NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR: ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1872

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Les Diamants de la Couronne."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Stolen by Gypsies" and "Little Sentinel."
VARIETIES—"Divorce." Miss Davenport.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Schneider, or Dot Housekoffe Rhine.
PANORICON VARIETIES—At Carrollton.

NO NEED FOR A THIRD PARTY.

We publish, in this issue, a communication signed "Tax-Payer," in which the writer makes some forcible objections to the scheme proposed at the Reform meeting on Lafayette Square, on Saturday night last, by the Committee of Fifty-one. In making our comments of Sunday last on the Address of the Committee to the People of New Orleans, we did not have before us the recommendation of the Committee with regard to the formation of a political party in Louisiana, distinct from the Democratic organization now in existence. It is now evident, from the resolutions and speeches delivered at the meeting, that such was the intention of its creators. We cannot lend our support to any scheme having for its object or which will lead to the disbandment of the Democratic party of the State, which we regard as embodying the principles of reform in our State and City Governments. We do not perceive the necessity for a third party, distinct from our own organization, and are sure that the large majority of the people of the State are of our way of thinking. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the Democracy (who comprise nine-tenths of the white voters) should break up their own party which is already formed and in full operation to enter upon an experiment like that proposed by the Committee of Fifty-one. We think that it was due to the Democratic party that its leaders should have been consulted by the Committee of Fifty-one, and not ignored, as they evidently have been. The members of the Democratic party are as hearty in their advocacy of reform as the Committee of Fifty-one can be, and we do not see why there should not be a union between them, for the objects which that committee was appointed to promote, among which was not the creation of a third political party in the State. By all means let there be a Reform Convention held, after consultation with the citizens of the parishes, but with the single object of combining all classes of our population who desire to rescue the State from the hands of plunderers. At the same time let the Democratic State Central Committee call a Convention of their party whose members can represent their constituents in the Reform Convention also, or let the Committee of Fifty-one unite with the Democratic State Central Committee in calling but one convention. Perhaps the 23d of April would be a suitable day for the assembling of the delegates. Reform cannot be effected by dividing the people in the way proposed. We do not question the motives of the Committee of Fifty-one, but at the same time we do not propose to abandon a certainty for an uncertainty, or to promote a division in our ranks, which would inevitably defeat the object which all good citizens have in view.

JOURNALISTIC CHANGES.—We learn with regret that our esteemed confrere, Mr. E. W. Halsey, who succeeded the late Col. S. P. Wilson as chief editorial writer on the staff of the New Orleans *Picayune* under the proprietorship of Mr. Holbrook, closed his connection with that paper on Saturday last. In a time of transition and difficulty like the present the withdrawal from the journalism of our city of so able an editor and counsellor and so able a writer as Mr. Halsey, we regard as a public loss. We trust, however, that Mr. Halsey will soon resume his pen.

Mr. E. W. Lloyd, for a number of years a writer and editorial critic of the Picayune, has likewise severed his connection with it. Both of these gentlemen are journalists of experience and culture, whose places cannot easily be filled.

THE ADELINA PATTI OPERA BOUFFE.—We have already announced that Manager Bidwell has engaged this celebrated French light opera company for the Academy of Music, where they are to make their first appearance on Monday evening, 26th inst.

"We see by the New York papers that after a very successful tour in Boston, the troupe returned to New York and were to have a farewell benefit at Niblo's Garden on the afternoon of the 14th inst., performing Offenbach's "Pesichole."

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Immense crowds attend the performances of this circus wherever it goes. To-day it will open at Carrollton, on Wednesday at Clay Square, in the Fourth District, on Thursday and Friday at the corner of Magazine and Third streets. Performances day and night.

Thanks to Messrs. Williams, Ruberti & Co., agents of Hamburg steamer "Saxonia," for late European papers.

SECRET FORES.—The *Picayune* justly remarks that—

In our movements for reform of abuses in this State and city government it sometimes happens that men secretly interested in the abuses of Mr. Warmoth and in the perpetuity of his power, become members of these organizations. Such persons not only oppose reform measures, but they kill them off by finding fault with the details, by causing delays and by dividing the true friends of reform.

Hancock County, Mississippi, as a Duelling Ground.

The Bay St. Louis *Gazette* says:

As Hancock county will be hereafter a favorite resort for New Orleans people to settle their little difficulties, we will give them the price of silence. The object in coming here is—of course—to get out of Louisiana and escape its stringent duelling laws. As soon as the State of Mississippi is reached, this object is accomplished. The spot where a train on the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad first strikes Mississippi soil, is at Pearl River bridge, two miles beyond Lookout Station and 40 miles from New Orleans, while Bay St. Louis is 52 miles. There is therefore, no necessity to go further than 40 miles, at Pearl River bridge. If duelling parties will deal back right there, which no doubt the obliging conductors will readily facilitate, they can hight *sur place* under Mississippi laws, and be back at the mouth of a decyphering river almost within sight of three of the existing waves of the Gulf, with no policeman within 30 miles in either direction, and no human being nearer than Grand Pilais "Station." As the place described belongs to the editor of this paper, he hereby readily grants permission to any and all to go there and "have it out," and he tenders a special invitation to Messrs. Warmoth and Mr. Walsh to settle that G.I. grudge there.

The same paper says:

PROPOSED.—Our lengthy and minute account of the duel between Campbell and Scott had to be postponed till next week for lack of space.

DEADLY NOT.—Convulsions, wind colic, and griping in the bowels and infants cases death. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is a tried remedy. It costs only 25 cents.

THE NATCHEZ AND JACKSON RAILROAD.—We take the following article from the Jackson *Clarion*, of date Feb. 6th:

Judge Geo. W. Martin, the President of the company of this road, who is now sojourning in Louisiana, has given us some interesting information concerning the road. He says it has been raised for the enterprise, the work on advantageous terms, and about twelve miles have been graded. It is now compatible with good, and will speedily which, of course, will not and should and be but sight of.

THE BEAUTIES OF PROTECTION.—An exchange thus presents one of the beauties of protection to American industry:

England is now importing iron from Spain. If she can do this and export the product to this country with profit, why is it that with all the natural advantages we cannot compete with her without a very high tariff on her goods?

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1872. 46th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,698.

[COMMUNICATED.]

REFORM.

The reform meeting of Saturday last exhibited the sudden transformation of a local citizens' committee into a full fledged State political party.

The Committee of Fifty-one, organized for the exclusive purpose of inquiry into municipal corruption and mismanagement, have declared their impotency; but, in so doing, they have unshrined, through the instrumentality of a mass meeting of New Orleans citizens, a complete political organization to extend throughout the limits of the State of Louisiana.

The non-political committee disappears; the political party remains. So far, so well.

It would seem that the prudent and well advised course to pursue at this juncture would have been on the part of the New Orleans citizens to have called a State Convention for the purpose of exchanging views with the citizens of all the other parishes as to the utility, practicability or necessity of organizing a new party and to lay down a plan of future operations. There is certainly ample time for proceeding slowly but surely. Nine months yet must elapse before the election day.

But no; there is a panacea discovered; and without delay it must be administered. Here it is: *A State Convention to nominate forthwith a State ticket.*

There is in the above proposition a smell of loaves and fishes sufficient calculated to dampen the ardor of our peaceable reformers. Be that as it may, the citizens of the rural parishes will certainly view with suspicion such precipitate action. Democrats are invited to dictate to the Democracy, and some half dozen of the old leaders now leaders of to-day's Democracy, are also invited to break up their alliance, in order to join the projected new party. But they must hurry up; for unless they move with rapidity they will find everything *cut and dried* whilst they are anxiously and patriotically considering the invitation.

It is rather ill-advised for a local meeting to decree the formation of a new party, and, in the same breath, to decree the immediate formation of a State ticket. If citizens of the other party are seriously invited to a State Convention, let them be heard as to the propriety of making a new party, and particularly of nominating forthwith a State ticket.

In I become the Republicans are divided into two camps that the Opposition should rush head-long into experiments calculated to divide themselves irretrievably? If a third party is to be created, let us have one: but by all means, as there is the most ample time, there should be method, discussion, exchanging of views, broad statesmanship brought into requisition, before the leap is made.

The rash promoters of a new party may threaten to ride rough-shod over the Democratic party, but, like Themistocles, Democrats say unto them: *Strike, but listen.*

TAX-PAYER.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Miss Davenport opened an engagement at the Varieties last night, to large audience, in a new drama entitled "Divorce," in which, by all accounts, she achieved a great success in New York. The play is one calculated to have a run here as well as elsewhere, since it presents some of the remarkable peculiarities of Northern society, and admits of a display of some of the best talent in the company at the Varieties, to say nothing of the performance of the lady who came here famous as an artist.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Johny Allen, Little Mac and Miss Alice Harrison are drawing crowded houses to the Academy to see and hear them in "Schneider" or "Dot House Von de Rhine," one of the funniest things that has been on the Academy stage for a long time. Johny and Miss Alice, are of the best types of Conventional Teutons, as they are put upon the stage, and Little Mac is a curiosity—inimitable as the bill say—and can be compared to nothing, in the world or out of it, but Little Mac.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Coleman Children, in their plays of "Stolen by Gypsies," and "The Little Sentinel," which are being performed at the St. Charles, are very interesting. It is not that they are merely precocious, in the dramatic parts they undertake, it is scarcely saying too much for them to rank them as prodigies in music. Their performances on the harpe, the drum, the English horn, the hautboy and the cornet a piston, are, considering their extreme youth, astonishing.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Monday, February 19, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Favorably upon the bill to reduce the debt of the State by authorizing the Brazos and Gulf and Mississippi Ship Canal to return the bonds issued to the State, and to issue their own bonds.

Mr. Hunsacker was in favor of taking up the bill at the time and stating upon it, as five hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the State were returned to the State.

Objections being raised the bills were not taken up.

Corporations—Favorably upon the bill to create the parish of Atchafalaya.

Mr. Todd, from the Committee on Conference on the bill to provide a revenue for the support of the public schools of the City of New Orleans (House bill 286), submitted the following report and accompanying documents:

"Your Committee on Conference, to whom was referred the bill entitled an act to amend section seven of an act entitled "An act to provide a revenue, &c., approved March 3d, 1871, to authorize the levy and collection of a tax for the maintainance and support of the public schools of the City of New Orleans and to limit the amount of the tax so levied," having had the same under consideration, respectfully report that they recommend that the bill dropse without amendments.

On the part of the Senate: Sam. M. Todd, W. H. Twitchell, A. E. Barber.

On the part of the House: Emerson Bentley, C. W. Ringgold, B. Harper, Thos. Murray, T. B. Stamps.

February 19, 1872.

Hon. Sam. M. Todd, Senator.

At the request of Superintendent Carter I give the facts concerning assessments:

The assessment, rolls foot up about $138,000,000, but owing to litigated suits, absent and delinquent tax payers and other causes, you cannot count upon a one per cent tax yielding over $1,340,000 at any time within the year. This gives $77,000 to the 1-16 or for 5-16, say $387,500. The schools cannot be kept up under $500,000, not properly for that. There will be a deficit at the end of the year even if you give them 5-16.

ALFRED SHAW.

Mr. Ray moved that the report of the committee be adopted and that the Senate recede from its amendments.

Mr. Blackman rose to a point of order. His point was that the report must be over under the rules.

The Chair decided the point not well taken.

Mr. McMillen rose to a point of order. His point was that the bill not being in possession of the Senate could not now be acted upon.

The Chair decided the point well taken.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Thomas—Releasing the damages for the payment of taxes due previous to the year 1869, and to authorize warrants to be received in payment thereof.

By Mr. Ingraham—To incorporate the Dunn Monumental and Tomb Association of Louisiana.

By Mr. Boland—To incorporate the Baton Rouge, Iberville and New Orleans Railroad Company and to grant State aid thereto.

By Mr. Gallup—To incorporate the Crescent City Petroleum and Coal Oil Storage Company, providing for the storage of all combustible coal oils therein, appointment of an inspector, defining the duties of the Recorders' and other points for the enforcement of this act, the mode and manner of police regulations to be adopted by the City Council of New Orleans in the premises, etc., etc.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Todd—Compelling the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad to lower the present track of their roads.

By Mr. Campbell—Ratifying and confirming an act incorporating the Citizens' Mutual Loan and Building Association and to extend the rights and powers of said association. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Reported by the Committee on Pensions—Providing for the payment of a pension to each of the veterans and widows of veterans of the war of 1812 and 1815, to enforce the provisions of article 134 of the Constitution.

Read twice and ordered printed.

ACTION ON BILLS.

Mr. Blackman called up the substitute for Senate bills 275 and 276, entitled, an act providing for the election of a State Printer, defining the duties and fixing the compensation of the same, and providing for the State, Parochial and Municipal printing, and for printing the decisions of the Supreme Court.

The bill was made the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal.

The act creating the Underwriters' Association passed in first reading.

The bill offered by Mr. Thomas, amending the act approved March 3d, 1871, Revised Statutes relative to the division of the State into Judicial Districts, fixing the terms of holding court, etc., was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. McMillen, the Election bills were taken up, and several additional sections adopted, without material amendment.

Pending consideration of the bill the Senate took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 10 M., Speaker Brewster presiding.

Mr. Faulkner again called the attention of the House to the communication which he had before the House, on Saturday, asking been sent to him, and which contained his, an red ink and white ink, that if he didn't drop the Ethan Bonge bill he would be quietly but surely disposed of by "us." Mr. P. moved that the communication be spread upon the minutes and that a copy of it be sent to each paper in the city.

The motion gave rise to a good deal of sport among members who made derisive propositions to refer it to this, that and the other committee, and at last the matter was disposed of by being laid on the table indefinitely, Mr. Gertakamp expressing the opinion that the thing was written on the door of the House. It reads as follows:

"You are hereby NOTIFYED that if you do not cease your attempts to have the State House Bill passed, you will be finished quietly, but surely. Be warned. So help you God.

"U."

The House then took up House bills on the calendar for a third reading.

A bill to incorporate the Israelite Benevolent Association was passed.

A bill for the relief of the tax-payers of the town of Natchitoches passed.

A bill relative to pawnbroking passed.

A bill, to reclaim swamp lands in the parish of Iberia, passed.

A bill, making the penalties severer than they now are for carrying and drawing concealed weapons, passed.

A bill, to repeal the bill for the benefit of the Louisiana Warehouse Company, passed.

A bill, relative to the seat of justice in the rural parishes will certainly vitiate suspicion such proclamation citizens. Democrats are invited to dictate to the Old Line Whigs, who are charged with the Democracy, and some half dozen of the old leaders now leaders of to-day's Democracy, are also invited to break up their alliance, in order to join the projected new party. But they must hurry up; for unless they move with rapidity they will find everything *cut and dried* whilst they are anxiously and patriotically considering the invitation.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 19.—A slight demonstration was made before the residence of Duke d'Aumale Sunday. The crowd uttered cries hostile to Monarchy; some arrests were made. It is said the affair was incited by the Bonapartists.

Paris, Feb. 19.—Gen. H. Barlow, American Minister at Constantinople, was yesterday presented to President Thiers by Minister Washburne.

President Thiers gave a State dinner last evening to Minister Washburne. Mr. Washburne, Senor Olozaga and Count Von Arnim were among the guests.

The Minister informed of the arrival of the American squadron at Naples was premature. The fleet is still at anchor in the harbor of Rhodes, and it is now doubtful whether it will go to Naples.

The *Opinion National* asserts that a conspiracy has been discovered, in which generals under the late Emperor are the leaders. Their plan was to dissolve the Assembly by force and take possession of the government when they (were to be supported by a large number of ex-officers and soldiers of the Empire from the north. The *Opinion* says: In consequence of this revolution the *Belgian* frontier is carefully guarded and no one is permitted to cross the Prussian without a passport.

London, Feb. 19.—It is reported Bischoffsheim, who has charge of the projected new cable to New York, has refused overtures from the Anglo-American Company looking to the amalgamation of the new enterprise with the present cable combination, on the ground that such action would lead to the continuance of the present exhorbitant cable tariff and mismanagement of business, and that this would be to defeat one end for which subscriptions to the cable were made.

London, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. D'Israeli, avowing his unwillingness to touch the question of the Alabama claims at this time, wished to be informed when the British Government received the American case? He had been under the impression that was received about the 1st of February, but, he understood since that the Government had it before them as early as the middle of December. The Government in reply, the chief of P. J. Moran, member of the House of Representatives, who, in a speech, said the party at large were united, but that in the National Council were unfaithful to their trusts. The delegates must fall in the Senate if he had listened too long to certain Senators from this State. There are two tickets for delegates in the field. A printed letter from Attorney General Campbell, declaring the refusal of the Election of President Grant is circulating in the Convention.

A committee of the City Council of Los Angelos, to whom was referred the petition of Chinese, asking for compensation for the destruction of property, have reported against allowing their claims.

The Tenure of Office Bill passed House, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to reinstate bill providing that nobody be hanged for murder until one year after conviction, and that Governor Geary be empowered to issue a warrant for the execution.

A protest signed by 32 members was called off the journal, on the ground that the chairman of Federal authority, and declared the whole system of legislation which had sprung from it unconstitutional. The protest was not signed by the Democratic minority, because it was felt that it would be impossible to make part in politics, while disfranchised by a removal of political disabilities, excepting from the benefit such political criminals who have taken part in opposition to the government, and also by the constitutional amendment.

The minority, is, in fact, exempt from any share in the scalawag, carpet bagger and negro proscription, and they have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which they have treated the Ku-Klux outrages, but as a protection against the protection against the protection against the