The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE '73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1872. 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,584.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

DUFOUR & LIMET, Proprietors.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per month, in advance, $2; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents. The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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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.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Rainbow".
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Brigands," and "A Day in Paris".
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Heir at Law."
DAN RICE'S CIRCUS—Tivoli Circle.

CHARGES AGAINST GOV. WARMOTH.

The following charges have been presented against Gov. Warmoth to the Congressional Committee, now sitting here:

"It is respectfully submitted that the antagonism between the Federal and State officials has its origin in various unwarrantable, illegal and corrupt acts of the Governor, which are hereinafter stated, together with the names of the witnesses by whom it is believed the various charges can be substantiated.

1. Maladministration of Registration and Election laws, in that he neglected and failed to appoint the Supervisors of Registration at the time prescribed by law; that when finally appointed, a majority of the Supervisors sent to the various parishes were residents of and appointed from the city of New Orleans, were personally unknown to the residents of the parishes to which they were sent, and not acceptable to the adherents of either political party, and in some instances were men of notoriously bad character; and that by many of the Supervisors so appointed, gross frauds were committed and the expressed will of the people defeated at the ballot-box, partisans of the Governor, irrespective of their political bias, in many instances the Supervisors themselves being returned as elected to the Legislature.

3. He has in several instances, in violation of the Constitution, illegally and without authority of law, removed by force from office persons who were elected by the people and installed their successors by his appointment.

3. He has appointed men to responsable offices who were ineligible by the express provisions of the Constitution.

4. He has required from persons to be appointed to the most important and lucrative offices within his gift, that their undated resignations be deposited with him as a condition and a guarantee of subserviency.

5. He has aided in enacting and has approved a Revenue Bill giving an enormous compensation to Tax Collectors and Assessors.

6. He has appointed an army of Tax Collectors and Assessors, some of them receiving more than twice the salary paid the highest civil officer of the United States and who, for the most part, represent no constituency; have no property interest in common with the people and in many instances no settled abiding place, but who are ready, at all times, to do his bidding.

7. He has, as funding officer of the State, given himself and friends preference over other citizens, and has also caused to be funded warrants, which he had purchased and which he claimed to own, in large amounts, into bonds of the State at less per dollar than other and responsible parties offered to give for the same.

8. He has, as funding officer of the State, caused to be funded the claims of Benjamin Weil, though the payment of such claims is reprobated by the Constitution of the State and of the United States. He has fostered monopolies which are devouring the substance of the people.

9. He has failed to enforce existing laws and give protection to which the newly enfranchised class are entitled, leaving them to rely for that protection upon the assistance of the United States troops, which alone they can look with confidence.

10. He has failed to call special elections in the State where there are existing vacancies, in defiance of express provisions of law, and because, as is generally believed, he fears that the persons who should be elected would be inimical to him.

11. He has used the patronage of the State placed in his hands by a too confiding constituency, as to make it an engine of oppression against the party to which he owes his elevation.

12. He has, in violation of the Constitution and without authority of law, convened an extra session of the Senate only on the 6th of December, 1871, and of the General Assembly on the 4th of January, 1872.

13. He has so frequently violated the Constitution and maladministered the laws that he has succeeded in destroying public confidence not only in himself but in officials generally. He has so deceived the public faith and disappointed the public hope by the facility with which he makes, and the recklessness with which he breaks his pledges, that we, in self-defence, have been compelled to withdraw our confidence from him.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.—Yesterday's issue of this journal contains the valedictory address of Mr. A. M. Holbrook, its senior proprietor for 35 years and the salutatory address of its new owners. The *Picayune* has changed hands, and now belongs to the New Orleans Printing and Publishing Company, an association of commercial men in New Orleans, which includes many of the most prominent individuals and firms engaged in that department of business. In recording this important event in the journalism of our city, we take occasion to express our regret at the retirement from the profession of a gentleman with whom we have had for many years most agreeable personal relations. The *Picayune* has been a journal of large influence in its time, and this has been due in great measure to the superior judgment and skill of Mr. Holbrook, who has managed to avoid many rocks and quicksands in the career of the paper.

From first to last many talented men have contributed, as writers, to the usefulness and popularity of the *Picayune*—Kendall, Lumsden, Bullitt, Porter and Wilson, among others, and the mechanical department of the paper has also been directed by printers of first-rate ability and taste. But the selection of such talent would all have gone for nothing, had not the financial and business department been judiciously and skilfully conducted. We think Mr. Holbrook is largely entitled to the credit due to the conductors of the *Picayune* for the influence and success which has attended the paper since it became connected with it, and we hope that the same tact and judgment may still preside over its administration under the new regime.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.—The action of the City Council in appointing a committee of their number to make suitable arrangements for the reception of this distinguished stranger, who is about to visit this city, will meet with the general approval of our citizens. The people of Louisiana and of New Orleans are famous the world over for their hospitality to strangers worthy of attention. The Grand Duke Alexis, since his coming to the United States, has shown himself to be a friend to our people and exhibits no disposition to presume upon the rank he holds in his own country by reason of his birth. If his views on any subject differ from those of Americans, North or South, that is no reason why we should refrain from extending those courtesies which are due to distinguished visitors. We trust, therefore, that every mark of politeness which our public authorities or our citizens can show to the Grand Duke and his party will be exhibited. And this not on account of his birth or rank, but because he represents a people friendly to the United States and is personally deserving of honor.

We understand that rooms have been reserved for the Grand Duke and his suite at the St. Louis Hotel, and that a grand ball will be given him by prominent citizens at the Opera House.

CONSUMPTION FRIGHTY.—Nothing tends more to consumption happening than chronic and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is the great children's soothing remedy.

The New Administration of the "Picayune."

The *Picayune* has been sold by Mr. A. M. Holbrook to an association of our prominent merchants and citizens numbering two hundred or more, and the new administration of the paper began yesterday. In the salutatory address of the new conductors of the paper they promise to make it the exponent and representative of the best thought of the community. They lay down the rules which should regulate the conduct of journalists devoted to the public interest, and pledge themselves to an adherence thereto. These rules embrace all the principles which should guide the conductors of a respectable newspaper, and we heartily approve of them. The *Picayune*, under the new regime, will continue to be a journal independent of political parties, and a vehicle for the utterance of sound doctrines entirely untrammelled by party control. The present conductors of the paper repudiate neutrality in emergencies involving the interests of the people of the State and city, and promise to advocate those reforms in government which public opinion now demands. The *Picayune* will henceforth war upon corruption in the administration of public affairs and upon those who practise it. The best features of the paper will continue to characterize it. We cordially welcome to the ranks of journalism in New Orleans the new proprietors and editors of this popular journal, and wish for them a long career of prosperity.

We regret to observe the death, on Tuesday last, of Mr. Francisco Navas, father of Mr. Manuel Navas, of the Meridian Saloon, in Exchange Place, and offer our sympathies to the family of the deceased on the occasion of so sorrowful an event.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Fourth Day.

The Committee met yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m. All the members present.

Mr. Campbell, a State Senator and Maj. Gen. of Militia, was the first witness called to the stand. He came here, according to his statement, in 1865, from Cherrubury, Pa., and has resided in this city ever since. He is a friend of the Governor. Was elected State Senator in 1868, and re-elected in 1870, for the parish of Orleans. Referring to the bills known as the obnoxious bills, he said that he considered them necessary, and that the bills repealing them have not yet been enrolled. He was in command of the militia under Gen. Longstreet, and was to support the police. The men had orders not to fire before the first line of Metropolitans was driven back, and not to fire first, unless so ordered. Witness is a Senator and the State Land Registrar. He does not consider his duties under the Act 41 of the Constitution, which declares that no Senator shall be appointed to an office during his term, for he does not consider a Senatorship an office, nor does he consider his position in the militia an office, and he does not expect to be paid for his services. A Senator receives eight dollars a day, and the State Land Registrar $4000 a year. He was appointed to that office on the first of April, 1870. Has resigned as such, but has, to this day, been discharging the duties of the office, because the Governor, in whose hands the absolute resignation has been placed, has not yet appointed his successor, and the law says that an incumbent must hold on until his successor has qualified. (Some very embarrassing questions were here put to the witness as to why His Excellency had not yet taken the advice of the Senate, or why he, the witness, preferred being a Senator at only eight dollars a day, etc.) Witness believes that the Legislature can impeach the Constitution. The Governor and the Senate were the only judges of the constitutionality of the extra session of the Senate. There are at present two vacancies in the latter body—Messrs. Pierce and Fish having died. The witness supposes that the Governor will have to be heard in the vindication of his right to the seat which is denied to him, was read.

As the memorialists claimed that Mr. Schumacher was still a member of the House, notwithstanding the vote for his expulsion, Mr. Carr moved that the paper be returned to Mr. Schumacher, that he could only petition the House now as a citizen.

Mr. Ellis argued that Mr. Schumacher had not lost his membership. According to the latest decision of the Speaker (the Governor) fifty-three was a majority, that by reference to the journal, it would be seen that, upon the expulsion of Mr. Schumacher, the vote stood 47 yeas to 6 nays, but fifty-three members were present, therefore a quorum did not vote for the resolution; the resolution was not adopted and Mr. Schumacher was still a member. Mr. Ellis moved that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Privileges. Mr. Shakespeare said he was sorry, with all his heart, that the resolution to expel Mr. Schumacher did go wrong, "with malice aforethought," when he made the objection, and that the resolution to expel had been voted upon by a quorum, but he regarded it a duty to receive and treat with consideration the extra session that was not disrespectful to the House. He repeated that he had no doubt as to the point of a quorum having been present. Fifty-four was a quorum; fifty-three had voted and the Speaker made fifty-four present; but Mr. Curtatnan was in favor of the petition being received.

Mr. Peter Harper would not waste time on this matter, which he regarded as final. If it settled, when the House voted to expel Mr. Schumacher. Before the resolution expelling him was passed, he was notified to appear before a committee of the House to answer the charge against him and he failed to do so.

Mr. Worrall said he received a letter about this case from Mr. Schumacher, stating that he was afraid of his life to come to the House, otherwise he would have appeared before the committee.

Mr. Harper treated the fears of Mr. Schumacher as absurd and implied that Mr. S. knew there was no danger in coming to the House and that he had fraudulently appropriated danger was a subterfuge.

Mr. H. Lott argued that Mr. Schumacher had not been expelled, reasoning on the subject as Mr. Ellis did, and insisted that the memorial ought to be received and considered.

Mr. Moncure took the same ground. It was not alone Mr. Schumacher; those whom he represented were also satisfied, through him, to a hearing. The Supreme Court had decided that a quorum was fifty-four members; that fifty-four must vote on a proposition to make its adoption valid. In the case of Mr. Schumacher but fifty three had voted, the Speaker having been silent. It was also mooted and the question was one upon which the best lawyers in New Orleans differed; was not a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the House requisite to expel?

Mr. Ringgold asked if his member from Caddo (Mr. Moncure) held that there was a quorum in the House; when, under the Speakership of Mr. Carter, on the fourth day of the session, seven members were unseated?

Mr. Moncure replied that whatever opinion he might have entertained formerly he now, under the ruling of the Speaker, held fifty-four to be a quorum. While he sanctioned in the House he would always acknowledge its authority and the authority of its Speaker. Under his ruling fifty-four was a quorum and by the ruling of the Supreme Court to quorum must vote, every member of it, to demonstrate, legally, the presence of a quorum. Mr. Moncure was in favor of the reference of the memorial.

Mr. Davidson hoped that the House in view of his experience in legislation; of the fact that he was chairman of the committee before whom Mr. Schumacher had been cited to appear and of the fact also that as such chairman he had recommended expulsion, would yield to his wish, which was that the memorial be referred. That could do no harm. The majority of the House would always control the matter. When the time came he would show what a quorum was. He did not care about the opinions of New Orleans lawyers nor anybody else on the subject. He knew what a quorum was, and he would prove, when the report of the committee would be presented—as chairman of that committee he would prove that a quorum did vote upon this resolution, by which Mr. Schumacher was expelled.

By a vote of 26 to 56 the House refused to order the memorial to be returned. Then it was referred to the Committee on Privileges.

A number of bills were introduced, in accordance with previous notice, among them one, by Mr. McFarland, to incorporate the New Orleans and Havana Steamship and Lottery Company.

A contest took place in regard to this bill, between its friends and the friends of the Louisiana Lottery Company, the former desiring that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Corporations, and the latter that it should be referred to the Committee on Commerce. By a vote of 40 to 37 it was referred to the first named committee.

The House refused to suspend the rules to enable a resolution reported by Mr. Johnson, and providing that a joint committee be appointed to receive, as representatives of the Legislature, the Czarewitch Alexis.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

In the Eighth District Court a title has been established that no Council of a municipal government shall be elected on a vote, upon three days notice, and that, by reason of a decision to the Judge that the prisoners of the Council be required.

The Orleans Railroad Company is proceeding to set aside the judgment rendered against it and in favor of J. N. Conley, by the Eighth District Court. It is argued that Mr. Conley first sued in the Fifth District Court, where he was successful; that he failed to pay costs thereon; that, by that failure, he forfeited his right in the Eighth District Court to the costs and that other such statements are made, etc. It is argued, on the other side, that Mr. Conley's counsel waived the costs. It is argued, also, that the company received no notice of the decision of the court on the costs, and that the trial was had and judgment taken improperly.

Mr. Rock Aaron, going home on Wednesday night, dropped his cable by the fire, and, into it, he fell, in his black pantaloons, on Bienville street, which is said to be in a dangerous condition for pedestrians.

Celina Lamarre, the colored woman who was injured by the explosion of a can of kerosene, which she was trying to fight a fire in the office of Dr. Jourdan, No. 104 Common street, on Wednesday morning, died yesterday of the injuries she received on the occasion.

Corner Creagh yesterday held an inquest over the body of a woman named Delia Smith, aged 45 years, who had died at No. 70½ Liberty street, of apoplexy caused by the intemperate use of alcoholic liquors and by exposure.

Lyttar alias Harris, reported to be a skulker and bold burglar, and charged with being concerned in some of the depredations lately committed here, has been arrested at Mobile, and a requisition from the Governor has been sent for him.

The crowding on the Gravier street side of the St. Charles Hotel is falling and endangers pedestrians passing beside the building. A part fell yesterday, but no one was under it, and no harm was done therefore.

Mrs. Catherine Bean, No. 429 Lafayette street, reports to the police that her son, Robert Bean, who left his home, No. 251 Franklin street, on Wednesday afternoon, to collect a bill for moss that was due to him, has not since been heard of. She fears that he has been foully dealt with.

Preparations for the Progress of the King of the Carnival.—The following correspondence tells of additional preparations for the progress of His Majesty, the King of the Carnival:

Official.

EDICT NO. 1.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, GREETING: Our beloved subject, Charles W. Squires, Colonel Commanding Louisiana Field Artillery, is ordered to hold himself in readiness with a battery of Artillery at the foot of Canal street, on Mardi Gras, February 13th, 1872.

Then and there to fire such salutes as may be deemed by his Royal Highness, the "King of the Carnival," necessary to the proper maintenance of his state and dignity.

Given under our hand and seal at Carnival Palace, Feb. 1, 1872. REX.

(Official.)

HEADQUARTERS REGIMENT LOUISIANA VOLUNTEER FIELD ARTILLERY.
New Orleans, February 1, 1872.

To His Royal Highness the King of the Carnival:

Fully recognizing the immense power and glory of your Majesty's authority, I respectfully submit to its mandates, and will forthwith take the necessary measures to station a battery of Napoleons at the foot of Canal street, on Mardi Gras, February 13, and there await your Majesty's pleasure.

Kissing your royal hand, I remain with much respect your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. SQUIRES,
Colonel Commanding La. Artillery.

Large or distinct organizations need only communicate with His Majesty officially, through the Chief of Police. First-rate or single masquers, in whatever guise they choose to appear, will find themselves provided, and, if their positions assigned in the general edict, containing the programme of the procession, which will be issued in a few days. All are welcome. God save the King!

First District Court—Thursday, Feb. 1. The trial of Dr. V. S. Jourdain, for the alleged embezzlement of a mortgage note for $3000, which Dr. Numa J. Hardin had entrusted to him to sell or raise money upon, and which, it was charged he had disposed of for his own benefit, commenced on Wednesday, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in the prisoner being found guilty, whereupon he was committed to prison to await sentence. The penalty is from one to seven years in the Penitentiary, at the discretion of the court.

Nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Mary Amanda, charged with larceny, and of Mary Clark, accused of assault and battery.

Joseph Thomas was found guilty of assault and battery on Octave Rocque.

Thomas Egan, on his trial for a quantity of cloth, from the premises of H. Hotz, a tailor on Tchoupitoulas street, was sentenced to eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

Mat. Victorine Bernard, colored, was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Charity Hospital.—We are indebted to Mr. N. Touzet, Clerk of the Charity Hospital, for the following report for the month of January:

Admissions	704
Discharges	597
Deaths	81
Remaining	1,019
Number of patients remaining February 1	1,019
Patients remaining in Marine Hospital	54
Total	818

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Feb. 1.—The German authorities have prohibited the sale of French journals in the streets of Strasbourg.

London, Feb. 1.—In the case of Newby vs. the chief resident officer of the Colt's Arms Co., Justice Blackburn rendered a decision that foreign corporations may be sued in the courts of England through its representatives in this country.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Arrived—Steamer Jackson, from New Orleans, December 28th, with 3401 bales of cotton.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—Baron Von Alfenburg, late Consul General at Bucharest, has been appointed Minister to the United States. Mr. Catacazy is attached to the Foreign Office in this city.

Madrid, Feb. 1.—No immediate change will be made in the ministry. All parts of the kingdom are tranquil.

FROM MEXICO.

Matamoras, Mexico, Feb. 1.—Communication with Camargo is restored. General Cortina still holds that place, although almost surrounded by Quirona's forces.

It is reported through Government sources that the revolutionists have been defeated near San Luis Potosi and that General Naranjo is retreating toward Saltillo. The General Garcia's insurgent troops were routed at Vidal.

General Trevino is at Monterey, collecting forces and material to retrieve these losses.

All private telegrams are interdicted and rumors are therefore considered doubtful.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Feb. 1.—Arcoch, the chief of staff of General Valmaseda, commander, has been promoted at Santa Espiritu.

Officially announced that President Caspedes is still in Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, February 1.—The Southern Claims Commission to-day heard additional testimony in the case of Mrs. Lincie Hamilton, of Grand Gulf, Miss., widow of Charles D. Hamilton, for supplies taken, amounting to $1000, and in the case of A. D. Young, of Wilmington, N. C., amounting to $10,000.

The debt statement shows a decrease during the month of $6,500,000.

Coin in the Treasury $101,280,000; currency $13,770,000.

Washington, Feb. 1.—SENATE.—Senator Lewis, in a personal explanation, said he would vote for Mr. Sumner's amendment to the Amnesty bill.

Amnesty resumed—Mr. Carpenter doubted the expediency of granting general amnesty at this time. The effect of amnesty, he said, was simply to refer to the Democratic party. He thought Mr. Sumner's amendment was fit to go with amnesty. If the Democrats were not willing to take that, they could get no amnesty. No vote was reached.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged all day in a resolution indorsing Secretary Boutwell's syndicate operations, which finally passed by a strict party vote.

Mr. Lowe has been confirmed as United States District Judge for Florida.

W. T. Collins, Pension Agent in this city, is short in his accounts. The Treasury is making an investigation. The amount of the defalcation is estimated at $2000.

A number of petitions have been received by the Attorney General, asking the removal of U. S. District Attorney Southworth, of the Southern District of Alabama. The principal grounds of the petition is that Southworth was denied in the prosecution of the Enterprise riotous.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The bill allowing the Colombian Mining Company to import certain machinery free of duty, passed the House and was sent to the President. The privilege is confined to one year and $25,000.

A Cuban delegation, consisting of Senor Cespedes, Senor Aldamas and one or two other prominent leaders in the Cuban struggle for liberty, have arrived here and are now in the city. They have no object in view in their visit to Washington, but it is supposed that our Government, if possible, the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

Washington, Feb. 1.—In the Senate to-day Senator Ellis introduced a bill to establish the branch mint at New Orleans or restore the same to the city. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Leave given to Senator Ellis to submit amendments for the consolidation of internal revenue and tobacco tax of duty.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Paris, Feb. 1.—Rentes 55.35.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Wool.—The Cotton Market opened with an estimated sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation, and 500 bales of American. Uplands 11½d; Orleans 11¾d. Sugar and Rice, New Orleans, 11¼d; Savannah or Charleston, 10¾d. Rosin, 4s 6d.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Evening.—Cotton market closed firmer; low middlings sellers 1.35.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Evening.—Cotton market firmer; sales to-day 12,000, of which 10,000 were for export and speculation. Uplands 11¼@11¼d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d.

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Unfavorable as the weather was last night there was a good house at the Academy, and "Sinbad the Sailor" was rendered by the Thompson troupe in a manner that delighted all present. To-night the company will appear in two pieces, the operatic burlesque of "Ali Baba" and the comedietta of "A Day in Paris."

[illegible] Letty's "Brigands" will be produced to-night. She possesses the charm of a fine voice, which she uses to the greatest advantage.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Those who braved the stormy season last night had ample compensation in the Heir at Law's admirable comedy, which, in all its details, and in its entirety, were well rendered—very well rendered, we may add. We have never seen the piece so well rendered—every part in it being well filled. Mr. Burgess, as Dave Dudgeon, in the opening scene, gave the novelty her true character of Rudge, the "King of the Carnival," necessary to the proper maintenance of his state and dignity. Given under our hand and seal at Carnival Palace, Feb. 1, 1872. REX.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—The weather did not prevent a respectable audience at Dan Rice's Circus, at Tivoli Circle, last night, who enjoyed well the feats of horses and interesting performances. The entertainments commence every night at 7:45, but those who arrive at 8 will have ample time to attend night performances in addition to all the variety of acts usually performed and that they intend to be on the ground early enough to secure tickets at the principal hotels, or, before the opening, at the Circus wagon itself.

[illegible]

Among the prominent frauds of the period there is one which especially deserves the exposure and punishment. Some a proper value on beauty and the adornment of the person, in defiance of indispensable position, to distinguish people at the United States, to have upon the stamp of the individual, commonly known as the "Gem." Gem, or Gem, is a well known and well-known preparation, possessing the rare merit of being what it claims to be, and, in addition, possessing the rare merit of being what it claims to be, and, in addition, possessing the rare merit of being what it claims to be, and, in addition