NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $8; 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.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

CHARLES THEATRE.—"Little Nell," and The Marchioness."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Engagement of Lydia Thompson Troupe.
VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Saratoga, or Life at the Springs."

The Annual Report of Auditor Graham.

We have before us the annual report for the year 1871 of the State Auditor of Public Accounts to the General Assembly, and make these extracts from it:

Receipts from all sources.....	$6,616,845 25
Expenditures.....	7,578,147 56
Estimate of expenditures for 1872.....	3,395,948 14
Total amount of bonded debt	20,186,800 00
Contingent bonded debt.....	6,579,666 33
Miscellaneous debts, outstanding warrants and certificates of indebtedness, etc.....	3,476,398 84
Bonds not yet issued to railroad and other corporations	11,486,000 00
Total amount of debt contracted and to be contracted.....	41,733,732 17
Tax on assessment of property for the year 9 mills on the dollar of 1869.....	2,313,870 61
Do for 1870, 14½ mills.....	3,643,792 23
Do for 1871, 14½ mills.....	3,633,616 97

The suggestions of the Auditor as to the measures which should be adopted by the Legislature for the purpose of relieving the State from financial embarrassment, are valuable and ought to be carefully considered by the members of the General Assembly. Some of his statements are astounding. He reports the expenses of the Legislature for 1871 as far as ascertained, to be $958,956 50, or $311,816 50 in excess of the total appropriations made for them.

We quote from the report as follows:

"It is difficult to conceive that when the General Assembly adjourned in 1870 and 1871, it could have left considerable amount of its legitimate expenses unprovided for. Especially is this the case as regards the session of 1871, on which night it is alleged it made an appropriation of $125,000, obviously to cover any expense which had not been previously provided for. The total appropriations during that session was $647,440. Yet, shortly after the adjournment, the Warrant Clerk furnished me, at my request, with a statement that he had issued legislative warrants to the amount of $985,763 69, and that there were a great many more issued, of which he had no special knowledge. And the latest computation of these expenses shows them, as already stated, to be $958,956 50, being $767,192 81 for the House, and $191,763 69 for the Senate, while a great portion of the surplus of $311,319 50 is reported to be either fraudulent or illegal.

"These statements illustrate the present system of legislative accounting—a system which leaves expenditures without limit, and renders appropriations superfluous—whereby the lawful authority to spend public money is delegated or usurped, while it diffuses responsibility for such expenditures—which encourages extravagance and gives temptation to fraud, leaving the actual expense of the General Assembly a matter of vague conjecture, and their final settlement an eventuality to be determined by time and forgetfulness. Under such a system article 104 of the Constitution has neither force nor effect. Obligations are thus frequently created against the State, which, as it appears to me, find no warrant in law, but which are nevertheless recognized and enforced by the courts; and, as will be seen, it is lamentable under such a system to furnish an annual statement of legislative expenditures upon which any reliance can be placed.

"There is another objection to the present system of setting legislative expenses, which, in itself, is sufficient to call for a change. An examination of last year, of the legislative vouchers for the sessions of 1870 and 1871, on file in this office, revealed the fact that the amounts for which, respectively, they were originally issued, were in many instances fraudulently increased. The effect of such alterations would be an increase of the total amount called for by any given number of legislative warrants, representing the whole of the appropriation; and the creation besides of a surplus of these legislative warrants in excess of the appropriation which would therefore, be issued, the payment of which at some future day would not be found difficult under methods of doing business such as those in vogue.

"I therefore recommend that a radical change in the present system of adjusting and paying legislative expenses be carried into effect."

We have many comments to make which have been suggested by Mr. Graham's report, but for want of room are compelled to defer them until another occasion.

Auditor Graham upon the State Debt.

In his Annual Report for 1871, just presented to the General Assembly, the Auditor makes the following observations touching the debt of the State:

"By reference to Statement E of this report, it will be seen that the total debt for which the State stands actually or contingently liable, is forty-one million seven hundred and thirty-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-six cents ($41,733,752 76). When the constitutional amendment forbidding any increase of the public debt beyond $25,000,000 was adopted, the general impression, not unfounded, was that the total obligations of the State had not reached that sum, when in fact they were then over $40,000,000.

"To some such misconception must be attributed the fact, that during the last session of the General Assembly a number of laws were enacted which would have increased this indebtedness over $9,000,000; and but for the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the State of Louisiana ex rel. Salomon & Simpson versus James Graham, Auditor, there would have been claimed for these a place with the rest of the debt. Under these circumstances, I subsequently considered it my duty to respond to the many demands made on me for a full and correct statement of the State liabilities, lest the delay was performed under the conviction that the best way of subserving the credit of the State was to reject all false or mystifying statements, and to tell the truth about it. The statement so prepared was submitted to the Supreme Court on the trial of the case above referred to, and that tribunal, in its reasoning on the decree rendered, used the following language:

"The solution of this question depends upon two facts: Did the State debt exceed $25,000,000 at the date of that act (no. 32 of 1871, relief of J. O. Wizess), and did the said act create a debt? The evidence in the record leaves no doubt that the debt of the State exceeded that sum on or before March 1, 1871.

"The Court further declared, that the total debt, December 31, 1870, was $25,721,734 40, and that there is no room to doubt that the debt of the State largely exceeded the limitation of the Constitution on the 1st of March 1871." Recognizing the existence of bonds of the State, to be issued in favor of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company; the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, and the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, the Court moreover declared the total amount of bonded debt to be $36,260,000. In regard to the rest of the obligations of the State, being mainly subsidies to railroads and the aid given to property banks, the Court emphatically rejected the plea, then and since set up, that these should not be considered in estimating the public debt. A party bound, the court remarked in relation to the last mentioned class of obligations, "to either an express or an implied contract, in virtue whereof he may become liable to the payment of money, is a debtor, although his liability be contingent." And the experience of the State in respect to its pecuniary connection with railroad and other corporations is a sufficient illustration of the folly of expecting that they will ever relinquish advantageous grants, or (except in rare instances) fulfill their obligations to it."

REMOVAL.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the removal of Mr. W. F. Goldthwaite, the well-known bookseller, from 69 Canal street to 24 St. Charles street, a much larger and more convenient building in which to display the extensive stock of rare English and French books, (new and second-hand), and a varied collection of valuable standard law books, all of the latest editions.

The attention of lawyers and bookbuyers generally is directed to Mr. Goldthwaite's establishment.

We thank Mr. James Graham, Auditor of the State, for a copy of his annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of State financial affairs for 1871. The same acknowledgment is due to Mr. Dubreuil, State Treasurer, for a copy of his report for 1871.

INFAN.—The most irritable and exhausted babies become quiet and happy, as it were into quiet and happiness, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1872.

45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,576.

Excessive Cost of Public Printing.

Mr. Graham, Auditor of the State, in his report to the General Assembly at its present session says in relation to the expenditures for public printing:

"Under act No. 9 of 1868, and the act supplementary thereof, being act No. 6 regular session of 1870, both having relation to public printing and advertising, the following amounts have been expended out of the State Treasury during the past three years:

1869 State Printer, Orleans Parish.....		$688,388 76
1870	do. do.	168,660 06
1871	do. do.	317,668 94
		$975,068 76
1869 Official Journals, Country Parishes.....		$197,391 72
1870	do. do.	147,201 75
1871	do. do.	180,819 54
		$525,313 01
Total.....		$1,499,381 77

"The amounts above given are so largely in excess of those annually expended for the like purposes in previous years as to call for a revision of these laws, with the view of reducing the expenses they entail. In former years, the annual amount paid to the State Printer averaged $97,000. The public, for instance, derives little advantage from the publication of the laws and the Journals in any other paper than that of the State Printer, and the cost of these items of the printing and advertising account, constituting as they do a large share of the whole, is the chief point of objection to the laws in question, while a retrenchment in this and other respects would, as may be seen, work an important saving."

OPERA HOUSE.—On Saturday next the opera of *Robert Le Diable* will be presented with Madames Laville-li and Durand, and Messieurs Delahaye and Conion in the leading parts. On Monday the first performance of *Romeo et Juliette*, grand opera of Gounod. Mrs. Durand will assume the part of *Juliette* and M. Blum that of *Romeo*.

ADVANTAGE OF LIFE INSURANCE.—Another illustration of the advantage of life insurance has been furnished by the prompt payment of the policy for $10,000 held by the late Mr. F. E. Bernard, of this city, from the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company. In another column of this paper will be found a letter of Mr. Henry Peychaud to Jos. Ellison, Esq., President of the company, acknowledging receipt of ten thousand dollars for account of the widow of deceased.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Lydia Thompson troupe are, with their performance of "Blue Beard," drawing crowded houses, and the company as now organized seem to have a greater popularity than ever it had. "Blue Beard" will be performed during the whole week.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Saratoga" does not draw so well here as it is reported to have done in New York. Near as the people of that city are to that summer resort, and frequently as they visit, the description of life at the springs which is sketched in the play, the entertainment is much more enjoyable there than here. It could not be put on the stage better anywhere than it is at the Varieties. The scenery is worthy of all praise, and the company has abilities worthy of making the most of anything that is given to them to render. Saratoga is to be presented every night and at the matinees until next week.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Spacious as the St. Charles is, it is filled nightly by the people attracted by the performance of Lotta, as *Little Nell, or the Marchioness*, in which she is assisted by Mr. Ben De Bar, himself, who is as great a public favorite as ever.

WARMOTH'S LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, January 23, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled at noon, with a full quorum, every member being present eventually, with the exception of Mr. Pugh, who is still absent.

Mr. Blackman introduced, by permission, a bill to create a special fund for the payment of the executive, the judiciary and the mileage and per diem of the Assembly.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Todd: To change the charter of Carrollton.

By Mr. Salso: To incorporate the town of Cocohata, Red River.

Mr. Harris called up a bill to incorporate the Vidalia and Alexandria Railroad, and granting State aid thereto. Ordered printed.

Mr. O'Hara arose to a personal explanation to the effect that he had been assured by Mr. Lucien Adams that that gentleman had not drawn a pistol on Saturday, Mr. Bird and Mr. Chaffe.

Mr. Sypher arose to suggest the propriety of opening the front doors of the Mechanics' Institute (one of these doors are kept constantly closed.) Objection was raised by Mr. Campbell; and the Chair expressed his opinion that the doors were not used by the Senate exclusively, and the control of the Senate over the building was limited.

The motion was therefore ruled out of order.

Mr. O'Hara made the statement that this morning twenty of the friends of his were denied admission within the Metropolitan police lines.

This brought down the gavel of the President.

Mr. Lynch called up the bill relative to State printing, and to amend and modify the printing law; also a bill to define the duties and fix the compensation of the State Printer. The bills were read twice, and referred to an appropriate committee.

Mr. Thompson called up a bill authorizing the Vicksburg and Baton Rouge Railroad Company to issue bonds of the State, amounting to $6,000,000, and permit the Railroad Company to issue its own bonds.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

ACCORDING TO NOTICE.

By Mr. Lynch: A bill relative to the contributions of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, and the resale of property.

Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, when appointed.

By Mr. Ray: A bill to amend the registration laws. To be referred to appropriate committee, when appointed; also ordered printed.

By Mr. Ray: A bill to amend the election laws. Referred as above, and ordered printed.

(All bills referred to committees, it must be understood, should imply "when the committees are appointed." As yet none of the standing committees have been named by the President.—Reporter.)

Also, a bill providing for a mode of assessing and collecting taxes, licenses, filling vacancies, etc.

Mr. Ray said that this was one of the most important bills for reform.

Mr. Hunsacker objected to a second reading with a view of reference.

Mr. Ray said he would have a vote on the subject.

The vote stood 26 yeas, 5 nays, and the rules were therefore suspended. The bill was referred to the appropriate committee, when appointed, and ordered printed.

Also, a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to contracting for stationery for the various departments, and defining the manner of contracting. Referred as above.

Also, a bill to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes.

Also, a bill providing for a State Engineer.

By Mr. Sypher—A bill authorizing Alf. E. Hawes, of St. Mary, to sue the State. Referred.

By Mr. Campbell—A bill to provide for the expenses of the State militia. Referred.

By Mr. Ryan, by consent—Notice of a bill relative to the government of Baton Rouge.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McMillan called up a resolution for a joint committee, to which shall be referred the election, registration, constabulary and other laws, with instructions to report at least twenty days before the end of this session. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules by 19 yeas to 14 nays on motion of Mr. Offiant.

Mr. Hunsacker called up the joint resolution appointing a committee to ascertain the amount of the State debt, and to classify the same, and to report by bill the intent and meaning of article 108 of the Constitution. Adopted.

The order of the day was called.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolution informing the Governor and the House that the Senate was ready for business.

Governor Warmoth entered the Chamber.

Mr. Blackman attempted to have the matter postponed until to-morrow, but Mr. Campbell declined adhering him the courtesy.

Mr. Campbell commenced speaking about what he termed a revolutionary occurrence, and a portion of the Republican Senators. He charged no Senator yet to charged that the leaders of the Conservative party and some officials in the Government entered a conspiracy, the object of which was quickly to present the place of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Mr. B. F. Jonas, and then, with a view of making Mr. Jonas Governor of the State, to Mr. Speaker Packard and Mr. Cooper. He then referred to the recent massacre, by martial law, of twenty-one citizens, in the Sixth Ward. Some days ago he had called upon the Governor and Attorney General, and they had told him that they had no knowledge of the affair. He had then called upon the Chief of Police, who had told him that he had no knowledge of the affair, and that he had called upon the Governor and Attorney General, who had told him that they had no knowledge of the affair. He had then called upon the Governor, who had told him that he had no knowledge of the affair, and that he had called upon the Chief of Police, who had told him that he