The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LISERT, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $15; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

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

Text or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $3 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged new, each insertion.

First or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $50 net per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon—a no once shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 10 cents net 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:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Martha."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Enoch Arden," Mr. Edwin Adams.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Little Detective."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Kenilworth," Lydia Thompson Troupe.
DAN RICE'S CIRCUS—Tivoli Circle.

THE REPUBLICAN AND THE BEE.

The principal charge made by the *Republican* against the *Bee* is that our paper is published half in English and half in French. For the information of the writers in the *Republican* office we would state that the French language is not a foreign language in Louisiana, but is the mother tongue of a large portion of its inhabitants who neither understand nor speak any other language. It may be desirable that they should cease to use the French language, but statesmen would hardly expect this to be accomplished by any sudden process. It is a work of time.

The *Republican* has repeatedly made allusion to a bill which it alleges the *Bee* advocated before the Legislature as a measure from which we sought to derive profit for ourselves. We presume the *Republican* alludes to a bill concerning judicial advertisements in this parish and city in which the name of the *Bee* was inserted. We have repeatedly explained this matter to our readers, but as the *Republican* has again mentioned it, we shall for the last time expose the facts as they are known to us. During the session of 1869 a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives ordering all judicial advertisements in the parish of Orleans should be inserted in the *German Gazette*, a journal printed in that language. A member of the Committee to which the bill was referred, made opposition to it, thinking it strange that under a constitution which had abolished the use of the mother tongue of Louisiana, an attempt should be made to establish the German as an official language. Seeing that his opposition was not likely to have any effect, he proposed an amendment, requiring that the same advertisements should be published in French, and in the *Bee*. He thought that this amendment would kill the bill, but the Governor's ring, anxious to have the bill passed, accepted the amendment, and it went through both Houses. We had no knowledge whatever of the bill until we read the report of the proceedings of the Legislature in relation to it. Having been finally adopted and transmitted to the Governor for his approval, that functionary refused to sign it on account of the liability of the *Bee* to his administration, and sent the bill back to the House where it originated with his reasons for disapproving it. His veto was sustained, and a new bill was presented in favor of the *German Gazette* exclusively, which passed through both Houses, and went to the Governor. He did not veto it, but suffered it to become a law without his signature. He never moved a finger either for or against the measure, and continued to censure the Legislature and Governor whenever their proceedings called for it. This our files will attest, and we challenge any one to prove the contrary. It is the height of impudence on the part of the *Republican* to make such a charge against the *Bee*, when the facts as we have stated them are well known to its patron and principal proprietor. The paper which has plundered the State Treasury to the amount of $675,000, and which has obtained from the Legislature the right to compel the people to pay for all judicial advertisements without any advantage, they must, for the sake of publicity, continue to advertise in the other journals, the *Bee* included ought to be more careful in its insinuations. Will the *Republican* be pleased to inform us why the Governor did not veto the second bill in favor of the *German Gazette*? Is not the German a foreign language? The truth is that the *German Gazette* has supported Gov. Warmoth, while the *Bee* has never ceased to denounce his lawless course and plundering schemes.

The *Republican*, unable to find any other charge against the *Bee*, continues to harp on this one but it bites a file in doing so, and we defy all its attempts to implicate us in this or any other legislative measure of a selfish character. Our files will attest our consistent opposition to all such. We want no favor, no monopoly, no privilege; we claim only for the people the right to choose their advertising medium and to support the organs of their selection.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

NINTH DAY.

The Committee met at 10 A. M. all the members present, and General Herron was sworn.

Testimony of General F. J. Herron—The Mysterious Check.

General Herron is the appointee of the Governor to the position of Secretary of State pro tem., the office vacated by the expulsion of Mr. Beover by the "executive order" issued by the Governor. Witness was born in Pennsylvania. Was an officer of the Federal Army. Went into business here in 1867, and became bankrupt. When appointed temporary Secretary of State, held the office of Tax Collector, to which the Governor had appointed him. Resigned the tax collectorship when appointed to the secretaryship, but the Governor has not yet accepted the resignation. The tax collectorship is worth about $5000 a year; the secretaryship $3000. Did not know why his resignation had not been accepted.

Passing over the statements and opinions of the witness in regard to a variety of subjects upon which he was interrogated, the following is a brief abstract of his answers to Mr. Archer upon the most material point of his testimony, that relating to the check given to the Louisiana Savings Bank, drawn by him and referred to by witnesses previously examined.

It will be remembered that one check for $5500, to which special reference was made, was certified as "good," but although payable "to order" the paying teller of the bank, Mr. J. S. Walton, jr., had instructions not to pay it, unless it had the endorsement of General Herron; that he refused to pay it when the woman who held it presented it, because it was not endorsed by General Herron; that it was finally, however, subsequently, by order of Mr. Van Norden, without endorsement, upon the woman coming to the bank with Colonel Field as her counsel, to make a legal demand; and that the transaction took place at the beginning of the session of the Legislature, when the imbroglio commenced. It was proved by Mr. Shackleford that the woman was a Mrs. Jenks, said, it is publicly known that one of the State Senators is named Jenks. The testimony also disclosed the fact that almost the same time similar instructions were given to Mr. Walton, in regard to the payment of other checks drawn by General Herron, and the President of the bank refused to state why such instructions had been given.

Mr. Archer submitting the check for $5500, which is dated the 3d January, to the inspection of the witness, asked him to tell something about it, for what it was given and to whom?

Witness answered that it was drawn in the transaction of his private business and more he would not say about it. Several other checks were exhibited to him and he made the same answer. He said they were not given to any member of the Legislature; not for any member of the Legislature; not for the purpose of bribery or corruption, but he would not say to whom or for what they were given. The money could be to a member of the Legislature was one for $1000, which witness at one time said he had loaned to Mr. Young, a member of the House, but subsequently corrected himself, said he gave it to Mr. Young to pay the funeral expenses of Walker Whyland, the representative of Sabine parish, who was shot at the corner of Canal and Burgundy streets.

The check is dated the day before Whyland was shot.

Testimony of Col. C. W. Lowell, Postmaster.

Col. C. W. Lowell, a witness—The witness was questioned a great deal about the origin of the split in the Republican party here, and about the free convention of the party which assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall. He did not think so at the time, but has since been convinced that the presence of United States troops was provoked and prevented violence, and perhaps bloodshed. Witness was very intimate with the late Lieutenant Governor Dennis. He was the acknowledged leader of the colored population, and the colored people constitute nine-tenths at least of the Republican party in Louisiana. The column in the Republican party, that is, opposition to Warmoth, dated anterior to the quarrels between the Governor, and what have called the Custom House faction. Opposition to the Governor first arose from an apprehension among the colored people that he was unfaithful to them, indifferent to enforce their rights to social equality, as was manifest in his veto of the first Social Equality bill. The colored people also believed that he was engaged in getting up a "white man's party." He had said to witness that the colored people were asking too much, and General Sheridan, his mouthpiece, had had an altercation with witness on the subject, the General insisting that the time had not yet come when the Republican party could afford to send colored men to Congress. Opposition to the Governor also grew up from his administration of the laws, and the corruption and extravagance of his administration. This is the gist of what Colonel Lowell said on the subject.—In illustration of the last proposition, witness stated that the expense of the government had been constantly increasing; that while during the first year of his administration the appropriations passed amounted to but little over a million of dollars, the appropriations last year exceeded five millions, and this computation did not include subsidies. The Governor's veto of the Ship Island Canal bill had had nothing to do with the quarrel between witness and him. They co-operated and were friends after. The quarrel arose from witness' denunciation of the Governor's refusal to sign and enforce the first social equality bill. Witness was a stockholder in the Ship Island Canal Company when the bill was before the Legislature to turn over to the corporation the drainage business of the city. He then regarded the measure, and still regards it, as beneficial. He was then Speaker of the House. Left the chair and advocated the bill on the floor. In his speech he stated that he was a stockholder. He has since sold out his interest. The drainage has been given to the Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company. When the bill had passed the General Assembly, the Governor invited witnesses to breakfast with him. The party all breakfast consisted of the Governor, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. Brott, President of the Ship Island Canal Company, and witness. Mr. Brott and Mr. and Mrs. Dean urged the Governor to sign the bill. He asked witness some questions in regard to it, which witness answered, but did not urge or solicit him to approve the bill. He replied that he would have to veto the bill, but the friends of the measure could have it passed over his veto. To facilitate that he asked Mr. Brott to write the veto message. He was in the House of Representatives when the bill passed over the veto. Some champagne and cigars had been obtained to celebrate the passage and the entertainment was given in the Speakers room. The Governor was at the jollification and made a speech. Witness spoke to him, in which he said that he was glad the bill had passed over his veto for the friends of the bill were his friends.

Witness was elected to the Legislature from the parish of Caddo. He had been in the parish over a year as an officer of the army and was a Republican when he was elected. Had been mustered out of service some months before the election. Having been appointed Postmaster, and the question raised as to his residence, witness wanted to resign his seat in the Legislature, but was dissuaded from it by the Governor, who urgently insisted that he should remain, especially as the Governor wanted him to be one of the managers representing the House in the impeachment of Auditor Wickliff.

Another cause of estrangement between witness and the Governor was his organization of a battalion composed of Confederate soldiers, and the commissioning of officers in that militia who witness knew could not take the "iron-clad oath."

Witness described the primary elections for delegates to the State Republican Convention of 1871, in the several wards of this city, as having been controlled by fraud and violence, through the instrumentality of city employes and the police, who played the part of "repeaters."

He also stated, in which his personal knowledge, that members of the registrars of voters appointed and sent by the Governor to the country parishes, and having no connection with the parishes, they were sent to had themselves returned as members of the Legislature. He described them as persons who had no residence anywhere—persons who were constantly moving from parish to parish and from State to State. The combinations in 1871 between the Warmouthites and the Democrats in the Legislature, prevented these persons from being unseated, and those who were elected from being seated. Among the cases he specified, he mentioned that of Mr. Mortimer Carr. De Soto was a solid Democratic parish, George Washington were the regular nominees of the Republican party, in De Soto parish, Carr's name was not mentioned in the Convention, or during the canvass, but when the Supervisor of the election, who had been sent to that parish made his return, Carr had nearly all the votes, and he and Deweese were certified to be elected. Washington came down to contest his election but was bought off and prevailed upon to go home. He gave several instances of similar frauds and the admission of "bogus" representatives to seats in the House and in the Senate. In some cases regular Republican nominees were cheated in that way, and in other cases parishes undoubtedly Democratic were misrepresented as in the case of Wheyland, who pretended to be the representative of Sabine. All these people were supported by the Governor. Most of them were his creatures, whom he had appointed registrars or supervisors of election. The party all breakfasted