The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"La Traviata" and "Le Sourd, ou l'Auberge Pleine."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Fatan in Paris" and "Handy Andy."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Dora" and "Expiation."

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATIONS.

Governor Warmoth has issued two proclamations during the last week, one on Thursday and the other on Friday. In the first he declares that "a conspiracy has developed itself in our midst, threatening the complete overthrow of the government by illegal and revolutionary means." He cites as evidence thereof the arrest of himself and certain members of the General Assembly by the United States Marshal on writs issued by a United States commissioner. He warns the people of the State against "countenancing or supporting any measure looking to the subversion of the State government" and calls upon them to "refrain from participating in or encouraging by their presence any movement having for its object the overthrow of that government and the substitution therefor of martial law." He assures the citizens that the State is amply able to protect them against all violence, and advises them to discourage any excitement or disorder among the people." The second proclamation is termed "an explanation to the people" and embodies the Governor's version of the proceedings of the House of Representatives prior to the so-called extra session at which Mr. Brewster was elected Speaker in place of Mr. Carter, whose seat had been declared vacant. The Governor also comments angrily on the action of Speaker Carter, in resisting the attempt made to unseat him on Wednesday last, by motion and in intimidating the House, and in causing the arrest of the Governor and certain members of the General Assembly. He then enters into a narrative of the proceedings of the House of Representatives at the Mechanics' Institute, after the expulsion of Speaker Carter. He asserts that fifty-five members—three more than a quorum—answered his call for an extra session, and denounced the extraordinary and irregular action of the Carter men, declared the office of Speaker vacant, and elected another to fill his place. He then states that the House (the Warmoth House) had passed a resolution calling upon him to "take immediate steps for the protection of the members, personally and in their legislative capacity." A number of other statements of little importance are made by the Governor, after which he winds up with a general declamation against Speaker Carter and his followers. He styles them a "revolutionary body" and says "they are composed of a man who has been ejected from the office of Speaker, expelled the House by the component majority, seven persons illegally admitted to seats in place of members expelled while absent, under arrest, and some thirty-five deceived and misguided members who have been carried away by the excitement and misrepresentations of the hour. "I deem it my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring this body revolutionary, unconstitutional and illegal, and I command all good citizens to refuse countenance, support or aid to the same. I command that it cease its illegal acts, its warrantable arrests of members, and that it restore to liberty such persons as are now in its custody under such arrest. I invite and promise protection to all members entitled to seats to return to the discharge of their duties as representatives; and I now give notice that unless the said assembly desists from its illegal and unwarrantable arrests of citizens and members of the House of Representatives, and its usurpations of authority, I shall take steps to suppress it, and will arrest the members as disturbers and disturbers of the peace."

We do not propose to go into an elaborate criticism of these proclamations, but shall content ourselves by saying that there is very little truth in the statements they contain, and we cannot recognize the propriety of their issue. And it may be added that it requires no little boldness in the Governor to address himself in this manner to the people of Louisiana. If there has been any "conspiracy" it has been on his side. The action of Speaker Carter and his associates was taken solely in self-defence and in vindication of the rights and liberties of the people which have been trampled upon in so open and ruthless a manner by Gov. Warmoth from the first day of his administration down to the present hour. If the act of Congress of April 20, 1871, under the provisions of which Gov. Warmoth was arrested, has any meaning and is applicable to all persons who violate it of whatever party and rank, there is no doubt in the minds of the people of Louisiana that Gov. Warmoth had, in many instances, made himself amenable to the penalties imposed by that law. We consider therefore that his arrest was not only justified by his conduct but was imperatively demanded. That it failed to hold him we are not astonished. It only proves how ineffective penal laws are, under the present system of administering criminal justice. Gov. Warmoth's administration has been a series of crimes against the people, crimes which appeal to Heaven for vengeance. It has been a system of oppression and terror from beginning to end and all the more infamous because carried on under the forms of law, because the processes of the judicial department of the Government have been employed for the furtherance of his purposes.

If we were to sum up the accusation the crimes of which Gov. Warmoth has been guilty we would say that it consists in his having stabbed public virtue to the heart and trampled it under his feet. As to his attempt to show that the assemblage at Mechanics' Institute calling itself the House of Representatives is a legal body, and the other sitting in Royal street an illegal one, we think he has entirely failed, the latter represents the people and is supported by the people. It is not within the power of Gov. Warmoth with all his militia and Metropolitan Police to suppress it or to arrest its members, even with the aid of the convenient writs of Judge Dibble. The people are not willing to take the statements of the clerk of his House of Representatives as true. They are not ignorant of the tricks which are sometimes resorted to by such officers to further the ends of designing partisans. The roll-calls of Mr. Warmoth's officers are subject to scrutiny, and we prefer not to take them upon trust. We do not believe that a quorum has been present in the House of Representatives at the Mechanics' Institute since Speaker Carter and his followers left the body. If Governor Warmoth has nothing more important to say to our people than his proclamations of Thursday and Friday contain, we think that silence would be more becoming. The people perfectly understand the situation of affairs, and have had enough of Governor Warmoth and his doings. Public opinion is decidedly adverse to him, and the sooner he resigns the office, and the power he has so flagrantly abused, the better for himself and the people who have suffered so much at his hands.

Mr. P. Marchand, druggist, corner of Marais and St. Philip streets, has a method of embalming dead bodies which does not necessitate the use of the knife. He has successfully preserved his system in Paris for upwards of 15 years, and guarantees the complete preservation of dead bodies for a period of 20 years, at least. We refer the reader to Mr. Marchand's card, in another column.

We acknowledge the receipt of cards of invitation to a Grand Fancy Dress Mask Ball, which is to be given by the Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening, 8th inst., for the benefit of their orphan asylum.

The Attitude of the Federal Government.

The contest between Gov. Warmoth and Col. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, would be a very unequal one unless the latter were sustained by the Federal authorities here and at Washington. We take it for granted the President secured Col. Carter that he would not sustain Gov. Warmoth, but that the people should have every opportunity to overthrow the latter and recover the Government of the State from his hands. During the progress of the contest we have watched closely for signs indicating the attitude of the General Government with regard to it. It was not until yesterday we became convinced that there was no real intention at Washington to bolster up Warmoth. The disappearance of the Federal soldiers from the streets was one indication of the policy which General Grant had determined to pursue. We all know that had he wished to disperse the followers of Col. Carter, nothing would have been easier. But last evening all doubt was dispelled when Col. Carter stated from the balcony of No. 17 Royal street that the Federal troops would not again lend any assistance to Gov. Warmoth. We understand Gen. Emory received orders from Washington to that effect. Gen. Grant, therefore, recognizes the House of Representatives of which Col. Carter is Speaker as the lawful assemblage of that name. Col. Carter does not need the assistance of Federal troops. He is sustained by the people of Louisiana and will succeed in overthrowing Gov. Warmoth by perfectly legal means. Whereds Gov. Warmoth, unsupported by the Government of the United States, will be unable to hold out. He has only his office-holders, and they are ready to abandon him whenever they think the tide has turned. It will be observed by our readers that Gen. Emory yesterday sent a letter to Col. Carter addressed to him as "Speaker of the House of Representatives."

MASS MEETING ON LAFAYETTE SQUARE.—A notice in our advertising columns appears this morning, summoning the citizens of New Orleans to assemble in mass meeting on Lafayette Square, on Monday evening next, at 6½ P. M. Full details will appear in the journals of to-morrow. The call is made by the Democratic Parish Committee.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—A letter from Mr. D. S. Thomas, Literary Agent of Dan Rice's Circus, now at Savannah, Georgia, informs us that the circus will be in New Orleans near the close of the present month. The veteran manager, we are told, has organized a company of gymnasts, acrobats, equestrians, and trapeze performers, composed entirely of leaders in the profession, and his success in the Northern cities has been such as never before achieved by a circus manager in this country.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—Mr. A. Walz, of No. 26 Conti street, calls the attention of our readers to his agency in New Orleans for the celebrated Schiedam Schnapps, an invigorating tonic and medicinal beverage well-known in this community. Mr. Walz warrants the article as perfectly pure. See advertisement in another column.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, January 6, 1872.

THE SENATE.

The Senate assembled at 12 M., Messrs. Harper, Butler, Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Lamothe, Lewis, Kelso, Lynch, Nolan, Hagan, Swonds and Whitney present, Mr. Pinchback presiding. The number being less than a quorum no business was transacted during the day, but the following dispatch from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington was read:

To P. B. S. Pinchback, President of the Senate, New Orleans, La.:

Collector has been directed to order Wilderness to New Orleans at once.

T. F. HARTLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Yesterday morning Speaker Carter resumed the chair at the House of Representatives sitting over the "Gem" Saloon and referred to the continued attempts at intimidation by Governor Warmoth. He said that the Governor having exhausted his arguments of liberty and force was now trying the bluff game. In view of the possibility of a failure to obtain a quorum to-day it might be necessary to adjourn until Tuesday. He told the members to act according to their discretion in case they were arrested and taken to the Mechanics' Institute, but in no case to vote in that building. As for himself he would blow off the head of any man who attempted to arrest him without lawful warrant.

Mr. Moncure offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare and publish an address to the people, stating the facts showing the legality of this House and the revolutionary acts of the Governor of the State. There being no quorum, no legal action could be taken on the resolution, but it formally the resolution was adopted and Messrs. Moncure, Burch, Wands, Scott and Stevens were appointed on the committee to which the Speaker was added.

During the day the following occurred: Speaker Carter rose and stated that he would repeat his latest news.

Concerning the report that Representatives Belot and Fontelieu were held against their will the Governor had answered to Colonel Carter for two sons pausing to assist the Sheriff in serving a writ of habeas corpus, but Col. Owen had answered the Governor that his troops could not be used for police purposes and he would not prostitute them to that end.

This, he said, was probably the origin of a rumor that the police were to be deemed in the House. He wanted them to come. They would find that they had undertaken a big job.

Mr. Uhlman asked the Speaker if he advised the House to submit in case of an attack.

Col. Carter answered that he would submit only to overwhelming numbers, and in fact, only to give in when he was whipped.

Meanwhile in the Eighth District Court, on the petition of Orlando H. Brewster, who, in the proceeding, claims to be Speaker of the House of Representatives at the Mechanics' Institute, which states that the petitioner had been informed and has reason to believe that J. J. Moore, P. Fontelieu and Armand Belot, members of the House, were illegally restrained, forcibly taken and are held without their consent in a room over the "Gem" Saloon, on Royal street, thereby depriving the people of the parishes they represent of their services as representatives—Judge Dibble ordered a writ of habeas corpus to issue returnable on Friday, 12 M., and S. Musgrett, to produce instanter in open court the bodies of the above named representatives held then to make known the cause of their detention.

Armed with the writ the Sheriff presented himself at the "Gem" building, and his approach was announced to the House. Considerable discussion in that body was the result. Eventually, however, the House unanimously refused to admit the Sheriff, who retired.

Judge Hunt came and stated, on behalf of Mr. Belot, that his partner had never appealed for a writ of habeas corpus. The statement was received with loud cheers.

Speaker Carter came more addressed with the usual, malicious allusions to the "Governor's bluff game."

Mr. Belot was called and confirmed the statement made by Judge Hunt, and added that he was in favor of the "Gem" organization.

Speaker Carter announced that he had received a message to the following effect:

"Troops are near by; hold the building till they come."

The following communication from Gen. Emory was then read:

HEAD QUARTERS, Commander at the house of Representatives, New Orleans, Jan. 5, 1872.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your request of this date, asking "that a detachment of Federal troops be furnished for the protection of the House in the discharge of its functions, and the persons and liberty of the members protected against the unlawful and revolutionary threats and acts of the Executive, and calling general attention to the premises."

I have the honor to call your attention to the fundamental law of the land contained in the enabling orders, issued for my guidance, prescribing the manner in which Federal aid is to be called to the support of the Legislature to suppress violence. It is my duty to inform you that until you have complied with the provisions of that law, I cannot afford you any aid, and am sure it is in my profession of an actual or impending attack. You are within one hour's communication with the President by telegraph, and should it be your pleasure to call upon him to say why you should not act upon the President as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, before calling for aid, I will wait one hour, but only act for the suppression of actual or impending violence. I have the honor to be, etc., etc.

Col. Carter said that there were two companies of United States troops near by and that no fear of violence need be entertained. Messrs. Belot and Fontelieu had been released because of the Sheriff's failure to produce the bodies of the men, and they had arrived in the building. Applause followed.

Speaker Carter then announced that the Governor had telegraphed Gen. Emory, who is at the head of the United States troops, to know why the troops were called upon. The President as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, before calling for aid. This is