

Governor Warmoth as a Man of Yet Governor Warmoth insists that he had only done his duty in suspending Mr. Boyce, the Secretary of State. Can we not say that our accusation that the Governor had violated his oath is substantiated by his own admission? We know of no proceeding of the House of Representatives to impeach Mr. Boyce, and should the session of the General Assembly expire without an impeachment of that officer, he must, according to the Governor's own opinion, be restored.

Again: Governor Warmoth alleged yesterday, before the Committee, that the Mechanics' Institute was the building designated BY LAW AS THE STATE HOUSE. There is no such law, and the Governor knows it. How shall we characterize this statement? Can it be sustained or defended? We forbear from using stronger language.

Lastly: Governor Warmoth confessed he had approved an act of the Legislature raising the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to \$10,000 for the Chief Justice, and \$9,000 for each Associate Justice, when the Constitution of the State had fixed these salaries at \$7,500 for the Chief Justice, and \$7,000 for each Associate Justice. He defended it on the ground that the Constitution did not "prohibit" the increase. Then according to this reasoning, if the Legislature had raised them to one hundred thousand dollars per annum, or any higher sum, it had a right to do so because the Constitution did not expressly "prohibit" an increase. The dishonesty of this argument of the Governor will be seen by merely reading the language of the Constitution, fixing the nomination of these judges:

ARTICLE 75. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the Associate Justices a salary of seven thousand dollars, annually, payable on their own warrants. The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practical law for five years, the last three thereof preceding their appointment, in the State. The court shall appoint its own clerks and may remove them at pleasure.

It will be observed that each sentence or division of this article of the Constitution is couched in imperative language. "The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices." "The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall be appointed, etc." "They shall be citizens of the United States, etc." Now if the Legislature can contravene one part of the article, they can another. The Legislature may therefore by a simple increase the number of judges as well as their salaries, may take from the Governor the power of appointing the judges, may declare that persons who have practised law in the State for one year shall be eligible for the Supreme Bench, and so on because there is no prohibition in the Constitution. Does Governor Warmoth believe that the Legislature can do these things? He does not, and therefore he made a wilful misstatement to the committee.

We might go on to comment upon other parts of the Governor's testimony but have said enough for the present. [New Orleans Bee.]

FLORIDA.—A letter from Jacksonville to the New York Evening Mail, has the following:

A prominent gentleman with whom I have been talking, regarding the condition of the South, says the only salvation for the Southern States is to go into bankruptcy and then take a fresh start.

Governor Warmoth's administration, we repeat, is on trial and must stand or fall according to the result it has achieved for the people. It is a great deal more than the whole State would sell for, and that there is no possible way for the creditors to get their money. What funds there are in the State are controlled by robbers and thieves, who have quite as little regard for the honor of the State as they have for their own. Here is an instance of the "speculation" in bonds. The State issued \$4,000,000 of bonds to a railroad; these were sold in London for \$3,100,000; a New York house received \$750,000 for negotiating the bonds, and the remainder was turned over to the railroad company. All that can be shown for the \$4,000,000 is about \$150,000 worth of work on the road.

Would it not be well for the Governors and legislators of these States to attend the funeral of their respective States, and mourn that there are no more State treasures to rob, and no market for votes and official signatures? [N. O. Picayune.]

Every road that leads out of the Democratic party leads into the Radical party; everything that tends to weaken the Democratic party tends to strengthen the Radical party. No "form," so-called, has anything to hope from the Radical party, while all honest and liberal reforms will find protection and defence under the broad wings of Democracy. "Soft shells" and those who hanker after the "soft-slops," will do well to remember this. [Exchange.]

The London Lancet, excellent authority, gives the following recipe for the cure of bone felon: As soon as the disease is cut, put directly over the spot a dry blister about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the felon, may be seen the felon, which can be taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet.

Again: the Governor admitted there was no other law which empowered him to suspend a Constitutional officer of the State than the general power invested in the Executive to see that the laws were faithfully executed. The Supreme Court of the State, the Judges of which were all appointed by him, have decided in the cases of Robinson and Elmonston, suspended from office by "Executive order," that the Governor had no such power.

Governor Warmoth's Impeachment.

The investigation now going on in this city, in presence of the Congressional Committee, amounts to an impeachment trial of Governor Warmoth, and the testimony adduced against him is perfectly damning in its character. The policy of the Governor and his accomplices in conducting their defense is simply to confess their guilt and accuse their political opponents of the same crimes that are charged against themselves. This assumes as a fact that it is only the political opponents of Governor Warmoth who are the accusers in this trial. But the charges to which the Governor is now answering have been made by the people of Louisiana as a whole. They are the parties injured by his administration, and not any more political faction. These charges the Governor must meet in a direct manner and dispense or submit to a judgment of condemnation. The people of this State are well aware that some of those members of the Legislature who call themselves Democrats—perhaps the majority of them—have participated in the corruption which has prevailed in that body since Governor Warmoth came into power. But, admitting that Democrats are equally guilty with Republicans in prostituting their legislative functions, what does that prove? That the people at large are corrupt? By no means. We must call to mind in what manner the elections for members of the Legislature have been conducted since the Republican party governed the State. We must remember that the mass of the intelligent voting population of Louisiana have, taken little or no interest in public affairs since the days of reconstruction, and that they are not fairly represented in the General Assembly. Whether then abstention from voting be right or wrong the fact is there. Because they regarded it useless to attempt turning the tide of corruption and mal-administration which they saw setting in with great violence, that is no reason why they should be made responsible for the crimes of others. Why does not Governor Warmoth show to the Congressional Committee and to the public of this State what services of a beneficial character he and his colleagues have rendered during his administration of the government? Why does he not exhibit the results of the enormous expenditures made by the legislative branch of the government since he has been in power and detail the proceedings? Why does he not turn upon his accusers and show what there is of value for the immense increase of the public debt? Where are the positive benefits conferred by him upon the State and her people? When the people tell him he has stabilized public and private virtue to the highest point and feels at them and says, "You are as guilty as I am—Your politicians and leading men set the example and united with me in doing that of which you complain." Is this a sufficient defense to an indictment such as the honest portion of the community have preferred against Governor Warmoth?

Governor Warmoth will have to make a better answer than this to the charges made against him if he desires an acquittal. The bravado of himself and his accomplices, Campbell, Dibble, Carr and others, deceives nobody, nor will the fact that prominent lawyers and other citizens seek favors from Republican officers and to a certain extent associate with them, be sufficient to overcome the repugnance which the community feel towards the officers of the State Government.

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Drunkenness is the parent of most other vices. It quenches the salutary power of reason, and makes us the sport of raging passion.

Grant's Theater.

The President has gone into theatrical business. His ex-officio partner of Mr. William E. Spaulding, the proprietor of the National Theater in the City of Washington. It was a financial necessity which induced the President to enter into this new compact. The Presidential demand for private boxes at the National Theater is large, especially in view of the fact that the President's military family is so numerous. He seldom attends a theatrical performance or the Opera unless he is accompanied by two or three members of his own family, General Porter and wife, General Babcock and family, if not one or two of the Deems. Mr. Spaulding, who is always desirous to be polite, found that politeness to such a family as Grant's did not pay at all times. General Babcock, who is an inventive genius, hit upon a plan of operations about eight months ago by which the "D. H." pass would cover the Presidential family. First, it will be remembered that General Babcock, after his great San Domingo expedition and survey of the Cape Cod Canal, was detailed by the regular army to be Commissioner of Public Buildings in the District of Columbia to succeed General Michler. Whenever the Presidential family desire to attend the theater, General Babcock sees to it that boxes are provided. If the regular prices were paid by the President, General Babcock and Colonel Porter, for themselves and families every time they attended the theater, the bill would be quite large each year. Not being able, on account of their extreme poverty, to pay this bill, General Babcock conceived the idea of giving the proprietor of the theater, Mr. William E. Spaulding, a sinecure office. About eight months or more ago General Babcock induced Commissioner Pleasanton to nominate Mr. Spaulding Assessor of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia. Commissioner Pleasanton complied with the request and sent the nomination to Secretary Boutwell. The Secretary had informed that Spaulding was a secessionist during the war, and refused to confirm the nomination.

General Babcock then appealed to Assessor Ketchem, of the Ninth District of New York (Fernando Wood's Congressional District) to recommend Mr. William E. Spaulding to be an assistant assessor under him. The nomination was accordingly made to Commissioner Pleasanton, who sent it to Secretary Boutwell, who confirmed it. After Commissioner Pleasanton was removed it was feared that his successor, Mr. Douglass, who did not like the manner of Spaulding's appointment, would remove him. General Babcock had accordingly to "see Douglass." The latter has allowed the proprietor of the National Theater to continue to hold his position. Mr. Spaulding, it is said, would have to get a guide to find the Assessor's office in the Ninth District of New York. He was never there. He certainly has never performed any service in the District except the arduous one of drawing his salary monthly, which he manages to do with commendable promptness. In this way President Grant has connected himself with the theatrical business in Washington. The President only has to express a wish that he could see a certain performance on given night, and the spacious state box with which is set apart. [New York World.]

RADICAL TESTIMONY.—General Rufus Saxton, formerly of the Freedmen's Bureau, writes as follows from Washington, respecting the dangers to the freedmen. He says: "The ship of State of South Carolina is now in stormy weather; your rights are in danger. The rocks and shoals, torpedoes and hostile guns, are ignorance, intemperance, immorality, dishonesty and corruption in high places. The beacon-lights ahead are honesty, purity, virtue, intelligence, the schoolhouse and the church. Keep her head steadily towards these, and soon the ship shall glide gently by the breakers into the peaceful waters of freedom, the stormy, threatening sky shall clear and melt into the golden mellow light of dawning day. Then, when the ship of State is safely anchored in the honest hearts of intelligent freedmen, the year of need is past and the year of rest is come indeed."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE SAINT LOUIS HOTEL!

THIS magnificient Hotel, lately renewed and greatly improved, and entirely refurnished in most sumptuous and elegant style, by the St. Louis Hotel Association, of which Mr. F. L. Johnson, Esq., of New Orleans, the President, is president to the traveling community on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1872, under the management of the undersigned.

HIRAM CRANSTON,
Formerly Proprietor of the New York Hotel.
February 14-15.

Dissolution.

HAVING bought the entire interest of H. A. BROWN and P. W. THOMAS in the firm of H. A. Brown & Co., in this city, I will continue the business for my own account. All parties interested in the late firm will make settlement with me.

JOSEPH MCKEEVY.

Feb. 7, 1872-3.

Notice!

PARTIES having Watches or other articles in my shop for repair are not required to call and get them. I will remove from the Parish Parties indicated to me, and will put them in the hands of lawyers, otherwise I will put them in the hands of Joseph Mckeevy.

Feb. 7, 1872-3.

Notice!

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H. A. THOMPSON.

Feb. 7, 1872-3.

Liquor.

THIS partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Ice House or Exchange Hotel, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. G. P. HOW will hereafter conduct the business on his own account, and will collect all debts due him in the late firm, and assume all its liabilities.

A. H. MANSON,
J. G. P. HOW.

February 6th, 1872-3.

Smith Gordon S. A. Crukshank

GORDON & CRUKSHANK,

PHYSICIANS,

WILL practice on Bayou Rapides and adjoining country.

Feb. 14, 1872.

H. A. BROWN & CO.,

New Orleans, N. Y.

Henry A. Biossat, Commission and Forwarding Merchant

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Every description of Wagons and Carts,

New Brick Warehouse,

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For Sale!

A FINE SET OF BED ROOM FURNITURE.

BIOSSAT'S WAREHOUSE.

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New Molasses!!

In BARRELS and HALF BARRELS

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