The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1871. ISSUE—Vol. XLV.—Whole—16,591.

DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $12; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $3, or cents per copy; single copies, 10 cents.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$3.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon, "Little Sue." At night, "Long Strike."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon, "From Frou." At night, "Who's to Have Him," and "Marriage at Any Price."

APPORTIONMENT OF THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The *Republican*, which has had the audacity to deny the sums it had received for public printing, dared to pretend in its article of yesterday that the debt of the State was only twenty-two millions five hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, according to the report of the Auditor, and of this the sum of $12,655,163 91 was chargeable to the administration of the State by the Democracy, which would leave about ten millions of dollars to the Radical administration which succeeded.

We could with facility confound the *Republican* even with its own figures, for if we deduct from this twelve millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars the bonds loaned to the real estate banks, which will be reimbursed, to them and which amounts to $4,836,962 53, there would remain only $7,816,220 58 for the debt anterior to the inauguration of the Radical regime, that is to say for a period of more than 40 years, while, according to the admission of the *Republican*, the Radical administration inaugurated in 1868 has increased the debt in three years more than TEN MILLIONS. The *Republican* still forgets that previous to 1868 the State was not always under Democratic rule. From the month of April, 1862, up to 1867, it was under military governors, one of whom is the ex-editor of the *Republican*, Mr. Michael Hahn, who will be able to inform our cotemporary how much the famous convention assembled by Gen. Banks cost the State and which gave to the *True Delta* for printing services two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. But let us lay aside these details and establish, according to the official reports of the Auditor, the true figures of the debt of the State at different epochs indicated by the *Republican*. We shall see if these conclusions are not audacious, contrary to the truth. In the *Bee* of the 15th of June, 1871, we published the following resume of the State debt as given by Mr. Graham the Auditor in his report:

Bonds for which the State is responsible absolutely.....	$19,188,300 00
Bonds for which the State may eventually be responsible.....	6,573,663 33
Debt in bonds.....	$25,761,963 33
Mandates, certificates of debt, etc.....	3,187,490 57
Total of the actual debt.....	$28,949,473 91
Bonds and other obligations voted by the Legislature before 1871.....	12,245,000 00
Total.....	$41,194,473 91

Since the 15th of June last, the Supreme Court has rendered a decision in favor of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, which leads us to presume that the State will be obliged to issue the bonds of $1,245,000, which forms the last item of the above statement, but we can report what we said then that these railroad and other subsidies may be considered absolute and not eventual debts.

We add still farther that from our examination of the debt of the State as found in the statement of Auditor Graham for 1871, there was in perspective a deficit of eight millions, seven hundred and twenty-eight, six hundred and eighteen dollars, which added to the above total would make the debt of the State $49,973,092 06, or in round figures, *fifty millions* of dollars. Deducting certain expenditures voted by the Legislature, such as a million and a half of dollars for the State House, the deficit would have been diminished that much but all expenses included there would not be less than forty-five millions for the total debt, a figure which divided among the population, would give $90 per head. The Northern journals have not invented these figures of 45 millions as the *Republican* pretends. They have taken them from a resume made by the *Bee* from documents issued by Auditor Graham. To apportion this frightful debt to the different administrations of the State, *Democratic and Republican*, we have only to refer to the reports of the Auditor. In the report of Mr. Peralta to the Legislature of 1866, page 35, we find the total debt of the State after the deduction of the loans to the real estate banks the debt is only $5,783,843 81; and comparing these figures with those of Mr. Graham, we have the cost of Republican rule in Louisiana.

We have not the report made to the Legislature of 1867, but in the report of Mr. Wickliffe, the first Auditor under the Republican government, we see that the consolidated debt up to December 31, 1868, was $8,296,000; so far the floating debt, which was $1,643,783 23, it could already be traced to Republican rule, the Democratic government having been at the beginning of the year expelled by Gen. Sheridan. According to the same report of Auditor Wickliffe, the condition of the State was far from being bad, since we were therein assured that the State would realize on back taxes $5,386,434 05, which would extinguish more than half of the debt. Since the report of Mr. Wickliffe, instead of the debt being extinguished, it has been increased thirty-five millions. In the meantime, the Radical Legislature commenced to lay a special tax of one per cent., which produced two millions and a half of dollars, and also increased the ordinary State tax, formerly one-fourth of one per cent. but subsequently increased to one half of one per cent., to one and a half per cent., and augmented all other taxes in proportion.

To give an idea of the prodigality of the Radical Administration, we content ourselves by citing some items. The expense of the Democratic Legislature of 1864 and 1865 amounted to $252,000. That of the extra session of 1865 cost $60,950 50. The public printing for the two sessions, cost $55,324 72. The expense of the ordinary session of the Legislature of 1867 amounted to $336,555 39. But according to the report of Auditor Graham, the Radical Legislature of 1870 expended $775,000 and the public printing alone amounted to $61,000. At the last session (1871) notwithstanding an amendment had been made to limit the debt to 25 millions, and that this debt had been increased four millions the Legislature did not hesitate to vote, in all 14 millions of dollars, which include loans and subscriptions to private corporations. In the year 1865, under the Democratic administration, the expenditures were only eleven hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars. In 1867 they were only about two millions and a half. But in consequence of the burning of certificates to the amount of $1,050,000 the figures were carried to the sum of $3,513,950 71. In 1868, under the first Radical Administration, the expenses reached $4,300,000, and in 1870 to $7,050,688 50. We said above what it should have been in 1871 if all the allocations had been made.

We thus apportion the responsibility of each Administration—Democratic and Republican, according to irrefutable official documents. Neither may charging perjury can shake it. The Radicals may beardy among themselves the responsibility of the debts and taxes which they have imposed on Louisiana—for that is their affair. But we shall recall them to decency whenever they dare to say that the greater part of this debt belongs to the Administrations which preceded their coming and power.

Capt. S. W. Sook, the General Passenger Agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, after an absence from this city of some months, has returned to resume his duties in our midst. We congratulate the Captain upon the evidences of improvement which are visible upon his person and the signal amount of labor which has attended his operation of the passenger department of the road since he assumed the duties of his office.

We regret to observe the announcement of the death yesterday morning of Miss Kate Gordon Palmer, daughter of the Reverend Doctor Palmer, of the Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church. This sad event has been anticipated for some time as her disease was one for which the science of medicine affords no remedy. Dr. Palmer, we have no doubt, was prepared to meet this bereavement with that composure and resignation which his faith in the providential purpose of a wise and merciful God has enabled him to attain. He has so often manifested deep sympathy with others in their afflictions, so tenderly administered the consolations of religion to the sorrowing, wherever he had the opportunity and so untiringly dispensed to all who asked for them the kindnesses of his office, that he may be assured now that the black angel has been permitted to visit his own dwelling and carry away one of its beloved inmates. There are many persons who sorrow with him and his family and pray they may be sustained under this severe trial.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Dr. Palmer's residence, No. 63 Prytania street.

We acknowledge the pleasure of a visit from Mr. S. Y. Gilmore, the indefatigable editor of the *Sugar Bowl*, of Iberia, a paper which largely circulates in that part of the State, and deserves all the patronage it receives. Mr. Gilmore comes to ask for his journal the support of our business men, and we can safely say that they can bring themselves before the people of the Attakapas parishes in no better way than by availing themselves of the columns of the *Sugar Bowl*.

Among other late arrivals from Northern regions we observe that of Col. S. N. Moody, the popular dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, whose establishment at the corner of Canal and Royal streets is now one of the land marks of the city. Col. Moody, we are glad to see, has derived great benefit from his sojourn in a cooler climate and comes back prepared for an active business campaign, having laid in a large stock of goods in his line all of the most elegant description.

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

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

It will be seen by the telegraphic dispatches, published this morning, that the ship St. Lawrence arrived at New York yesterday from Brest. Mr. Calabresi, the director of the New Orleans Opera and the Opera Company, engaged for the season about to commence, were passengers on the St. Lawrence.

Wm. Mack, a lad about fourteen years of age, who is a paper carrier, was accidentally knocked down by the mule of a street car, at the corner of Jackson and St. Charles streets, early yesterday morning and was severely wounded in the back part of his head.

Academy of Music.—"School" has never been better rendered in New Orleans than it was at the benefit of Miss Blanchard at the Academy last night. The performance was almost faultless, and a production, which either in a literary point of view, or in the construction of the plot, has no special merit, was made exceedingly interesting by the marked ability with which the members of the talented company, male and female, personated the characters they severally represented. It is very rare that the cast for a drama is so uncexceptionably good in every part, and the beneficiary herself deserves to be specially complimented for her Naomi. At the matinée to-day "Louis Emily," a dramatization of Dickens' David Copperfield, will be played, and at night, Boucicault's "Long Strike."

Journalism in New Orleans Showing the Impoverishment of the People.—The marked decline of two great industrial interests in the United States—those of ship building and gold mining—afford the clearest evidence of the economic disorders that afflict the country, and in New Orleans we have another undeniable proof of the existence of those disorders in the decline of journalism.

In 1847 the following papers were published here daily: The *Tropic*, the *Jeffersonian*, the *Courier*, the *Bee*, the *Bulletin*, the *Picayune*, the *Delta*, the *Crescent* and the *Evening Star*. Now three are published daily, the *Bulletin*, the *Bee*, the *Picayune*, the *Delta*, the *Crescent* and the *Times*. Thus in 1847, there were nine daily papers printed in the city, against five in 1871.

It might be supposed that the circulation of the five papers now published is greater than of at least as great as that of the nine published in 1847. Having been connected with the newspapers of 1847, we have opportunities of knowing the issues of the journals then published, and with like opportunities, at present, we feel warranted in saying that the circulation is certainly not greater than that of 1847, and it is very doubtful if it is so large.

With the growth of the city the demand for newspapers should have largely increased, instead of declining or remaining stationary. According to the United States census, the population of New Orleans, in 1850, was 116,375. This only included the Fifth, Second and Third Districts. In 1852 the city of Lafayette, now Fourth District, was annexed. Mr. Graham and Jefferson City have been annexed since. The population of the two last named suburbs, in 1850, we have not the means of ascertaining, but that of Lafayette was 13,193. We think 135,000 is a full estimate of the inhabitants of the present area of the city of the Third Census. And, referring to Lafayette, we are reminded that a daily paper, the name of which has escaped our memory, was in existence there in 1847, which ceased to be the tenth daily printed at that time in the territory which is contained within the present limits of the city. The enumeration of inhabitants for 1870 is 191,000. No intelligent person, who has observed the growth of the city, regards that enumeration as correct. By such persons the number is believed to be nearer to 250,000 than it is to 200,000. But take it as the United States Marshal has returned it, at 191,000, and the increase of newspaper circulation should have been in the proportion of 12 to 19. But there are other reasons besides an increase of population for an increased newspaper circulation. By emancipation thousands of colored people, formerly living with their owners, have become independent households, providing for their own wants and indulging their own tastes. Nineteen-twenty-fifths of these colored people have acquired a knowledge of letters since the war began, and among the whites themselves the reading class has been greatly enlarged since 1847 by the establishment of public schools and free denominational schools. For these reasons, it has not been too much to suppose the reading capacity of the people between 1847 and 1870 doubled; yet, we repeat, there is no increase in the demand for journalism.

Why? In 1847 and, for many years after, it was in the power of every sober and industrious head of a family—mechanic, clerk, drayman and laborer, as well as the merchant, the capitalist and the professional man to pay for a daily paper. Now a whole neighborhood borrow a paper from the corner grocery. Publishers are compelled to charge twice as much as they did in 1847, and the people have scarcely half the ability to pay that they had then. Why? again, and the answer opens a wide survey for the reformer. It is because the masses, however industrious, economical and sober they may be, can barely earn a subsistence. They can indulge in no luxuries and the newspaper, once deemed a necessity to an American citizen, has become a luxury, which can only be enjoyed by the sufferance of the man from whom he buys his tea and sugar. After he pays interest upon public debts, and after paying the enormous tax of a universal credit system, which is the inevitable result of public debts and paper currency, and which adds the cost of government as well as the cost of goods, he has nothing left except a pittance to feed and clothe himself and his family. And journalism is not an exceptional sufferer. Every branch of legitimate business suffers by the laws or systems that impoverish the masses.

Eighth District Court.—Mrs. Bernard Williams has entered a suit in this court against J. Langles and William Weeks for $6528. Plaintiff was the occupant of the house No. 109 Dauphine street, whereon suit is prosecuted, and part of the premises she had sub-let to Detroit Langles was her landlord, to whom she paid $30 per month rent. In March last she was called to Detroit by a telegram from her husband, and said Langles, she avers, agreed to take care of her furniture, in the house, selling items from sub-tenants as they fell due, and to wait for payment of the rent according against herself until she should return. In violation of this agreement, petition states, he failed to collect rents for her, procured judgments against her for rent, from the Third Justice of the Peace within two months after her departure, and had said Weeks, Constable of the Third Justice Court, to bend into her premises and seize and sell all her effects there. It is claimed that these proceedings were unlawful, wherefore she claims from defendants $1328 as the value of the property sold and $5000 as damages to her interest as keeper of a boarding-house, for breaking up her business.

Mr. Billings Decided Not to be the Recorder of the Fourth District.—Justice Meyers and Constable Jackson, on Saturday, had to jail for a contempt of court, by Mr. Billings, as Recorder of the Fourth District, one who brought before Judge Cooley, Sixth District Court, last evening, by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, and who claimed that it will be remembered that a squad of policemen obeyed Mr. Weber, the Judge of the Fourth District, from the place, by order of the Governor, who had appointed Mr. Billings to succeed Mr. Weber. Judge Cooley without passing upon the legality or illegality of the removal of Recorder Weber, ruled that the appointee of the Recorder does not rank with Governor's, that when a vacancy occurs, the Assistant Recorder is elevated by the City Council to fill it.

Homicide Below Algiers.—Sergeant Fontes, of the Algiers police, telegraphed yesterday afternoon the following report: "On this, Friday morning, between five and ten o'clock, a man named Antonio, aged about sixty-five years, a native of China and a fisherman by occupation, residing near the Powder House, which is situated about eight miles from Algiers, was most foully murdered and his body cast into the river. The deceased was known to have banked about his person always considerable money, and it is presumed, this fact led to his murder. A difficulty occurred between the deceased and one Pable yesterday morning and suspicion points to him as the guilty party. The body has not been recovered."

At night the Sergeant telegraphed: "Pablo, the supposed murderer, is locked up at this station. I have but just returned from down the coast and have brought up two principal witnesses, viz: John Bradley and Francis Harrison."

The Killing of Christopher Bean.—The case of Wm. Brady and William Walsey, charged with killing Christopher Bean in the Third District, was examined by Recorder Leckie yesterday, who, after hearing the evidence, discharged Brady and committed Walsey to be tried before the First District Court for murder.

First District Court—Friday, October 27.—The trial of Jules L. Vinet for murder, alleged to have been committed in killing Philip Lamonnerie, in a gambling house at the corner of Dalery and Levee streets, on the 30th of April, was concluded to-day, said the jury, after being out over an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty, whereupon the prisoner was discharged. The evidence for the defense left it doubtful who was the assailant, the prisoner or deceased, and it was shown that the prisoner, though generally peaceful, is light-headed or "crack brained," as some of the witnesses said, and that he is subject to paroxysms of excitement in which he does not seem to know what he is about. It was attempted to be shown by the defense that deceased had been convicted of highway robbery in this city, and that his name was not Lamonnerie, but the Court ruled that such evidence had no application to the case and ruled the testimony out.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Count Palikao Justifies His Conduct During the Crisis.

Rossel's Appeal Again Rejected.

Probable Release of Communist Prisoners.

Cardinal Antonelli Seriously Ill.

HOME NEWS.

Arrest of Wm. M. Tweed.

Trouble Expected with the Mormons.

Increasing Terror and Confusion in South Carolina.

Texas Election Frauds.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 27.—Gen. Rossel, the Communist leader, appealed a second time from the decision of the Military Court before which he was tried, and his appeal has again been rejected.

The Parisian Commission will meet, when a large proportion of the Communists remaining in prison will probably be liberated.

Gourland will be sent by the Government to Frankfort to meet the agent of North Germany to arrange the details for carrying out the customs portions of the recently concluded treaty.

Prince Napoleon has definitely resigned his seat in the Council General of Corsica, and has gone to Italy.

London, Oct. 27.—Minister Schenck is indisposed and has gone into the country to recuperate.

London, Oct. 27.—Sir Roderick Murchison's funeral was attended by Gladstone, Prince Hualy, and other celebrities.

London, Oct. 27.—Count Palikao, the last Minister of State under the Emperor Napoleon, has published a statement in justification of his conduct during the crisis which resulted in the dethronement of the Emperor Napoleon and flight of the Empress Eugenie.

Madrid, Oct. 27.—Montpensier writes the President of the Cortes that he will take his seat in that body as soon as his daughter's health permits.

Berne, Oct. 27.—The French Government yet owes the Swiss Government 2,500,000 francs for subsisting Bourbaki's army.

Rome, Oct. 27.—Antonelli is very seriously ill.

Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—Ice has formed in the bay and there is already danger of interruption to navigation.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—The German Parliament has ratified the treaty with France.

Lisbon, Oct. 27.—The Governor of the Portuguese Colony of Goa, on the West Coast of India, telegraphs for assistance to suppress a revolt.

Vienna, Oct. 27.—The resignations of the ministers have been accepted by the Emperor. The new cabinet is not yet formed, but it is probable Chevalier de Schermeling will be called to take the head of the new ministry.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The departments will be closed Monday in respect to the memory of Thomas Ewing, Sr.

Secretary Boutwell and Robeson and Attorney General Akerman are absent from the Cabinet.

A comparative statement of internal revenue shows $144,000,000 this year against $185,000,000 last year.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in New York and New England will probably extend, and be followed by brisk and possibly high southwest winds on the east Atlantic. Fresh northwest winds will partially clear the weather continue on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Lighter winds on the upper Lakes. Clear and pleasant weather will continue on Southern Lakes, the Southern and Gulf States, with light and fresh winds. Cloudy weather and local rains in Southern Florida. Dangerous winds are not anticipated on Saturday, except possibly off the coast of Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Galveston, Oct. 27.—Gilding's majority in this (the Third District) in the late Congressional election, according to the returns from the different counties, is 411. The counties in Austin gives Clark a majority in Washington county of 302, instead of 107, and in Grimes county 1656, instead of 405. This makes a difference in Clark's favor of 1642. The counties of Limestone and Freestone, now under martial law, which went Democratic by 600 majority, having thrown out, leaves Clark's majority 947.

Notwithstanding every district in the State went largely Democratic, Chenoir is held, and he has gone into the country to recuperate