NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 78 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
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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, four insertions, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Second Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted in Sunday issue 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 in no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents not per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Les Huguenots."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Little Detective." Lotta.
VARIETIES—"Rip Van Winkle." Joseph Jefferson.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Performances every night and Saturday noon.
ODD FELLOWS' HALL—The Great Ventriloquist, De Castro.

THE INSINCERITY OF THE WARMOTH SECTION.

The Warmoth faction are straining every nerve to create public opinion in their favor since the Federal authorities at Washington have ordered the troops out of the city. They published an extra yesterday evening from the *Picayune* office, announcing that the Election, Registration, Constabulary and Printing Bills had been unanimously repealed by both Houses of the General Assembly, and the repeal approved by the Governor. Admitting that both Houses were legally organized and prepared to transact business—an admission which we do not make—the question arises, what kind of laws are we to have in the place of those repealed. We cannot overlook the fact that this repeal measure has been extorted from Governor Warmoth at the eleventh hour, and not until he had been notified of the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the city. He is not therefore entitled to any credit for this tardy compliance with the demand of the people of the State. And we have it, on good authority, that Governor Warmoth himself, while on the floor of the House yesterday, was heard to say that worse laws would be enacted in place of those repealed, which confirms the utterances of Senator Campbell and Representative Mahoney, made last week, that the Election, Registration, Militia, Constabulary and Metropolitan Police laws had contributed very largely to the success of the Republican party and their existence was necessary to its continued supremacy.

Now suppose that some question shall be raised before Judge Dibble of the Eighth District Court, for instance, involving the legality of the repeal of those laws. Who can say that learned and immaculate magistrate would not decide that the House of Representatives was not organized according to the Constitution? We are not inclined to give credit to Governor Warmoth and his adherents for their reformatory action of yesterday, and shall reserve further comments thereupon until we see some evidences of their sincerity. We can scarcely be expected to regard as one of those evidences, the resolution adopted yesterday by both Houses after the repeal of the laws above mentioned, to request the President of the United States to withdraw his military force at the disposal of the Legislature for their protection against the people. It is manifest that if Warmoth and his followers were in earnest and meant to grant the demands of the people, they would have no need of troops. Their call for these troops to convince us that Gov. Warmoth and his associates in the administration do not intend to grant the reforms which have been demanded, and for the very good reason that without the powers invested in him by the obnoxious laws, the occupation of the Governor would be gone. He must have those powers to maintain himself. New laws touching registration, election, printing and constabulary will doubtless be adopted, but it is not probable that the Governor will approve them unless they leave him with substantially the same powers which he now exercises. If Gov. Warmoth and his friends wish to give the people an evidence of their good faith let them abolish the Eighth District Court (Judge Dibble) and the Metropolitan Police and restore to the City Council of New Orleans their ancient prerogatives in the matter of the police.

Judge Abell and the Conspirators.

The action of Judge Abell in regard to the Grand Jury, which he dismissed last week is as recent and so fresh in the minds of the people, that it is unnecessary to go over the reasons he assigned for the performance of that unpleasant duty to him a painful duty. It is due, however, to the members of the inquest, who enjoy public confidence, to say, in their behalf to the people, that, while five members out of the sixteen constituting the body was a sufficient number to prevent any one, however criminal, from being indicted, the Judge could not purge the tribunal of its impurities, and had, in maintaining an impartial administration of the law, to put out what was good as well as what was bad.

Since Judge Abell has been on the bench, more than seven years, he has repeatedly won for himself the praises of every good citizen, but, on no occasion did he draw the hearts of the people so near to him as, on Tuesday last, when he proclaimed that no Grand Jury packed in the interest of an unscrupulous Executive should sit in his presence. It was a courageous and a noble act, in vindication of the purity of his court. But it was an act which the conspirators who concocted the Wheyland inquest, and those who are screening the assassins of Mr. Chester and Mr. Merrigan will never forgive. Their turpitude was laid bare and, dangerous as it is, at this crisis of their affairs to make few issues, their venom is so great against the upright magistrate who has exposed their nefarious designs, they cannot restrain themselves from attempting to put off the bench that virtuous citizen and exemplary public servant.

Yesterday Mr. Thomas Green Davidson, the chairman of the committee appointed by the Brewster assemblage, to impeach the Judge commenced the work. Nothing that the band of men who have possession of the Mechanics' Institute have yet attempted involves the rights and the safety of the people more than this scheme. If they can get possession of the First District Court; if the Governor can fill the bench of that tribunal, with a creature of his, such as presides in the Eighth District Court, the life, liberty or property of no man in New Orleans will be safe. A police ready to do anything the Governor bids them to do; recorders his tools; the Sheriff of the Criminal Court his partisan and the Judge his instrument, who can walk the streets safely? who will be secure in his own domicil? Who will dare breathe a syllable against the mendacious and malignant robber filling the gubernatorial chair, and wielding such a phalanx of thugs and perjurers as he commands? Judge Abell is the last bulwark against this terrible power, and if the people would save themselves from being the slaves and the victims of Henry C. Warmoth they will leave nothing undone to foil him here.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.—Mr. Joseph Mitchell, cashier of this institution, gives notice through our advertising columns, that the third instalment (ten dollars per share) of the capital stock will be due and payable on the 22d inst., at the banking house, 105 Canal street.

Mr. R. H. Huberwald, successor of J. Herber, druggist and apothecary, No. 185 Canal street, invites the attention of the public, through our advertising columns, to his stock of drugs, fine chemicals, French and American patent medicines and every article usually kept in a first class drug store.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.—The following gentlemen were elected on the 9th inst., directors of this institution for the ensuing year, viz: P. Maspero, F. Fourchy, John T. Hardie, Charles Leffler, John D. Cobb, Adolph Meyer, Albert Baldwin, P. Pourine and Ernest Miltenberger, and at a meeting of the Board held on the 15th inst., Paul Fourchy, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

TRUTH.—The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 78 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1872. 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,569.

Betrayal of the People.

Senators Anderson, of Opelousas, and Thomas, of Bossier, have been very severely censured for their betrayal of the people in going over to the Warmoth faction. The course of Mr. Anderson astonishes no one as he was known to affiliate with the Warmothites and to insist upon his independence of the Democrats. But Mr. Thomas had promised to act with the Senators opposed to Warmoth. His sudden change of mind would indicate that improper approaches have been made to him by Warmoth. Certainly Senator Thomas cannot convince the community to the contrary. In joining the Warmothites he has set his face against a large majority of the people of the State, and makes common cause with the plunderers of their substance. However unjust the imputation of having yielded to Mr. Warmoth's *peculiar method* of influencing members of the Legislature to vote for his measures, Mr. Thomas will have to rest under it, and no pretended zeal in the cause of reform will atone for his desertion of the people at such a crisis as this, or blind them to his infidelity.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ABANDONS WARMOTH.—We publish to-day a correspondence which has taken place between Gen. Emory and Mr. Speaker Carter, in which the former states that he had decided not to bring his troops again to the city during the present contest between the followers of Mr. Carter and those of Gov. Warmoth, but had reconsidered the matter in consequence of the use which Mr. Carter had made of the information. The General, however, states that he had telegraphed a fair statement of the case to Washington.

Since this correspondence, the Government authorities at Washington have directed that Gen. Emory's soldiers be sent back to their barracks, and not be suffered again to interfere between Warmoth and the Legislature, unless ordered so to do by the Secretary of War.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., President Pinchback in the chair, and a quorum present.

Senator Campbell was opposed to the repeal of these laws, but yielded to the demands of the occasion.

Senator Thomas stated that he was taking a great responsibility upon himself in making a quorum of the Senate. He had done so upon the assurance that the obnoxious laws that had so long oppressed the people could be repealed and thereby a riot be averted. He had made a quorum in order that the business might lay heavy upon the citizens of this State might be off.

Upon the final passage of the bill repealing the Constabulary bill, the following Senators voted yeas: Anderson, Barber, Campbell, Gallup, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillan, Nolan, Thomas, Pinchback—11.

Nay—Butler, Harris, Hunsacker, Hagan, Swords, Twitchel, Whitney—8.

Senator Lynch offered a bill repealing the Printing bill.

Upon the final passage of the bill Senator Campbell said he would vote for its repeal without a single reservation.

The bill finally passed by a nice vote.

Under a suspension of the rules Senator McMillan offered the following joint resolution, which was finally passed:

The joint resolution of the House calling for the President to furnish troops for the protection of the State House and Legislature, was concurred in.

Under a suspension of the rules Senator McMillan offered a bill relative to the mileage, etc., of members of the General Assembly.

Senator Whitney was of opinion that Senators were legislating too fast. The bill lies over.

Under a suspension of the rules Senator Anderson offered a bill repealing the registration law.

The bill finally passed.

Senator McMillan offered a joint resolution, creating a select committee of the House and Senate, to consider the subjects of election, registration, militia and printing and report by bill or otherwise. The joint resolution was concurred in by the House.

The Senate then adjourned until 12 M., to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The House assembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock at the Cosmopolitan Club Room, on Canal street.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell.

Col. Carter took the floor and informed the House of his action, in accordance with their resolution, regarding the appointment of a sufficient number of Sergeant-at-Arms to keep the members in the Hall at Mechanics' Institute, the proposition to be first laid before Gen. Emory.

The correspondence between Col. Carter and Gen. Emory on the subject, which appears in another column, was then read, and, on motion Speaker Carter's course was unanimously approved.

Mr. Thompson arose and made some remarks relative to the equivocal position taken by Gen. Emory, and he made a motion that Gen. Grant be informed of the situation and asked to remove the Federal troops.

Col. Carter informed the gentlemen that necessary steps had already been taken, looking to the same object, which was in the form of a memorial to Congress, and was as follows:

To his Excellency President U. S. Grant and the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in violation of the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, while the General Assembly thereof was holding its regular session in the city of New Orleans, and pending the time of adjournment from Thursday, the fourth of January until 12 M. of the next day, on said Thursday, the 4th day of January last, about 3 P. M., by alleged proclamation, convened as extra session of the House of Representatives, no public notice being given of said proclamation, and the same not published in the Official Journal until the next day; we were any means adopted so to bring the matter to the notice of the members of the House of Representatives; and after all the revolutionary acts had been accomplished, did proceed to elect the Speaker thereof and other officers, and to elect a new Speaker and other officers in their stead. And whereas, said H. C. Warmoth is in violation of law, the prerogatives of the House, and the rights of citizens, did proceed to install and maintain said illegal body, to-wit, the so-called House of Representatives and officers thereof in the Hall of the House by the unlawful use of military force, in that he has the Metropolitan Police and other armed men to occupy the State House, and all the approaches thereto, excluding the Speaker, Hon. G. W. Carter, and the members assembled from said hall, and in the violation of the rights of the party aggrieved.

And whereas, said H. C. Warmoth, in order to intimidate the House of Representatives and prevent the legislative body from daring to recognize the validity of his violent, revolutionary and unlawful assault upon a co-ordinate department of the State government through the legally constituted House of Representatives, has issued inflammatory proclamations and made violent threats against said House while peacably attending to their legislative duties, and, in violation of the laws and the constitution of the State, has assumed executive functions, to protect himself against those executive usurpations and abuses; and

Whereas, For purposes of intimidation and other unlawful acts, H. C. Warmoth has maliciously and falsely charged the House of Representatives, and the officers thereof, in conjunction with the good people of the State, with riot and purpose of violence against himself and public property, and on these grounds these false and malicious allegations, he has repeatedly in the way to call out the militia and issue the police from their appropriate duties and placed them around the State House, and has on the same ground, also, solicited and received the aid of Federal troops, assuming in the meanwhile that the said troops were present by permission of the Legislature, in view of the Federal authorities were in turmoil with him in his revolutionary and illegal attempts upon the legislative department of the Government of the State, and, in the Commanding General of this department, in the absence of martial law, without the sanction of the government of the United States, and violation of the Constitution of the United States, as defined in Article 4, Section 4, thereof, which provides that it shall be the duty of the President of the United States when the Legislature cannot be not in session, but the Executive may, upon application of the proper authorities, call out the Federal troops in the city, greatly increasing the popular disgust and practically encouraging H. C. Warmoth in his attacks upon the rights of the House and citizens of the State of Louisiana; the premises considered, we, the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, respectfully request that:

1. Under the provisions of the Constitution, which requires the United States Government to guarantee any State a republican form of government, that inquiries be had into the revolutionary and illegal actions of H. C. Warmoth, and such additional inquiry as may be necessary in the premises in carrying out the objects of the Constitution and the protection of the Government and the people of this State.

2. That inquiry be had into the conduct of Major General Emory, commanding this department, in placing Federal troops at the disposal of the Executive under the circumstances, and such action as may be necessary for the public service and public quiet.

3. That the President of the United States be requested to direct the General commanding the department, to remove the troops from this city of New Orleans, pending the present contest between the Executive and the House of Representatives, unless martial law shall be declared.

The memorial was unanimously adopted.

Col. Carter now announced that he had just received the following letter, which he read:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 15, 1872—9:15 A. M.

To the Hon. George W. Carter:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 10 o'clock, (but not received by me until midnight), and to say that I promptly disavow any intention of insinuating, directly or indirectly, your complicity in instigating a riot; but I mean to say that the effect of publishing my letter to you, accompanied by the preliminary editorial remarks and heading, was calculated to do so, and, unless disavowed, would have had the effect of making both you and me parties to any riot that might have ensued.

It might be recollected that the first call by which the troops were removed from their barracks to this city, was made by United States officials, under the "Enforcement Act," who, it appears, are your friends.

I have made an honest attempt to disengage the troops from all participation in this imbroglio, but the *untoward* events of last evening have prevented, or at least retarded it.

I am now awaiting and momentarily expecting full instructions from the President as to my future course in this matter. Meantime, however, as the peace of the community is threatened, and as my action under similar circumstances during the past week met with the entire approval of the President, I shall hold my command in readiness to quell any riotous disturbance and prevent bloodshed without reference to the party originating the riot.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't,
W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

No action was taken on this letter which was deemed a personal document.

Col. Carter again took the floor to state that he had just received a private note informing him that General Emory had received instructions to remove his troops, and subsequently the Speaker also announced he had just received associated press dispatches stated that General Grant had sent peremptory orders to that effect to General Emory.

The House took a recess of twenty minutes and soon after adjourned until ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

During the session of the House at the Cosmopolitan Club, between two and three thousand men assembled in front of the building, while the Canal street was crowded from Burgundy street to the Custom-House, with groups of citizens discussing and criticising the situation and inquiring into the prospects of early action. It was expected that Colonel Carter would again address the multitude from the verandah of the Cosmopolitan Club, but after the House adjourned the Speaker proceeded towards the Custom-House, whither he was followed by several hundred people. Here the Speaker ascended a pile of granite blocks on the sidewalk, and at the request of the gathering, told them how affairs stood. He repeated in substance what is contained in his letter to General Emory, and added that that officer had only received positive orders to remove his troops to the Barracks. If the General had not done so already it was because he hadevered or misconstrued the orders he had previously received from Washington.

The next step that he, the Speaker, proposed to take, was the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms with the assistance of which he contemplated taking his seat at Mechanics' Institute. He had no idea of interfering with the Governor, the police or anybody else, but he intended to take peaceable possession of the House. He again advised moderation and asked that no shouting or manifestations of disorder be indulged in by the people. When the time came to act he would inform them. This gathering was probably the quietest that has taken place since the contest began, and the expression of the Speaker seemed to satisfy everybody present that the correct course was being pursued by Colonel Carter and his advisers.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Canal street was again as peaceable as any other thoroughfare, and the throng of ladies who frequented it dispelled any thought that a few hours before a conflict of the gravest character was impending.

At the latest accounts, notwithstanding the thousand rumors in circulation, preparations were quietly and deliberately being made to appoint and organize a large body of Sergeant-at-Arms for the purposes already mentioned.

Condition of Affairs Yesterday.—The State House is still held by the police, General Longstreet was there during the morning yesterday, together with Mr. Beckwith, attorney of the Metropolitan Police Board and United States District Attorney. Both were inside the lines. The disposition of the forces was the same as on Saturday. Whether it was for want of instruction or to show that the police it in lines of battle were proficient, in their new business of soldiering, the men were repeatedly put through the manual of arms, being the only thing among the crowds gathered on Common and Canal streets. There were a few; very few militia among the crowds, some men from Capt. Street's City Guards and some from colored regiments. The number of both would not make more than a platoon.

Since Saturday an outpost has been established on Common street, between Baronne and Dryadce streets, and a vidette was on post at the corner of Common and Baronne streets, armed with a rifle. It is generally believed that neither the Federal nor the police for our protection and relief, and for the ends of this removal and the furtherance of the ends herein contemplated, shall be the subjoined statement and prayer, and authorize the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. G. W. Carter, to sign the same in our behalf, and have the same duly attested by J. H. McVean, acting chief clerk of our body, and forward the same immediately by telegraph, or otherwise, as follows:

Whereas, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in violation of the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, while the General Assembly thereof was holding its regular session in the city of New Orleans, and pending the time of adjournment from Thursday, the fourth of January until 12 M. of the next day, on said Thursday, the 4th day of January last, about 3 P. M., by alleged proclamation, convened as extra session of the House of Representatives, no public notice being given of said proclamation, and the same not published in the Official Journal until the next day; we were any means adopted so to bring the matter to the notice of the members of the House of Representatives; and after all the revolutionary acts had been accomplished, did proceed to elect the Speaker thereof and other officers, and to elect a new Speaker and other officers in their stead. And whereas, said H. C. Warmoth is in violation of law, the prerogatives of the House, and the rights of citizens, did proceed to install and maintain said illegal body, to-wit, the so-called House of Representatives and officers thereof in the Hall of the House by the unlawful use of military force, in that he has the Metropolitan Police and other armed men to occupy the State House, and all the approaches thereto, excluding the Speaker, Hon. G. W. Carter, and the members assembled from said hall, and in the violation of the rights of the party aggrieved.

And whereas, said H. C. Warmoth, in order to intimidate the House of Representatives and prevent the legislative body from daring to recognize the validity of his violent, revolutionary and unlawful assault upon a co-ordinate department of the State government through the legally constituted House of Representatives, has issued inflammatory proclamations and made violent threats against said House while peacably attending to their legislative duties, and, acting within the provisions of the Constitution of the law, and by its appropriate functions, to protect itself against those executive usurpations and abuses; and

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The memorial was unanimously adopted.

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Whereas, For purposes of intimidation and other unlawful acts, H. C. Warmoth has maliciously and falsely charged the House of Representatives, and the officers thereof, in conjunction with the good people of the State, with riot and purpose of violence against himself and public property, and on these grounds these false and malicious allegations, he has repeatedly in the way to call out the militia and issue the police from their appropriate duties and placed them around the State House, and has on the same ground also solicited and received the aid of Federal troops, assuming in the meanwhile that the said troops were present by permission of the Legislature, in view of the Federal authorities were in turmoil with him in his revolutionary and illegal attempts upon the legislative department of the Government of the State, and the Commanding General of this department, in the absence of martial law, without the sanction of the government of the United States, and violation of the Constitution of the United States, as defined in Article 4, Section 4, thereof, which provides that it shall be the duty of the President of the United States when the Legislature cannot be not in session, but the Executive may, upon application of the proper authorities, call out the Federal troops in the city, greatly increasing the popular disgust and practically encouraging H. C. Warmoth in his attacks upon the rights of the House and citizens of the State of Louisiana; the premises considered, we, the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, respectfully request that:

1. Under the provisions of the Constitution, which requires the United States Government to guarantee any State a republican form of government, that inquiries be had into the revolutionary and illegal actions of H. C. Warmoth, and such additional inquiry as may be necessary in the premises in carrying out the objects of the Constitution and the protection of the Government and the people of this State.

2. That inquiry be had into the conduct of Major General Emory, commanding this department, in placing Federal troops at the disposal of the Executive under the circumstances, and such action as may be necessary for the public service and public quiet.

3. That the President of the United States be requested to direct the General commanding the department, to remove the troops from this city of New Orleans, pending the present contest between the Executive and the House of Representatives, unless martial law shall be declared.

The memorial was unanimously adopted.

Col. Carter now announced that he had just received the following letter, which he read:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, Sunday, January 14, 1872.

To the Hon. George W. Carter:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, received by me at 10 o'clock, (but not received by me until midnight), and to say that I promptly disavow any intention of insinuating, directly or indirectly, your complicity in instigating a riot; but I mean to say that the effect of publishing my letter to you, accompanied by the preliminary editorial remarks and heading, was calculated to do so, and, unless disavowed, would have had the effect of making both you and me parties to any riot that might have ensued.

It might be recollected that the first call by which the troops were removed from their barracks to this city, was made by United States officials, under the "Enforcement Act," who, it appears, are your friends.

I have made an honest attempt to disengage the troops from all participation in this imbroglio, but the *untoward* events of last evening have prevented, or at least retarded it.

I am now awaiting and momentarily expecting full instructions from the President as to my future course in this matter. Meantime, however, as the peace of the community is threatened, and as my action under similar circumstances during the past week met with the entire approval of the President, I shall hold my command in readiness to quell any riotous disturbance and prevent bloodshed without reference to the party originating the riot.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't,
W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

No action was taken on this letter which was deemed a personal document.

Col. Carter again took the floor to state that he had just received a private note informing him that General Emory had received instructions to remove his troops, and subsequently the Speaker also announced he had just received associated press dispatches stated that General Grant had sent peremptory orders to that effect to General Emory.

The House took a recess of twenty minutes and soon after adjourned until ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

During the session of the House at the Cosmopolitan Club, between two and three thousand men assembled in front of the building, while the Canal street was crowded from Burgundy street to the Custom-House, with groups of citizens discussing and criticising the situation and inquiring into the prospects of early action. It was expected that Colonel Carter would again address the multitude from the verandah of the Cosmopolitan Club, but after the House adjourned the Speaker proceeded towards the Custom-House, whither he was followed by several hundred people. Here the Speaker ascended a pile of granite blocks on the sidewalk, and at the request of the gathering, told them how affairs stood. He repeated in substance what is contained in his letter to General Emory, and added that that officer had only received positive orders to remove his troops to the Barracks. If the General had not done so already it was because he hadevered or misconstrued the orders he had previously received from Washington.

The next step that he, the Speaker, proposed to take, was the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms with the assistance of which he contemplated taking his seat at Mechanics' Institute. He had no idea of interfering with the Governor, the police or anybody else, but he intended to take peaceable possession of the House. He again advised moderation and asked that no shouting or manifestations of disorder be indulged in by the people. When the time came to act he would inform them. This gathering was probably the quietest that has taken place since the contest began, and the expression of the Speaker seemed to satisfy everybody present that the correct course was being pursued by Colonel Carter and his advisers.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Canal street was again as peaceable as any other thoroughfare, and the throng of ladies who frequented it dispelled any thought that a few hours before a conflict of the gravest character was impending.

At the latest accounts, notwithstanding the thousand rumors in circulation, preparations were quietly and deliberately being made to appoint and organize a large body of Sergeant-at-Arms for the purposes already mentioned.

Condition of Affairs Yesterday.—The State House is still held by the police, General Longstreet was there during the morning yesterday, together with Mr. Beckwith, attorney of the Metropolitan Police Board and United States District Attorney. Both were inside the lines. The disposition of the forces was the same as on Saturday. Whether it was for want of instruction or to show that the police it in lines of battle were proficient, in their new business of soldiering, the men were repeatedly put through the manual of arms, being the only thing among the crowds gathered on Common and Canal streets. There were a few; very few militia among the crowds, some men from Capt. Street's City Guards and some from colored regiments. The number of both would not make more than a platoon.

Since Saturday an outpost has been established on Common street, between Baronne and Dryadce streets, and a vidette was on post at the corner of Common and Baronne streets, armed with a rifle. It is generally believed that neither the Federal nor the police for our protection and relief, and for the ends of this removal and the furtherance of the ends herein contemplated, shall be the subjoined statement and prayer, and authorize the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. G. W. Carter, to sign the same in our behalf, and have the same duly attested by J. H. McVean, acting chief clerk of our body, and forward the same immediately by telegraph, or otherwise, as follows:

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