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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Hamlet."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. J. W. Wallack—"King of Commons."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Farewell benefit of Miss Alcock—"Barbe Bleue."

THE LAW OF CONTEMPT.

Mr. Van Norden, imprisoned by order of Judge Cooley in the Court House Building on Jackson Square, and held there under the charge of Civil Sheriff Sauvinet, who refused to recognize the paper purporting to be a pardon issued by Governor Warmoth in favor of Van Norden, the latter applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by the Chief Justice on Wednesday evening, and the writ was made returnable yesterday at 11 o'clock. At that hour, the Sheriff produced the body of the prisoner, with the warrant, or commitment, by virtue of which he held him in confinement. The Sheriff, by his counsel, Mr. Filleul, drew the attention of the court to an authority from New York which laid down the doctrine that a pardon should be pleaded before the court which had committed the prisoner, and that it was not the duty of the Sheriff to decide as to the effect of a pardon. Mr. C. T. Bemis appeared as an amicus curiæ, denied the jurisdiction of the court, and resisted the discharge of the prisoner. Mr. George S. Lacey appeared for Van Norden, and argued at considerable length that the Supreme Court had jurisdiction, and earnestly pressed for the discharge of his client. The court took the case under advisement until this forenoon, at 11 o'clock, when the opinion of the Judges who sat upon the trial (Ludeling, Chief Justice, and Taliaferro, Associate Justice,) will be delivered. Mr. Lacey's speech was delivered in his usual impressive style, but we do not learn that he cited a single authority in support of the pardon issued by the Governor in favor of the prisoner. He argued the court, however, that he had diligently looked for authorities in support of the contempt proceeding taken by Judge Cooley against Mr. Van Norden, and had not been able to find a single one. He could not have examined the elementary books of his profession else he must have discovered (if he did not already know it) that the proceeding was not only legal and proper, but that it was Judge Cooley's bounden duty to enforce by a proceeding in contempt the writ of sequestration he had issued at the instance of Doctor Lewis. The latter was entitled to the enforcement of the writ and it could not be denied him by the Judge. The same elementary authorities lay down the doctrine that where a party is imprisoned as a punishment for contempt in disobeying an order of a court in which a third party is interested, no pardon from the Executive authority of the nation can have the effect of releasing the party guilty of the contempt, because it is not lawful that an act of grace should take away or impair a vested right of the suitor interested in the order disobeyed. There is no necessity for any interposition of the pardoning power, because the party imprisoned can always purge himself of the contempt and obtain his own release by complying with the order of the court. Such was the opinion of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the case or parte Summers, reported in 5th Iredell, 154, the opinion being delivered by Chief Justice Ruffin. We make this extract from it:

"If the commitment or fine be in a general form for a contempt, all other courts are bound by it, and the party can only free himself by purging the contempt before the court that has adjudged it. It is laid down by Lord Ellenborough in Burdett vs. Abbot, 14, East 1."

Blackstone in his Commentaries, vol. 2, page 384, classifies the various kinds of contempt, and says:

"Indeed the attachment for most of this species of contempt—that is contempts committed by parties to any suit or proceeding before the Court, as by disobedience to any rule or order made in the progress of a cause—is to be looked upon rather as a civil execution for the benefit of the injured party, though carried on in the shape of a criminal process for a contempt of the authority of the Court, and therefore it has been held that such contempts and the process thereon, being properly the civil remedy of individuals for a private injury, are not released or affected by an act of pardon."

The Supreme Court of Indiana held in the case of Tipton, 1st Blackford 166, that "courts of record have exclusive control over charges for contempt and their conviction or acquittal is conclusive."

The Supreme Court of Mississippi held in the case of Martin, reported in 5th Yerger 456, that "no appeal lies in a case of contempt."

The Supreme Court of South Carolina held, in the case of Gist vs. Bowman 2d Bay 189, that "it had no power to discharge a person committed by the Court of Chancery for a contempt."

The Supreme Court of New York (4 Johnson's Reports 317) held that "it could not discharge a person committed by order of the Court of Chancery on a conviction for a contempt of that court."

It was held by other Supreme Courts that a habeas corpus ought not to be granted where a party has been committed for a contempt by a court having competent jurisdiction, and, if granted, would inquire into the sufficiency of the cause of commitment. Ex parte Kearny, 7 Wheaton, 38; Clark vs. People, 1 Breese, 266; State vs. White, Charlton, 136; State vs. Woodfin, 5th Iredell, 199; Yates vs. Lansing, 9 Johnson's N. Y. Reps., 395.

We commend these authorities to Mr. George S. Lacey.

THE FRENCH PATRIOTIC FUND.—A collection will be taken up in the St. Louis Cathedral Church next Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, in behalf of this fund. A grand sacred concert will be given on the occasion by leading performers, among others Miss Leviellj, Miss T. Cannon, Mmes. Witham, Hedri and Wagner, Mr. Van Hatten, Mr. Perié and others. Choice pieces of sacred music will be executed, including the Veni Creator, In Rex Gloria, (duo of Curci), Pro Peccata, (from the Stabat of Rossini), Inflammatus, (Rossini), and the Miserere, (Stradella). Archbishop Perché will preside. An instruction will be delivered by Rev. Father Millon, to gentlemen exclusively.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Col. John M. Holt, of Natchez, Miss., will deliver a lecture this evening at the Lyceum Hall, (City Hall) at 7½ P. M. Subject, The Condition of Southern Society as it Was and as it Is. This is the second lecture of the series to be given every alternate week, during the spring, by distinguished Southern gentlemen under the auspices of the Historical Society. The public are invited to attend.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Editors.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 7, 1872.

Your issue of yesterday contains an article headed "Appeal of the Reform party to the Democracy," (communicated.)

There is, in the third paragraph, an omission which leaves an important phrase indefinite. The omission preceded by the Times, as it was by the selected editors and friends of the "Reform meeting of the Tenth Ward," were as follows:

1. How many of these members have registered as voters since the Reconstruction act of Congress?

2. How many have cast their ballots at the polls on election day since that time?

3. How many have participated in primary elections, or taken any interest in public affairs?

Such questions are obviously vital, when it is remembered that these gentlemen are striving to take the lead in Louisiana politics. There may be blind leaders of the blind; but the Democrats cannot accept such leadership.

A TAX-PAYER.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.—Dr. Whitcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an invaluable preparation for children teething.

American oysters are selling in London for thirty-six cents a dozen. In New Orleans one cent covers five cents a dozen.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1872. 8TH YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—35,613.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Formation of a Provisional General Committee.

The following circular was addressed to the several gentlemen named as the Provisional General Committee of the People's Reform party, now in process of organization:

NEW ORLEANS, March, 1872.

Dear Sir: In December, 1871, a mass meeting of the citizens of New Orleans appointed a Committee of Fifty-one to correct certain municipal abuses, which, if not repressed, it was believed would ultimately lead to the subversion of the temple, and destroy the property of the city. This committee tendered a report of their proceedings to a mass meeting of their fellow-citizens, on the 17th of February, 1872, to the inquiries of which I respectfully call your attention. At that meeting a resolution was adopted, authorizing and requesting the President to appoint a Provisional Central Committee, to be composed of twenty-five members from New Orleans, and one member, exclusively of the parish of Orleans, from each parish of the State. It is as President of the meeting that I invite you to act on the committee I am required to appoint.

The delay in the appointment of the committee has arisen from several causes. In the first place, I had not the political association or acquaintance to enable me to determine what appointments were best to be made, to carry out the views of the report of the Committee of Fifty-one; but the most serious embarrassment has arisen from the circumstance, that a number of gentlemen, eminently qualified to inaugurate a reform party and to initiate its programme of operations, did not understand the precise obligations incurred by, nor the precise duties imposed on a member of the committee. Some, indeed, went so far as to express the opinion that the acceptance of an appointment, although meant to organize the people of the State of Louisiana, who are opposed to the present State government, would impose upon them the necessity of abjuring allegiance to the political party with which they had previously acted, although that party might be hostile to the present state government and fully in sympathy with every man who desired reform.

The Committee of Fifty-one obviously recognizes as a fundamental principle of Republicanism, that the people are the only legitimate source of power, and that the Legislature, the Judicial, and the Executive Departments of the State g. vernment, are but the creatures of the people, and in their respective departments do but exercise authority as their agents.

It being manifest that the abuses wave of such vast proportions and so ramified throughout every department of the State government, it was due to the people of the State at large to warn them of the condition of affairs at the capital, and to invite them to co-operation in the work of reform. For the Committee thought that the law regulating elections, the Registration bill, the Metropolitan Police bill—not to mention other pernicious laws—centered in the Executive of the State, power which is incompatible with just ideas of representative government; and the manner in which that power has been exercised, confirms the fear that the State is about realizing the truth of a remark made by a patriot of great renown, that "power is always stealing from the many to the few." In fact, taking the testimony of thoughtful men, it may be truly said that the entire government machinery of Louisiana has, as far as it has been possible to do so, been used by the politicians in power to despoil the people and to enrich themselves. There are horrible exceptions among the Representatives, and their efforts to effect the repeal of the laws referred to, will be long and gratefully remembered.

The Committee, it will be observed, put before the people but a single question, and it puts the question to every citizen: Do you approve of the State Government as heretofore and as it is now administered? If so, remonstrance and argument would alike be vain. Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone. But if that citizen does indeed desire reform; if he desires the substance and not the mere shadow of representative government; if he is sensitive to the spoliation in the past, and which is threatened in the future, then, without reference to the Federal politics, or any theory of political rights under the State Government, and without reference to race, color or previous condition, the Committee would invite all to unite their efforts as brethren in a common cause, to avert a common ruin.

Mr. Wiltz, as he was on fire, would the crew stop to discuss questions of national precedence? Would a Prussian dash down the bucket because a Frenchman had just taken the alarm, and had thrown the first water on the flames? Nor do I think that there is a vestige of party politics involved in this movement; it is intended to come pure from the people, and, as I understand it, to arrange before their entrance into party, the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of Louisiana, and to leave it to the people to pass judgment on the offenders. It has been openly declared that the movement was irrespective of any party, and had no reference to the coming Congressional and the co-operation of every voter in the State, whether Democrat or Republican, and without distinction as to any race or any color, or any condition, has been invited. Nor am I willing to believe in the present conjuncture of affairs, when the representatives of the people have thrown off all allegiance to their constituents, that any person hostile to the corruption, will stand upon his party affiliation and witness the ruin of the State, rather than rally to the rescue.

It has been the cause of embarrassment what course to pursue with reference to a large class, indeed, a large majority of our colored fellow-citizens, who are in entire accord with the sentiments of the report of the Committee of Fifty-one on the subject of hostility to the present State government.

After a great deal of deliberation, it has been thought best to remit the question of co-operation, and the manner in which it is to be effected, to the Convention, which is to meet in April. In this state of the reform organization, it would not be competent for the Committee to bind the Convention; and I do not think it would be proper even to suggest its probable policy. I will, however, say, that I believe every member of the Committee is in favor of the principle, that all laws, whether State or National, should be administered alike for the benefit of all our citizens; and it is gratifying to know, that if for a moment, the two parties move by different paths, they have, notwithstanding, a common object: the political destruction of the miscreants who have ruled, robbed and ruined the State, and who have falsified every promise, regardless of race, color, or previous condition, and who are now held together solely by "the cohesive attraction of public plunder."

In conclusion, permit me to invite Republicans and Democrats, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition, to organize with a view of saving our State from ruin; and I cannot but think that those who hold fellowship in the great work will be drawn so closely together by a common bond of sympathy, that forever after all political distinctions and fanciful differences will be consigned to the limbo of forgotten vanities.

I beg you to accept the appointment, and to meet on ..... evening, at 7 o'clock, at the house of the Citizens' Association, No. 27 Carondelet street. I have to be able, by Monday, to announce the members of the Committee to be appointed from the parishes.

W. M. RANDOLPH.

The following is the committee appointed by Wm. M. Randolph, Esq., under the resolution of the mass meeting Feb. 17, 1872:

E. M. Marks,	Lewis Banks,
Thos. H. Kennedy,	H. N. Ogden,
James M. Soxas,	W. O. Dugger,
Jules Aldige,	Chas. E. Penner,
John Paulin,	J. H. Miller,
D. W. Brickell,	James Buckner,
Thomas O'Neil,	John H. Kennard,
Charles E. Brown,	Edward Jones,
Eugene Theuriault,	Hugh McCloskey,
James Freret,	John G. Pfanding,
Louis Schneider,	James Keating,
W. B. Schmidt,	John McIntyre,
Adolphe Schreiber.	

Wormoth's Bench Warrant—The Republican State Central Committee Formally Recognized—Congressional Seats Secured—National Republican Committee—"The Regular Organization"—"Redeem the Misnomer of 1868."

UNION REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, 1319 F STREET HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 29, 1872.

Hon. B. S. Packard, Chairman State Central Committee of Louisiana, Republican Party, New Orleans:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you herewith a copy of a resolution of the Republican National Committee for the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, June 5.

Will you be kind enough to furnish me the names and Post-Office addresses of the men who are the members of your committee, and take action with reference to your committee of delegates to the National Convention, and send me a list of delegates when selected.

The Committee is also desirous of being fully informed of the condition and prospects of the Republican party in your State, and I have to request that you will write fully as to the present situation in Louisiana, and what are the chances that the State will vote for the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President next fall.

If you are aware of great errors current throughout the country in like that the Republicans of Louisiana have overcome difficulties and beat from the field Democrats and Ousted that equally to which the Republicans of other States have had to contend, I will be glad to be advised of the facts, as it is important to the party in the State to disabuse the minds of the public by an overwhelming majority, as it was in Louisiana in 1868 and 1870.

Will you be so difficult to furnish me with desirable results and making Louisiana a Republican State? If the report of the Committee of Fifty-one be published, and if it be so, I shall be pleased to have you send me a copy of the report, if you think it worth while to do so. Hoping to hear from you and of the success of the Republican party in Louisiana, I remain, Yours truly,

W. M. CHANDLER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatches to the New Orleans Bee.]

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

[Abridged Condensation.]

[illegible]

London, March 7.—Dispatches from Melbourne report that the British ships of war in Samoan waters, Pelican, Sheldrake and Rinaldo, have hoisted the British flag in the territory of Malietoa.

The King and Queen of Denmark have arrived at Paris.

Sir Charles Dilke, in his article on the Alabama claims to-day, makes from the Gladstone speech by the press of the Continent, and also by the press of the United States, that Mr. Gladstone's speech was the extravagance of the demand for the Alabama claims, although they show no disposition to withdraw from the Washington treaty. He says, if the British claims be taken by the tribunal of American commissioners sitting in the British, they is not abandoned. England will declare reference to the Geneva tribunal inadmissible, which course is approved by English statesmen and jurists.

Fortescue, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons, that the Government was negotiating a Shipping Convention with the United States.

Coleridge, counsel for the defense in the Tichborne case, denies that the claimant has secured bail.

A meeting of the British Peers was held at Stafford House, at which the Marquis of Queensberry was elected to the House of Lords as a representative of the Peers of Ireland. Bill the peerage, occasioned by the death of Earl of Eldon.

London, March 7.—The French Atlantic Cable Company have resolved to lay another cable.

London, March 7.—The operatives in the silk factories of Leek, in Staffordshire, to the number of 3600, have been "locked out" for refusing to accept the terms offered them by the masters. This thirty-one-third of the town's population out of work.

Fifteen hundred coal miners of Seaham are on a strike for higher wages.

In reply, in the House of Commons tonight, Winsmore, Enfield, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the Government had no knowledge of the Pope's intention to leave Rome. Rome had made no application to England to place Malta, nor any other portion of the British dominions at his disposal.

Berlin, March 7.—Baron Von Arnim has gone to Rome.

A decree has been issued combining a postal monetary at full.

Madrid, March 7.—The storm continued throughout the night. The snow is 15 inches deep.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, March 7.—The ball given by the Spanish navy last night on board the Spanish man-of-war Numancia, in honor of Duke Alexis, was the grandest affair of the kind which ever occurred here. Some seventy-five ladies participated, and many officers and private citizens of all nations. Many of American and Russian officers participated. The ball the finest they ever witnessed. Dancing did not conclude till daylight.

The Grand Duke goes to Peyo's, plantation at Las Garnes to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 7.—Secretary Boutwell met at the Treasury to-day; suffering from bilious attack.

The Presidential party have reached Pilatka; will return Monday.

The Attorney General has issued 18 convictions of Hatteville, Ala., for the Klu-klux; three of the prisoners were sentenced to the court imprisonment at the Albany Penitentiary.

General Payne and Ewing argued before the Reconstruction Committee this morning in favor of the bill to restore full owners the number value of all certificates issued after the 25th of June, 1868, but it costs no pay for the creation of salvage.

The case of the mouse of Thos. A. Scott was postponed for the creation of salvage.

Philadelphia, March 7.—Gen. J. S. Negley, in Pittsburg, of the Congressional Committee, to-day, in reply to a question, said he thought the Democrats would nominate Hendricks, if he will be present or will say quickly on a platform.

Boston, March 7.—Special Commission to-day.

San Francisco, March 7.—Recent Mexican advices report that Juarez has vetoed bill.

A bill was introduced compensating the heirs-at-law of John Minor Botts for property destroyed during the war.

Appropriation bill passed and discussed.

Bill giving money to St. Louis and Little Rock for public buildings.

The Commerce Committee have been directed to inquire into the quarantine regulations of the Mississippi and Tennessee grants at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Banking and Currency Committee reported adversely to the Senate bill ordering the retirement of fractional currency.

Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, relative to the fact that there are fifteen of these certificates out; the bill was tabled.

A resolution appointing a committee to investigate the Secretary of the Navy failed.

Motion.—A bill paying the census marshals of 1870, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Deficiency Appropriations resumed. A motion to strike out $2,000,000 appropriation for judiciary expenses incurred in the enforcement of the act of February 28th, 1871, filled, yeas 73, nays 105. This is the Ku-Klux bill, which is to serve the remainder of the four months from February 28th to June 30th. The bill finally passed.

The Senate Bankrupt bill was discussed to adjournment.

Washington, March 7.—The report that Pole Barnabe succeeds Senor Roberts here as Minister of Spain, creates unfavorable comment regarding the continuance of political relations between the United States and Spain.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., March 7, 7:00 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy weather with northerly and northeasterly winds will prevail on the Atlantic coast during the Friday. Partially cloudy weather with northerly winds will prevail over the Middle States, the latter gradually veering to easterly, and the former gradually veering to southerly, and probably snow along the lower lake region. Southeasterly winds with increased cloudiness and rain will prevail on the South Atlantic States. Northerly winds with increased cloudiness and rain will prevail over the Gulf States. Southeasterly winds will prevail from Southern Texas to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, with increased cloudiness and rain or snow—the latter from probably lower to Lake Erie and northward. The Mississippi River will rise slowly from Cairo and west of the Mississippi River and extend eastward to the Middle States. Cautionary signals are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

New York, March 7.—The Citizens' Advertiser states there is a general movement throughout the Southern States for the Democratic Convention, which is not confined to any one section, but is universal throughout the country equally as strong as Greeley.

The redemption of $90,000,000 of the commenced to-day.

The Secretary of the Bowling Green Savings Bank declined to give certain lists to the Federal Court, as he was appointed by the State court and responsible to it. A motion is pending why the receiver should not be punished for contempt.

Federal Judge Blatchford has issued the order to show cause and the matter will be heard Saturday.

New York, March 7.—Arrived—Steamship Seminole, Francis Wright and Ellen R. Terry.

New York, March 7.—Andrew J. Garvey, the plaintiff, appeared as a witness against Mayor Hall, counting contradictory statements. It is said Garvey has turned State's evidence.

The passenger of supplies from Boston for Chicago, reported lost, have been found safe and forwarded.

There have been 19 new cases of smallpox since yesterday and 3 deaths.

Chicago, March 7.—Six inches of snow have fallen since morning.

Boston, March 7.—The store house of H. W. Pitts & Co., with a quantity of cotton, was burned.

New York, March 7.—All the foreign Consuls were invited to Malmonn, Duke the Alexis festivities. The American Consul alone hoisted a flag thereat, he was treated by all the other Consuls.

There are strong rumors from the interior of Cuba the Spanish Government contemplates Generals Jovellar and Martinez Campos.

Charleston, March 7.—The Vidalia cotton had passed the Fort and is off the bar. Cotton is in demand at 19½c. Sales of the week 2,000 bales; low middling, 19c. Receipts 1,000 bales; stock 15,000 bales.

Cincinnati, March 7.—Wool—Cotton quiet; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 1,000 bales; low middling, 19c. Receipts 1,000 bales; stock 15,000 bales.

New York, March 7.—It is reported that relief goods for the Chicago sufferers have been lost or stolen in the General Order warehouse in this city.

Concord, March 7.—Nesmith, Democrat, has quit, and Stevens, Republican, is the sole of which cast for output and specie. Upland 11 9-16@11 5-8; Orleans 11 5-8@11 3-4. Sales 10,000 bales, Orleans, 1,000 bales. Lard 12c.

Liverpool, March 7.—Evening.—Cotton market closed dull. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, half of which were for speculation. Upland 11 9-16@11 5-8; Orleans 11 9-16@11 3-4. On ship named at New Orleans, 11 3-4.

[illegible]

New Orleans, March 7, 1872.

We acknowledge the receipt of the January opening of the Relief Quarterly, organized by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York, and London. This is one of the four great Reviews which still continue to be published in the English language, the Edinburgh, the London, the Quarterly and the Westminster. The Edinburgh Review is the oldest of the four, and is very ably conducted, and is the organ of the Whigs. The Quarterly is the organ of the Tories, and is very able and authority, by virtue of the ancient and honorary in political controversy. The Westminster is the organ of the Liberals, and is the Edinburgh Review, and