# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1872. 23rd YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,561.



J. A. SCOTT, Publisher,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All bills with regular advertisements shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Bee.

TERMS—PER YEAR: [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1872.


Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Faust."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Matinée at 12. At night, "Expiation."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon, "Seven Prize." At night, "Adam in Paris, and "Handy Andy."

VARIETIES THEATRE—Performance at noon and night.

MASONIC HALL—Solomon's Royal Japanese Troupe.

## THE TWO HOUSES.

Since yesterday afternoon there has been in session in this city, strange to say, two bodies calling themselves the Representatives of the people of Louisiana and a part of the legislative branch of the State Government. One of these bodies sits in a hall at No. 17 Royal street, under the chairmanship of Col. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the other in the Mechanics' Institute under the chairmanship of Mr. Brewster. The question arises which is the legal House of Representatives? To determine this we must go back to Thursday's proceedings of the House. Now it is certain that on Thursday when adjournment was declared, Col. Carter was the recognized Speaker of the House. Why is it that a few hours thereafter a portion of the body attempted to meet in extra session and to elect a new Speaker? No public or sufficient notice was given of this extra session and the House stood adjourned until yesterday at noon. There can be but one answer to this query. Gov. Warmoth finding he could not in a regular manner expel from the chair, the Speaker, Col. Carter, determined to accomplish it in an irregular and revolutionary manner. We do not believe a single precedent can be found for a fragment of a legislative body assembling in extra session pending an adjournment and proceeding to transact business in the absence of their colleagues. And we have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the session was unlawful, and that action then taken is electing Mr. Brewster, Speaker, null and void. This brings down to Friday morning, when the House divided itself or was divided into two parts. We cannot say that Gen. Carter and his friends were to blame in declining to go to the Mechanics' Institute and force an entrance, if necessary, to the hall of the House. It is certain they would have been denied admittance, and besides this the Mechanics' Institute was filled with hired policemen, both private and of the regular force, and a number of the most notorious thugs and assassins of the city, all armed to the teeth, ready to use their weapons upon whoever might become obnoxious to them. And the streets on either side of the State House were likewise barricaded as if for a siege, no one being allowed to pass without a countersign. Now who can say that Col. Carter and his friends should have encountered such a body of armed men? When did it become obligatory in a legislative body to hold their sessions by the permission of armed men surrounding their hall? How is it possible that a legislative body could deliberate without restraint, while subject to the intimidation of such a force as Gov. Warmoth assembled in and around the State House yesterday? We think Col. Carter, in declining to force his way into the State House, through the Governor's cohorts, pursued the most prudent course. Being thrust out from his regular place of meeting, it became necessary to assemble elsewhere, and hence the gathering at No. 17 Royal street, and the legality of the body. We are not to be deceived by the high-sounding words employed by Governor Warmoth in his proclamation of Thursday night, professing no deep and attachment to popular government. What his notions of "popular government" are, we have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with yesterday, by the display of thugs and bullies and assassins, which he made in and around the State House.

What is to be the result of this conflict between Governor Warmoth and Speaker Carter, we hesitate to predict; but one thing is certain, and that is, if General Grant be sincere, the victory must be with Col. Carter. We hope that the latter will succeed in drawing to his side a sufficient number of Representatives to constitute a quorum of the House, so that they can proceed to impeach the Governor, and thus put an end to his dictatorship and to the anarchy which now operates in Louisiana. The Government of the United States would be amply justified in interfering with the administration of Gov. Warmoth and in putting an immediate end to it. The Federal Government is bound by the Constitution to guarantee to each State a republican form of government and to protect it when called upon by the Legislature from domestic violence. No one can pretend that Louisiana has a republican form of government after the events of the last few days. It is a personal government, the government of Gov. Warmoth, who is restrained by no law when it stands in the way of his purposes.

## THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF LOUISIANA AND THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

A number of citizens of East Feliciana parish addressed a letter to Colonel John Scott, factor, of this city, requesting him in view of the meeting of the Legislature and the attendant political excitement which is agitating the whole State, to furnish them with an expression of his views as to the duty of the hour. Col. Scott addressed his correspondents the following letter in answer to their request:

*Gentlemen*—I am in receipt of your letter, requesting my views upon the State politics of the hour, and my opinion as to the feasibility of a coalition with Governor Warmoth and his followers, looking to a reincorporation of Louisiana from the hands of the present rulers. Reminding you of the fact that my past life as planter and merchant was not calculated to train me in the dark ways and devious intrigues of political combinations, you will bear with me if I deal with the question without glozing, plainly and honestly. I have no axe to grind, and no favors to ask. My sentiments are simply those of a citizen anxiously anxious for the welfare of my people.

It is clear as noonday to my mind, that the resolve of General Grant to remain another four years in his Presidential chair, is as fixed as Fate, and that his Cabinet are over determined upon, and that all the imperial power lodged in him by an obsequious Congress, will be used to effect that one selfish end. It is my belief that among the first objects of his relentless hostility (when once his purpose is accomplished) will be those who have the carpet-bag Republicans, who have foisted themselves upon the State Governments of the South, and who in other days of fancied security, fancy themselves sufficiently strong to differ in party measures, and party distribution of spoils with the Federal Rulers, who are the President's appointees and chosen body guard. Their heads will fall, and Gen. Grant will find some pliant tool, ready to lay his action before the tribunal of his party, in the profligate private life and shameful robberies which have been the peculiar characteristics of Warmoth and his followers in this State. This then explains the frenzied efforts of Warmoth to form a coalition with the Democracy, to reach the hand waving on high his hands, in order to avert his inevitable fate at the hands of his own party chieftain, (who has once before paid a merry jest upon him, when his embodiment at the siege of Vicksburg, becomes suddenly virtuous, joins the press and cries for Reform, and a stringent amplement for Reform, which Providence in the unkindness of its power has placed in his hands by the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, and the death of Governor Oliver, and finally, with malice aforethought and knowing that most infamous of all lures, he signs the Election Law, whereby the rascals must pass through the Democratic Reform ordeal, he seeks by cajolery and by bribery, to disrupt the whole Democratic organization, form a third party, and obtain some lease of power, which will enable and thence by an easy transition step the United States Marshals, upon which his hungry fangs are fastened, to pass into the hands of Grant's friends, and thus secure immunity for his crimes. It is clear from the foregoing that a Democratic coalition with Warmoth, or to employ the phrase of his friend, means a coalition with the Federal Rulers, and a yielding back to him of the power, which he has so ruthlessly used as the Editor of the Bee, in the exposure of his ambitious schemes of this bad man? Shall we glorify his exodus from our midst, his pockets lined with the wages of sin, his crowning him with laurels, heaping honors thick upon him, and treating him as our representative in the halls of the Senate? God forbid! I have not attempted a review of Warmoth's administration, because the task is futile. It would fill a book, much less a letter, to narrate in all its fullness, the story of his turpitude. Foisted into our midst, a disgraced Federal officer, penniless and destitute, he has contrived by means unknown to us, to grasp the highest civic honors of the State, and now rolls in wealth. Could the truth be reached by the ordinary process of Courts of Justice, it would a tale unfold of darkness and fascinating, that would utterly surpass the wildest dreams of fraud and rapacity. Stung (stung) into a sense of responsibility for his misdemeanors, because an outcast from the political map, he has spawned him, Worldlike intent, like the very vicious of his corruption, and with maudlin tears and repentant voice begs forgiveness for the past, and confidence in the future.

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be;
But when the devil was well, the devil a saint was he."

For my part there is no word in the English language to express my detestation of the man, and horror of a political alliance with him. For the Republican pure and simple, there is always the respect due to honesty of belief—but to the bastard renegade who threw up his hat for Breckenridge and Lauren Influence in 1860, and assumed the garb of Radicalism in Louisiana when that party gained political ascendancy by virtue of the results of the war—there is nothing but disdain and contumacy.

Credit justice be meted out to him, the place of his future station would not be in the halls of the United States Senate, but in a locality much nearer home, within our own State, and at the expense of the State. There, in a city where once gathered the wisdom and virtue of our sire-fathers, watching carefully the interests of our people and administering intelligently upon their laws, he might find a fitting place in a State institution; not gazing upon the ruins of our once proud Capitol, could reflect upon the futility of earthly aspirations—and listening to the murmur of our mighty river, find in its roar a solemn dirge of his political hopes.

Let us not be unmindful of the example of the people of our sister State of Georgia, who by their unity of purpose and unshaken devotion to principle under the most trying circumstances, have in their recent election made such a showing of strength that their Governor Bullock (a political lineal descendant of Warmoth) is forced to fly the State unanimously between two days to escape the just punishment awaiting him from an outraged community.

Such will be the triumph of Louisiana, if the people will remain true to themselves and turn a deaf ear to newspapers and men, who though not Republican in name, are yet secretly in the Royal secret, and under cover of seal for the public good, are really striving to promote his ends, and throw down upon them whenever they show their heads. The old saying is true, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Cossack." Tear the cloak off these self-styled Democrats, and you will disclose a Warmoth Republican. Now you all know I was never as original Republican, but that party as it existed before the war, I was always opposed. But now it stands before us as the embodiment of all the doctrines dear to the Southern heart, and as such, I give it my entire support. It is pledged to a restoration of our political rights, to a commercial government, to a reform of existing evils, to a reduction of the tariff, and finally to giving the tax-payers of the State a voice in its legislative, judicial and executive departments. In reality, it is the only shelter left for the property holders and workers of the soil. It is our place of refuge, and by it we must stand or fail. Dismiss altogether from your minds the question of Federal politics; for, who knows but we may be next President of the United States, will be decided by an instrument whose power we were made to feel in 1865. Your immediate duty is to look to your local and parochial interest; organize in ward and primary meetings. Let purity of the ballot-box and personal worth be your standard of selection, and allow no man in your organization who is at all tainted with Warmothism, much less any who have accepted offices at his hands. The plea of poverty that drove them to receive sop from his hands will be their excuse for still further backsliding. Be strong in your unity, and your unity is truth to your State and to yourselves. Do not turn a cold shoulder to the colored people. There are many who are struggling to pierce the dense fog of misrepresentation, into which they have been led by designing carpet-baggers, and who are yearning to range themselves side by side with the lovers of law and order. In the death of Dunn they have lost their trusted leader, and they see but little that is encouraging in the character of his successor, whose history can be better traced in the criminal calendar of the city than any record I have access to. To all such extend a kindly welcome, with every guarantee that their rights shall be protected.

Decline all amalgamation with decaying carpet-baggism. Be united and true, and with God's help we shall redeem our State and enter once more upon the high road to prosperity and happiness.

J. S. SCOTT.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Mr. Charles Lacoume, proprietor of the St. Charles Billiard Saloon, Gravier street, announces by advertisement in our columns to-day, that he has for sale the American standard billiard tables, also second-hand tables and all kinds of billiard goods.

AVERT THE EVIL.—If mothers would give Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup to their children when sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only twenty-five cents.

## THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

*Friday, January 5th, 1872.*

### THE SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M. President Pinchback in the chair.

The roll being called the following Senators answered: Messrs. Anderson, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Jenks, Keles, Lynch, McMillan, Noland, Reagan, Twichell and Whitney. Not a quorum.

The Sergeant-at-Arms with ten policemen and a corporal were sent to the Gem saloon to arrest absent Senators reported to be there. The Sergeant-at-Arms returned without any Senators, reporting that pistols had been flourished and that he had left the court "as we told to "come on," which they did not.

He was complained that the Revenue Cutter Wilderness was being used to secure members from the precincts of the Senate, and a resolution was adopted to inform the Secretary of the Treasury of the fact.

Senator General Hugh Campbell produced a sensation by appearing in the Chamber in full uniform, and equipped for armed service, to inform the members that United States troops had been placed at the disposal of the Governor.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

The Speaker of the House and those who labored for the organization of the body as it stood on Thursday morning, finding that the approaches to the State House were in the hands of Metropolitan policemen, who would only let persons pass who they thought proper to let pass or were instructed by those who had stationed them on the streets to let pass, proceeded to the means over the Gem Saloon on Royal street and there assembled.

Mr. McVea, First Assistant Clerk, Mr. Madgett, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Brewster, door-keeper, followed them.

The roll having been called, called forty-seven members answered.

Two others came in during the day, increasing the number to forty-nine.

For want of a quorum nothing decisive was done until after three o'clock, when the Speaker called the body to order.

He briefly addressed the House, suggesting that some measure be adopted to discuss the rights and the authority of the body. He was ready to do anything that anything was for a way of being properly adjudged. The report published in the *Picayune* that the Federal troops had been placed at the disposal of the Governor was false. It was true, There was no ground whatever for the report. General Emory had not placed the troops at the disposal of Governor Warmoth, himself (the speaker) or any body else. He held them subject to the institutions of the President to preserve the public peace attempts should be made to disturb the House, forced by the arbitrary course of the Governor to sit in a private building. The House would be here in ten minutes to protect the body. There were but forty-eight members present. He was informed that members who wished to join them were held in duress and could not come. Something would have to be done to put an end to this condition of affairs. The House had been put under command of General Longstreet, and they had reason to suppose that either would not place the troops placed in his hands.

Mr. Manoure introduced a resolution, which, with some verbal amendments passed, as follows:

WHEREAS, C. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, aided and assisted 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 intimidating the members of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana from assembling and transacting the business of the people of the State of Louisiana, and is endeavoring by force and violence to prevent the convening of the Legislature Representatives of this State in the exercise of its legislative functions.

Therefore, be it resolved, That this Body, the duly elected and qualified Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in the exercise of the power and authority vested in them by the United States, by their Government, to regulate and to frame, without delay, a code of laws for the government of the people of this State, do hereby declare and proclaim to the world, that the Legislature Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in session at the Mechanics' Institute, in the City of New Orleans, are the duly elected and qualified Representatives of the people of the State of Louisiana, and that the Legislature Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in session at the Gem Saloon, on Royal street, are not the Legislature Representatives of the State of Louisiana, but are a body of men who have usurped the power and authority of the Legislature Representatives of the State of Louisiana, and are illegally and forcibly preventing the Legislature Representatives of the State of Louisiana from assembling and transacting the business of the people of the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That we, the Legislature Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in session at the Mechanics' Institute, in the City of New Orleans, do hereby declare and proclaim to the world, that we are the Legislature Representatives of the State of Louisiana, and that we will, in the exercise of the power and authority vested in us by our Government, proceed to frame a code of laws for the government of the people of the State of Louisiana, and to do all other acts and things which we may deem necessary for the good