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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Weekly Bee.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$3.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1871.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

The late steamboat explosions and railroad collisions can only be attributed to the gross and criminal carelessness of the persons in charge and those who employ them. The explosion of the boiler of the ferryboat Westfield in New York harbor has been accounted for by the fact that the boiler was imperfect. This should have been known, if it was not known, to the owners of the boat, and they ought not to be allowed to plead ignorance. They are the most guilty and should be held accountable for the destruction of life which was caused by their willful neglect. We are glad to see that legal proceedings have been instituted against the owners and managers of the Westfield. An example should be made of them, for they were absolutely trifling with the lives of their fellowmen. It is stated they were running the boat on a cheap schedule, and economizing at the expense of the precious limbs of those who were so thoughtless as to entrust themselves on a boat so conducted. The explosion of the Great Wave in Mobile Bay on sunday last seems to be attributable to the age of the boiler. One correspondent says "she had been considered, for some time, an unsafe boat and had always been unlucky." Why was it then that two hundred persons were suffered to risk their lives on such a craft? Why was she not condemned by the Government inspectors? There should be a law to punish an inspector who permits a steamboat to run when she is worn out or unsafe from any cause. Too many safeguards cannot be thrown around the public in the use of the steamboats navigating our waters. Greater vigilance should be practised by those whose duty it is to certify to the safety of these craft.

As to the railroad accidents lately reported, there appears to have been a criminal recklessness on the part of conductors or engineers of the trains. There is no excuse for a train of cars running into another train in advance of it on the same track. In these days of telegraphs the exact position of every train should be known at each station on the line and on some roads in the North a perfect system of communication is kept up from end of the road to the other. The trains are actually run by telegraph. Of course this causes a good deal of expense which every railroad company is not willing to incur, but a telegraph line should be regarded as an indispensable adjunct in operating a railroad. No railroad charter should be granted without requiring that a telegraph line should be constructed from one end to the other of the road and kept in constant operation, so that the movement of trains can be regulated with accuracy and any irregularity or failure to observe the latitude of running can be known at a station, at all times, to the officers of the road and others interested. The only safe course to adopt, or rather the means of preventing others in future is to be found in a strict legal inspection of steamboats and railroads by parties not interested therein. It should be made a high crime and misdemeanor on the part of an inspector to neglect his duty, and more paternosity is practised by companies owning railroads and steamboats the injury of the public and an adequate punishment should be inflicted upon the officers of such companies. A heavy fine and a year or two's imprisonment would have a salutary effect upon them.

APPEAL FOR THE PEOPLE OF VENDOME.

We append a letter which has been addressed by Mr. de Rochambeau, President of the National Committee of Vendome, to the President of the Relief Committee of New Orleans, for the victims in the province of the late war. This letter contains a touching appeal for aid in behalf of the inhabitants of the Department of Vendome, upon whom has fallen a heavy portion of the losses and sufferings caused by the invasion of the German armies. The hearts of the American people are ever open to such petitions, and we doubt not that a prompt and ready response will be made by them to the one we publish. The signer of the letter is a descendant of the Count de Rochambeau, who was an officer in the American army during the war of independence, and highly regarded by Washington. The people of the United States have now an opportunity of marking their sense of the services to their country of Mr. de Rochambeau's ancestor, by coming to the aid of his distressed countrymen. The people of Philadelphia has set the example in contributing five thousand francs to the object. The sum of three hundred and forty-three dollars, balance remaining in the treasury of the Committee at New Orleans, to whom the letter is addressed, has also been transmitted to Mr. Rochambeau, but now the treasury is empty. We therefore have to lay the matter before our readers and we do it with full confidence that their benevolent feelings will induce them to do what they can for the sorely distressed inhabitants of Vendome.

Subscriptions will be received at the Bee office, and we would request our city contemporaries to give circulation to the letter of Mr. de Rochambeau:

To the President of the Relief Committee for the Victims of the Franco-German War:

The Committee of Vendome, to retrieve disasters of the war:

VENDOME, August 2d, 1871.

Allow me to invoke the sympathy of the New Orleans committee for the unhappy victims of the Franco-German war, the accomplishment of Vendome. The thought has been yet given to the fate of the families who have lost their all in consequence of the invasion and occupation of their country by the enemy. The noble accomplishments of Vendome are known, as you may have learned by the papers, the scene of the most appalling devastation which war has ever unveiled. Farms burned, agricultural implements and tools destroyed or burnt, cattle and cattle carried away, corn and hay destroyed, peaceable peasants murdered, taken away as prisoners and shamefully ill-used, nothing has been wanting to fill the misery of our unhappy country.

We then extend to you a hand wide open for money, grain, clothing, everything in the material, precious for those who have lost all and how many are they! In the country of Vendome alone the losses of the sufferers amount to several millions of francs.

I have accepted this mission in remembrance of the old relations of friendship which bind our family to the great Republic of the United States. It is Marshal de Rochambeau, the friend of your illustrious Washington, who appeals to you for his native country, in remembrance of the services which he may have rendered to America.

Personally, we have always refused the liberality of the great Republic, but, for the unhappy country, we willingly accept.

The National Committee of Vendome associated themselves to make an inquiry in order to ascertain the extent and the particulars of the distress caused by the war, and their careful inquiries will guarantee the justice of their distributions.

Please receive, Mr. President, the assurance of my high regard.

DE ROCHAMBEAU,
President of the National Committee of Vendome.

The willing neglect of so many honest and just claims by large cities to respond, as has the St. Louis Democrat to say: "It ought to be made disreputable not to vote. It is scarcely fair to say that a man is bribed as the wretch who pockets a dollar for his vote. The intelligent and respectable citizen finds himself just at the moment of a crisis, or too lazy to be encouraged, or too much in danger of losing a few dollars, or of failing to make as much money as he might, and so forgets to vote, for a consideration. In the absence from the polls counts of one's vote on the opposite side to that he would have voted for. Thus, he has voted for the enemy or for a bad man, for a consideration. That is the sad but true reason why ought to have no man voter with dishonest."

Ohio last month illustrate much attention on the political world. The Radicals are watching the State, to lose; the Democrats with hope. General [illegible] supported by [illegible] Ewing, Morgan and others.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1871. Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,450.

The Suspension of Secretary Rowen.

Without knowing what Governor Warmoth's intentions are, we presume he has come to the conclusion that he must now make open war against his enemies, and as Mr. Bovee had joined the Dunn faction his decapitation was only a question of time. The pretext for his suspension is that he had promulgated or attempted to promulgate as law a certain act which had been before the Legislature at its last session, and passed both Houses but had never been approved by the Governor, and is still held by the latter, who claims that he has until the first day of the next session of the Legislature to approve or disapprove. We allude to the act known as the "Crescent City Water Works act." We suppose, however, that Mr. Bovee has been suspended less on account of his error in the matter above alluded to than his identification with Dunn. And we are under the impression that this is but the first act of the drama, and that Gov. Warmoth is about to move on the enemy's works at all points of the line. We are on the eve of stirring times in Louisiana. The discussion in the City Council yesterday, and other indications, show that the Republican party in this State is on the eve of bursting up. The leaders are becoming desperate. The next step of the Governor may be against the City Council, or those members of it who are objectionable to him.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Orleans Dramatic Relief Association give their fourth subscription performance this evening, at the St. Charles Theatre, complimentary tickets to which we have been favored with, through Mr. Holveland.

On Monday night, Mr. E. D. Jones, No. 250 Erato street, attempted suicide by taking laudanum. He is expected to recover.

A man giving the name of Alfred Carter was arrested by officer Simonds, about one o'clock yesterday morning, in the act of leaving the residence of Mr. Thompson, No. 12 Derbigny street, which, it is alledged, he had entered burglariously, and which he is also charged with robbing of several articles of silver valuables.

Juanista de C. Cajal, formerly the wife of Senator-General Hugh J. Campbell, from which she has been divorced, has applied to the Sixth District Court for the custody of their children. The trial of the writ, which was fixed for yesterday, was continued.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, State of Louisiana, meets in session, acting Grand Chancellor Dunham presiding. Monday evening reports of the G. C. C. R. and C's, G. B. read and referred to appropriate committees. Matters of great importance were entertained and referred. New Lodges have been lately organized. Reports also of the great good accomplished by the subordinate Lodges in the past six months. Grand Lodge adjourned to meet this evening in Turner's Hall at 7 o'clock P. M.

Mary Ann Morton, four years of age, whose parents reside on Erato street, between Peter and Tchoupitoulas streets, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon, by an ox or bull running through the streets.

The kitchen of the house No. 82 St. James street, occupied by Mr. Germain, was slightly injured by fire yesterday afternoon.

A man named Williams fell into the river, from the steamboat Belfast, at the head of Poydras street, yesterday afternoon and was drowned.

The Louisiana Jockey Club, yesterday, agreed to appropriate the sum of $20,000 for purses for their coming races over the Metairie Course.

As a result of interest to dealers in fancy securities and those interested in the matter of taxation is that the Levee Company was re-organized yesterday, and a Mr. Whitman, from Delaware, was chosen President.

City Council.—A full Board was present at the meeting yesterday. Mayor Flanders presiding.

Mr. Lewis reported against the claim of A. Ead and others interested in the salary of Recorder of the First District, which office he claims upon the ground, that it was vacated when a difficult was obtained against Mr. Houston, for official misconduct. The claim was reported against, because it was considered illegal, especially as Mr. Edwards had not been appointed, judicially, to obtain possession of the office, but to prevent further embarrassment. Mr. Lewis moved that a mandamus be sent to the Office of Assistant Recorder of the First District vacant. Adopted.

Mr. Shaw reported in regard to a settlement of the accounts of the city with the Park Commissioners, that $166,256 66 had been collected in City Park tax in 1870 that $58,480 66 of that sum had been paid to the Commissioners, leaving due of the tax collected for 1870, the sum of $108,426 56; that the collections of the Park tax for 1871 was interrupted by the decision of the Supreme Court on the school tax question, which limits aggregate municipal taxation to two per cent. The report continues:

Under this state of facts the city could argue that it only collects one-three-quarters for city accounts and one-quarter for metropolitan, leaving the Park tax out.

But the Park tax law, No. 84 of extra session of 1870, is strongly penal in its nature, and although it styles the Park tax an additional tax, it is that of tax only, it vitiates or makes illegal the city tax, unless the Park tax is imposed and levied.

The Park Commissioners would therefore argue that, in collecting one and three-fourths, we have in hand an eighth belonging to them.

Both sides are plausible enough, and as long as it operates equally, upon the taxpayers, a settlement of such a question without dispute or litigation is advisable.

Such a settlement, I believe, can be had by the Grand Jury for $80,000 cash, payable in the turn out of the treasury, and acknowledging the balance of the debt by certificates, under ordinance No. 883, Administration series.

The Administrator accordingly submitted the following ordinance:

Section 1. *Be it ordained by the Council of the City of New Orleans*, That the sum of $58,000 be and is hereby appropriated to the Board of Commissioners of the City Park on account of collections made during the year 1870.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained, etc.* That the Mayor and Administrator of Finance be authorized and directed to settle with the Park Commissioners for all Park tax actually collected upon assessments payable in 1870; and one-eighth of one per cent. on assessments of 1870, out of all collections made of the taxes payable in 1871, by the issue of certificates under ordinance No. 883, Administration series.

The ordinance passed the first reading.

A proposition to pull the iron building at the head of Canal street, the purchaser to remove it, was adopted.

A notice was received from Mr. Eugene Staes, late Recorder of the Second District, that he regarded himself as illegally removed and would hold city accountable for the salary of the office for the whole term for which he had been elected.

A number of petitions were read by title and referred.

Mr. Remick offered a resolution authorizing him, as Administrator of Commerce, to remove the oaks and apple stands, etc., at the Canal street ferry, on the 1st of October next, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Shaw moved to reconsider the Water Works ordinance adopted at the last meeting.

Mayor—Did you vote in the affirmative on the adoption of the resolution?

Mr. Shaw—No; I was absent.

Mayor—Then you can't make the motion.

Mr. Lewis admitted that the journal read that he (Lewis) gave notice that he would move a reconsideration. It would be borne in mind that the gentleman [illegible] and a few members [illegible] to Bill the ordinance, either directly or by amendments.

Mr. Remick ridiculed what had been [illegible] short notice, and [illegible] while gentlemen had remarked that they had been [illegible] by offers of [illegible] of stock to find out how approached "on that way?"

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Lewis, Remick and Lowry.

Mr. Dunn said he could not make a speech, but had facts. What made him so opposed to the schemes of the Water Works Company was the rascality, [illegible] Mr. Palfrey, since the Mayoralty has been [illegible] which was read:

"OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS WATER WORKS COMPANY.

"For and in consideration of one dollar to us in hand paid, by John Lockwood, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged and other valuable considerations, we hereby sell and transfer to said Lockwood, or order, one thousand shares of full paid stock, in the New Orleans Water Works Company, the same to be issued, so soon as the stock certificates shall be printed.

"J. HERNANDEZ, President.

"New Orleans, August 14, 1871.

(Endorsed:) "John Lockwood, Charles T. Howard, J. R. West, J. Hernandez."

Mr. Bonzano made mockery of these doings and seemingly, in a vein of sarcasm, said he never refused an offer, repeating again and again that he never refused an offer. He wanted to know what the paper read had to do with the matter.

Mr. Delassize said the stock had been offered to him to resist favorably upon the proposition of the Water Works Company, and he was informed that four members of the Council had been already secured by similar means.

Mr. Bonzano offered a resolution providing for the faithful execution of the ordinance to be reconsidered, and, after a while, submit of withdraw the resolution. Mr. Lewis having seconded the resolution refused to agree to a withdrawal. Then, on motion of Mr. Shaw, leave to withdraw was granted.

This resolution of Mr. Bonzano was offered as an amendment to the proposed by Mr. Remick, that the ordinance had been illegally passed, and that the $2,500,000 bonds proposed to be issued would therefore be illegally issued.

The sense of the Council being taken on this resolution, it was adopted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bonzano, Corkrem, Remick and Shaw.

Nays—Messrs. Delassize Lewis and Walters. 3.

The result having been announced,

"Then," said Mr. Lewis, "the ordinance is dead."

The Mayor—Not at all, sir. Unless we are dead or removed before the next meeting, the resolution will be vetoed.

Mr. Remick—It is to be noted that the Mayor had resolved to set aside the will of a majority of the Council.

Adjourned.

A Row at the State House—The Governor Suspends Secretary of State Rowen and Appoints General Herron to Fill His Place.—Mr. George E. Bovee, Secretary of State, was about to close his office, in the Mechanics' Institute, at a few minutes past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, General Francis Herron, formerly United States Marshal for this State, under President Johnson, walked in, and, without any circumlocution, informed Mr. Bovee that he came to take possession of the office, by virtue of an appointment from Governor Warmoth. The General tendered to Mr. Bovee an envelope containing his authority from the Governor for the proceeding. Mr. Bovee refused to receive it, informing the General that he was a Constitutional officer, that it was only by legislative act he could be removed or suspended.

It is stated that General Herron then laid his hand upon the seal of the State and that Mr. Bovee sought to prevent him from taking possession of it, when a struggle ensued, and a few policemen, led by Capt. Edgerworth, and some say Superintendent Badger, who had accompanied the General, intervened and arrested Mr. Bovee, who was taken to the police station at Lafayette Square, where Captain Edgerworth made a charge of assault and battery upon the person of the General, to be entered against him, and he was released.

Paris, Aug. 28.—M. Thiers has promised the Municipal Council of Bordeaux that as a token of his appreciation of their services to the country they shall be the [illegible] and appointed Secretary of State ad interim, because Mr. Bovee has ceased to be published and promulgated as a law the bill or act, known as the Crescent City Water-works act, which passed the Legislature, at the last session of the Legislature, but has not been signed by the Governor. Mr. Bovee is the editor of the *Republicans* to be promulgated, but that paper refused to publish it, whereupon it was taken to the *Orleans Gazette* and the *State Register*, both of which have contracts for public printing, and both of which published it as soon as one had become a law of the State.

The report on the streets is that the Governor has an important pecuniary interest in the Water Works Company, whose bribery of City Administrators to get their votes for it was exposed in the City Council yesterday, and he has insisted at the promulgation of an act which interferes with his plans.

An advertisement from Mr. Bovee will be found elsewhere in this paper, cautioning those having official business with the Secretary of State against recognizing General Herron as the Secretary, and specifying them that they will find him (Mr. Bovee) at the Mechanics' Institute ready to transact official business as heretofore.

The Appeal in the Case of Arthur Guerin.—Coroner Jackson closed the inquest in this case yesterday and the jury found a verdict that the deceased, Arthur Guerin, was killed by Houston, who is now in jail awaiting further proceedings. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, but the evidence of none of them added anything material to the facts elicited from those whose testimony had been previously published in the *Bee*.

First District Court, Tuesday, August 29. The Grand Jury returned a bill against Frank Richards for bigamy.

A. F. O'Brien, accused of embezzling $2,000, alleged to be the property of Sands, Condon, was tried yesterday (Monday) and acquitted.

Nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Rebecca Porter, accused of larceny.

Mary Fallon informed against for the larceny of a watch, the property of Mr. Chevrier, was tried and found guilty.

An application has been made to admit Joseph Shaw to bail, pending the appeal to the Supreme Court, from the judgment of this court. The rule is to be heard on the 8th prox., inst.

Explosion of the Ocean Queen.

(From the Mobile Tribune.)

The quiet of the midnight hours was disturbed about 10½ o'clock last night by a report which passed through the city like wild fire to the effect that the steamer Ocean Wave, Capt. Eaton in command, exploded her boilers at Point Clear yesterday afternoon, and that a large number of the passengers and crew were killed and badly wounded.

These gloomy reports were brought to the city by the arrival at the wharf of Capt. John Payne, of the yacht [illegible], who called in at the Point and found the greatest degree of confusion existing on account of the sad calamity. On his way up Capt. Payne picked up the steamer *Alvin and Fountain*, and apprising them of the occurrence they were immediately headed for the disastrous scene. An hour later the Alvin and Fountain returned to the city, having on board several of the killed and wounded and confirmed the sad tidings.

The scene on Dauphin street wharf when the boat arrived beggars all description; fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, bewailing the loss of the dearly beloved and lost ones; women shrieking, children crying and old men bowed down in almost heathen despair presented a scene from which the friend turns with horror.

The Ocean Wave left for a pleasure excursion to Bon Secours and Fish River yesterday morning, and the last place where we could obtain as to the number of passengers board was that if ere were over two hundred and fifty. Quite a number of the citizens of Whistler Brass Band and the crew, with complimentary tickets to invited guests, swelled the number on board to probably about one hundred and ninety souls. All who had friends on board felt, therefore, natural anxiety lest some of them may have fallen victims to the disaster. The police force had all it could do to keep the crowd from rushing aboard the boats in the most dalirium which prevailed.

The coroner, under the direction of the ex-officio Mayor, made ample arrangements for the supply of sustenance, spring wagons, carriages, nurses, doctors and medical and surgical attendance, and the dead and wounded were borne to the hospitals, or their homes for proper care. Many children or twenty persons were brought up on the two boats.

The steamer had blown out her [illegible] whistle, her smoke stack, cabin and boats, and the wheels are scarcely made a revolution before the explosion took place. Timbers were thrown into the air in every direction, the end of the wheel was carried away, and the boat almost immediately [illegible] here a complete wreck. The pens took fire, first gave way, all the upper works all moved in, crushing many beneath the ruins.

It is impossible to obtain anything like a correct list of the killed or wounded. There is no doubt, however, that the loss of life will reach from fifty to seventy-five, and the number of wounded will be even greater. Those who were on the boat at the time of the explosion will remember it as long as they live. The scene on the shore of Dauphin Island and Gulf Beach [illegible].

Mobile, Aug. 29.—A white man and [illegible] Ky., jail [illegible].

New York, Aug. 29.—Y. H. Smith, of Mobile, and Mr. Bennett and family, of this city, left Mobile on the 24th inst. in the steamer Ocean Wave.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

New York, Aug. 28.—Vessels from Charleston, S. C., and Georgetown, S. C., arrived: Brig Ellen, Hall; schr. Ida Hall, Hall; schr. Ida Hall, Hall; schr. Ida Hall