislative Department of the State in the exercise of its legitimate functions.

Therefore be it Resolved, That the Commanding General of the army of the United States for this Department be requested to furnish without delay a sufficient number of troops to protect the members of this house in the exercise of their official duties and to prevent riot and bloodshed and preserve peace and order.

The Chair presented to the meeting Mr. J. Henri Burch, a colored member of the House, representing the parish of East Baton Rouge, who made a lengthy speech, which he was not able to follow the point of closing, but his hearers insisted upon a continuation. We have not space for even a comprehensive abstract of his remarks and must confine this report to a sketch of a passage here and there, in his pointed and well digested oldiscourse.

This, he said, was not the first time that there had been a complete union of people to kill the thether of tyranny. There was such a union in 1674, when Governor Berkley, of Virginia, became intolerable. There was a union of all men against British tyranny and corruption, and there is such a Union now, in New York, when a million Democrats are to take his seat in the Legislature, in the face of a public opinion led by the Democratic Charles O'Connor and the Republican Horace Greeley. This popular movement against oppression and corruption was contagious and it was in such a movement the people of New Orleans were now engaged, speedily to be reinforced by the whole people of the State.

Warmoth, Mr. Burch said, might call his metropolitans and his militia about him, but the time was coming when Mr. Burch united his voice with those he was addressing for reform, no monkery of reform. The Democrats had given their all of the reforms contemplated, but in that list one most important reform had been forgotten—the repeal of the Black Code. (Cries of "Good," "Wild applause and cries of "good," "good"—"hit 'em again.") The first time Mr. Burch had been before the Eighth District Court, was, he said, was on Saturday night, when the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House was arrested for a contempt of that court and brought to the Mechanic's Institute, where he was arraigned before the Governor and Judge Dibble. Mr. Burch never knew before where the Legislature Court was. He had been told that if every man who held that court in contempt was to be punished for it, they would have to arrest the whole population, who held it in supreme contempt. [Laughter and cheers.]

Mr. Burch said he had witnessed the operation of the election law, and he knew what an unjust system it was. He wanted a fair election law, which would secure a Republican representative for a Republican parish, and a Democratic representative for a Democratic parish, and Democratic constituencies have Democratic representatives, and Republican constituencies have Republican representatives, and the State would have a Legislature which would assemble in the spirit in which this meeting was assembled, in harmony, and aiming at patriotic ends. [Cheers.] He wanted no militia law. Why have a law under which men could be called out to cut down their fellow citizens, as might have been done on Saturday night? Had the slightest provocation been given. He did want an Education law, which would afford both races an opportunity of obtaining equally good instruction, for intelligence was a political necessity for the Republic. He wanted no such system as Parson Conway's system, which made the schools places for political propagandism.

Mr. Burch denounced the pretensions of the Governor to friendship for the colored race as deceitful and hypocritical, and, to show his sincerity, he called upon the colored population, and his antipathy to them, adverted to the removal of Colonel Ingraham and Colonel Lewis from commands of the militia, and to the fact that the armories of their regiments had been taken possession of by the Metropolitans by order of the Governor. Before he could becomingly criticise the conduct of Democrats, in regard to colored people, he would have to do penance for his own enmity to that race.

Speaking for himself and those who had preserved the organization of the House at the Gem, he assured his hearers that they would stand as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar; that they had nailed their colors to the mast. The people might desert them. [Cries of "no," "no."] For his part if they did rather than remain to be controlled by the corrupt hands of the Mechanic Institute, he would go back to Baton Rouge and see none of their military legislation.

Mr. Burch was surprised at the negligent manner in which some of the young Creoles had been educated in figures. For example, there was the individual who was officiating as clerk to the concern at the Mechanic Institute who said that nothing less than 32 could be half of 101; who had sworn on Thursday that 51 was not a quorum of the House, and announced the following Monday that 51 was a quorum.

Giving his attention to Warmoth again, he referred to his taxation of the colored people to figure as a Congressional delegate, and he remarked that from the first he thought the Republican party had "made a fizzle" in electing Warmoth Governor, and subsequently he had seen Governor all his influence had been exercised to obtain laws—those laws which the reformes would repeal—by which the Republican party could rule in Louisiana unless it was Warmoth's slave. All legislation had been for the personal benefit of himself and his friends.

As to Mortimer Carr, Mr. Burch pronounced him deceitful, treacherous and unprincipled. The people of De Soto knew nothing of him. He had not been there since he left between the hours of 12 and 1. It was dark [great laughter]. From the time the Legislature adjourned last spring until the present no one in De Soto had seen him there for an instant. He had not ventured to leave New Orleans to pay even a semi-annual visit to his so-called constituents.

In regard to the censures cast upon Mr. Sarah's wing of the Republican party for being the supporter of Col. Carter, a Rebel Colonel, long before the Legislature knew the Colonel he was appointed to offices by the Governor, and there could be no more culpability in Republicans supporting with a Rebel Colonel as a friend, than there was in Governor Warmoth having Longstreet as Adjutant General and Chief of Police. [Uproarious applause.] Col. Carter was their chief, and if the Warmoth faction destroyed him they must destroy him by fair means, not by foul. Mr. Burch and his colleagues had said, had wandered into this [illegible] neither for notoriety nor for self, but for we [illegible] was right and just. He was from a Northern state, was a colored man and a Republican. In this contest he was with the land of the Southern man, the Democrat and the white man. In the street, when the ship was in peril, the sailors did not call upon the black or the white man, the European or the Mongolian alone. He summoned all hands to save the ship. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. John Ellis, of this city, was now called upon to address the meeting. At this period the gathering had become crowded with people and considerably more than half an hour had elapsed in spite of the speaker's efforts, when its power might be exercised to benefit only to the people.

Ellis were of a terse and effective character, the speaker laying particular stress on the corruption of the Governor and his friends.

Rev. Harry Lott, the colored Representative from Rapides, indulged in some appropriate remarks. With the aid of the same timid Mike Fanty, a young lady who came from Ireland with the nuns, having passed through her novitiate, took her blue veil and received the name of H Hale, assuming the name, in religion, of Sister Mary de Paul. The religious exercises, which on such occasions are very impressive, having been concluded, quite a number of the intimate personal friends of Miss Egan and of her family, together with the clergy, her parents and the relatives partook of a collation, when the novice, for the last time in all human probability, mingled with people of the world and received congratulations upon the auspicious circumstances attending her entrance upon the secluded life of a religious, which she appeared as happy and as radiant, in her apparel, as the bridal bride.

Notes on the Situation.—Yesterday, the appearance on the streets was gratifyingly quiet, the only evidences of turmoil being the presence of armed policemen in and about the State House.

The following appeared in an extra of the *Louisiana Republican*:

Col. Patton and four other citizens, between twelve and one to-day waited upon General Emory, to ask his position in this conflict. They stated that forcible possession had been taken of the State House, and that citizens and members were prevented from entering. They asked him whether he proposed to do anything in the premises, or whether he would interfere with the citizens.

The General replied: "Gentlemen, there must be no riot. I can and will prevent it, and you, of course, know that weapons of destruction have been greatly improved within the last few years. I have been head that Gen. Longstreet has been appointed Chief of Police, and you had better go at once to him, and advise him to remove those policemen from the State House. They should be on their beats and ought to have been there all the time.

"I have never seen a time when martial law was more necessary, and unless something is done, I will consider it my duty to appeal to the President and ask him to declare martial law."

The committee, acting upon General Emory's advice, have visited General Longstreet.

It was also stated, in a telegram in the same paper, that General Emory had been minutely instructed how to act.

At seven o'clock last evening the various companies of the city received the call of the militia, who had received orders to remain on guard all night.

At dark a battalion of United States troops marched into the city and took position in front of the Custom-house.

Mr. Joseph H. Wilson was the next speaker, and launched himself into the severest attacks upon Governor Warmoth. He counseled combination and organization to overthrow the despotic officials, whom he termed usurpers. We believe in a fair representation of the people, but we don't believe in impostors from Illinois. The result of this meeting would be the overthrow of the usurper.

Mr. Davidson followed in a lengthy speech. Senator Pinchback, being present, Senator Jenks offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to inform the Governor that the Senate had thus far failed to obtain a quorum, and requesting him to send any communication he may have to have for the consideration of that body.

The Senate then went into executive session.

When the open session was resumed, Senators Hunsacker, McMillan and Harris were appointed on the committee.

Mr. Jenks then offered a lengthy resolution, charging a part of the General Assembly with having entered into a conspiracy, for the purpose of overthrowing the government, appealing to the passions of the turbulent elements of the city. The resolution condemns the action of Senators who have absented themselves and besides, declares that the Senators present are in favor of reform.

Senators Pinchback, McMillan and others made speeches on the resolution, which was unanimously adopted and the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock this next day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour, having adjourned on Saturday to this morning at 10 o'clock, was not in session yesterday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

In acknowledging the receipt of complimentary tickets to the military ball of the Crescent Greys, Co. C, of the 1st regiment of infantry, Louisiana Legion, which took place at Odd Fellows' Hall last night, we regret that unavoidable engagements did not allow us to be at the entertainment.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 96.

Dedication of the Church of St. John the Baptist.—On Sunday the new Church of St. John the Baptist, on Dryades street, was dedicated to great religious pomp in the presence of a very large assemblage, mostly Catholics of course, from all parts of the city. Archbishop Perché officiated and Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, with several distinguished clergymen of inferior rank, officiated at the ceremonies. The building, which is both substantial and spacious, is incomplete, but is sufficiently advanced to develop the design, which is imposing and graceful. The Corinthian tower is especially admirable, being a beautiful specimen of architectural taste. The ceremonies were very impressive. The old wooden church in the rear, masked by the grand edifice dedicated, was not so entirely hidden from view as to prevent a glimpse, which it recalled historical reminiscences of interest. As the log cabin of the American pioneer is left sometimes, as a relic of the past, behind the fine modern mansion erected by his posterity, tells of the struggles of the founder of their opulence, so does this old wooden church, the first erected in this city, tell of the great labors performed by the founder of the parish of St. John, the Reverend Jeremiah Moynahan. About a quarter of a century ago, when nearly all that part of the city above and adjacent to the New Canal was common, Father Jeremiah entered the wilderness, which he had made to "blossom as a rose," with religious and educational institutions. After erecting his wooden church, he built a parochial school-house, then a convent for a higher grade of learning, and when he shall have put the spire upon the church, he will complete that work begun on Sunday, he will have accomplished what few pioneers have; he will have seen the sapling which he planted and nurtured grown to be a large, spreading tree, flourishing and vigorous. That a man who has done so much for religion and education and so much for public prosperity by attracting orderly and industrious people to make their homes among us should be admired and respected, is a becoming expression of public sentiment which was abundantly manifested in the great attendance at the dedication and the congratulations with which the Father was greeted by all who had come to express their respects to him, per-

[illegible]

Taking the White Veil.—A very touching religious ceremony, which, owing to the pressure upon the columns of the Bee yesterday, we did not have time to spare so much space as we could wish, took place on New Year's Day, in the Convent of the Decatur Street, near Dryades Church, on Sunday, when Miss Emma Egan, only daughter of Thomas Egan, Esq., formally pronounced the vows of a novice of the Dominican order, and received the white veil, and took the white veil, assuming the name, in religion, of Sister Mary Thomas.

His Grace, the Archbishop, being unable to be present, deputed Rev. Fathers Kavanagh Reynolds, S. J., of Spring Hill College, Father Murphy, S. J., of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and the Rev. Fathers Smith and Leydon, C. M., of St. Joseph's, to perform the ceremony. At the same time Miss Fanty, a young lady who came from Ireland with the nuns, having passed through her novitiate, took her blue veil and received the name of H Hale, assuming the name, in religion, of Sister Mary de Paul. The religious exercises, which on such occasions are very impressive, having been concluded, quite a number of the intimate personal friends of Miss Egan and of her family, together with the clergy, her parents and the relatives partook of a collation, when the novice, for the last time in all human probability, mingled with people of the world and received congratulations upon the auspicious circumstances attending her entrance upon the secluded life of a religious, which she appeared as happy and as radiant, in her apparel, as the bridal bride.

Notes on the Situation.—Yesterday, the appearance on the streets was gratifyingly quiet, the only evidences of turmoil being the presence of armed policemen in and about the State House.

The following appeared in an extra of the *Louisiana Republican*:

Col. Patton and four other citizens, between twelve and one to-day waited upon General Emory, to ask his position in this conflict. They stated that forcible possession had been taken of the State House, and that citizens and members were prevented from entering. They asked him whether he proposed to do anything in the premises, or whether he would interfere with the citizens.

The General replied: "Gentlemen, there must be no riot. I can and will prevent it, and you, of course, know that weapons of destruction have been greatly improved within the last few years. I have been head that General Longstreet has been appointed Chief of Police, and you had better go at once to him, and advise him to remove those policemen from the State House. They should be on their beats and ought to have been there all the time.

"I have never seen a time when martial law was more necessary, and unless something is done, I will consider it my duty to appeal to the President and ask him to declare martial law."

The committee, acting upon General Emory's advice, have visited General Longstreet.

It was also stated, in a telegram in the same paper, that General Emory had been minutely instructed how to act.

At seven o'clock last evening the various companies of the city received the call of the militia, who had received orders to remain on guard all night.

At dark a battalion of United States troops marched into the city and took position in front of the Custom-house.

Mr. Joseph H. Wilson was the next speaker, and launched himself into the severest attacks upon Governor Warmoth. He counseled combination and organization to overthrow the despotic officials, whom he termed usurpers. We believe in a fair representation of the people, but we don't believe in impostors from Illinois. The result of this meeting would be the overthrow of the usurper.

Mr. Davidson followed in a lengthy speech. Senator Jenks offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to inform the Governor that the Senate had thus far failed to obtain a quorum, and requesting him to send any communication he may have for the consideration of that body.

The Senate then went into executive session.

When the open session was resumed, Senators Hunsacker, McMillan and Harris were appointed on the committee.

Mr. Jenks then offered a lengthy resolution, charging a part of the General Assembly with having entered into a conspiracy, for the purpose of overthrowing the government, appealing to the passions of the turbulent elements of the city. The resolution condemns the action of Senators who have absented themselves and besides, declares that the Senators present are in favor of reform.

Senators Pinchback, McMillan and others made speeches on the resolution, which was unanimously adopted and the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock this next day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour, having adjourned on Saturday to this morning at 10 o'clock, was not in session yesterday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

In acknowledging the receipt of complimentary tickets to the military ball of the Crescent Greys, Co. C, of the 1st regiment of infantry, Louisiana Legion, which took place at Odd Fellows' Hall last night, we regret that unavoidable engagements did not allow us to be at the entertainment.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 96.

Dedication of the Church of St. John the Baptist.—On Sunday the new Church of St. John the Baptist, on Dryades street, was dedicated to great religious pomp in the presence of a very large assemblage, mostly Catholics of course, from all parts of the city. Archbishop Perché officiated and Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, with several distinguished clergymen of inferior rank, officiated at the ceremonies. The building, which is both substantial and spacious, is incomplete, but is sufficiently advanced to develop the design, which is imposing and graceful. The Corinthian tower is especially admirable, being a beautiful specimen of architectural taste. The old wooden church in the rear, masked by the grand edifice dedicated, was not so entirely hidden from view as to prevent a glimpse, which it recalled historical reminiscences of interest. As the log cabin of the American pioneer is left sometimes, as a relic of the past, behind the fine modern mansion erected by his posterity, tells of the struggles of the founder of their opulence, so does this old wooden church, the first erected in this city, tell of the great labors performed by the founder of the parish of St. John, the Reverend Jeremiah Moynahan. About a quarter of a century ago, when nearly all that part of the city above and adjacent to the New Canal was common, Father Jeremiah entered the wilderness, which he had made to "blossom as a rose," with religious and educational institutions. After erecting his wooden church, he built a parochial school-house, then a convent for a higher grade of learning, and when he shall have put the spire upon the church, he will complete that work begun on Sunday, he will have accomplished what few pioneers have; he will have seen the sapling which he planted and nurtured grown to be a large, spreading tree, flourishing and vigorous. That a man who has done so much for religion and education and so much for public prosperity by attracting orderly and industrious people to make their homes among us should be admired and respected, is a becoming expression of public sentiment which was abundantly manifested in the great attendance at the dedication and the congratulations with which the Father was greeted by all who had come to express their respects to him, per-

[illegible]

The Members of the House of the Mississippi Legislature.—The members of the House of Representatives, who have elected Mr. Brewster for chairman, were in session yesterday, at the Lake Lodge, in Lake Pontchartrain, Mr. Brewster presiding.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Vigers called the roll, and he said 48 members answered.

A resolution was then offered to the effect that the House do now adjourn.

At 11 o'clock the roll being called, Mr. Vigers announced that fifty members had answered.

Mr. Fantalle, who was not present when the vote was called, having entered the chamber, Mr. Vigers informed the Chair of his presence, and asked if he was a member.

The chair replied that the meeting was a quorum.

Mr. Davidson offered a preamble and resolutions, which, after pitching upon the Governor to send in his Message, and approving his recommendations as the chief of the Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. J. D. Houston was elected Minute Clerk.

The following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Mr. Davidson, were adopted, after Mr. D. had made a speech announcing those who had met at the Gem and recognized Mr. Carter as Speaker of the House:

Whereas, Article 38 of the Constitution of the State provides that neither House sh