

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

LAWRENCE BARRITT, Sole Lessee and Manager.

Monday, February 5, 1872.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

In his great specialty of

ENOCH ARDEN.

By EDWIN ADAMS as Enoch Arden.

Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGOS as Annie Leigh.

New scenery by Joseph Pigott.

Mechanical effects by W. Hyland.

Music under the direction of Richard Madden.

Wednesday—First Enoch Arden Matinee.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The congressional committee met yesterday at ten o'clock, Hon Mr. Scovel in the chair.

It must be premised that the committee are now proceeding to determine from day to day the truth or falsity of the charges against the Governor and his adherents by Marshal Packard, in his testimony. A voluminous roll of this evidence was offered by Marshal Packard, and a strong demand made for their investigation. The names of the witnesses were also offered who could prove these charges, which were made in answer to the question of what constituted the antagonism between the Customhouse party and the State House party, the marshal holding to the ground that these differences were solely due to the corrupt practices of his opponents, consisting in bribery, election frauds, registration frauds and other specific bills.

In regard to the check presented at the Louisiana Savings Bank, Mr. Van Norden testified he knew very little about it more than what had already been testified. It was an unusual procedure for an indorser to give such instructions—not extraordinary. He was asked why General Herron had said not to pay the check. He replied that he did not think the committee ought to ask such questions; it was simply a business transaction of a business nature. He did not recollect the reason given by General Herron for telling him not to pay; he believed he had told him to whom he had given it.

Pressed by the members of the committee to answer in regard to the private business of the bank—the amount on deposit to the credit of General Herron—the frequency or not of checks of similar character—the witness declined to state, except to say that at the time the check was drawn there was a credit to General Herron of \$7000. It was asserted that the Governor's party had used bribery through checks on this bank, and the committee proceeded to find this out. Mr. Van Norden answering that he was unconnected with the political quarrel, and went out of his way in answering merely to satisfy the examiners that he had no interest whatever in the result of the struggle. The only office he had ever held was president of a school board, from which office he had been turned out. Colonel Shackelford was called merely to prove the identity of the lady who had been the bearer of the check. He answered that Colonel Field told him the bearer was Mrs. Jenks—not the wife of a member of the Legislature.

In regard to the visit of the crowd to the office of General Emory, the historical visit, Mr. J. R. Ailes Gauthreaux testified that, on the refusal of a committee of conference between the outside and the inside House to agree, speeches were made by Messrs. Carter, Moncreux and others. Then a committee was appointed to wait on General Emory, and they were followed by about two thousand citizens to his house. On reaching the house those bearing the flag went into the hall of the house, thinking of meeting the General. He was absent, and they came out. After a few minutes General Emory came up and said, as he ascended the steps, "What in the hell is this crowd doing here? I want you to disperse." Some one stated that the crowd came up to ask his assistance, or something to that effect. He then said, "I refuse to communicate with such a crowd, and God damn you, if you don't disperse I'll disperse you with grape shot." Some one cried out from the crowd, "Give us martial law." The General answered, "I'll give you grape and canister; you can't intimidate me; you would not go to your own General in this way. I am unarmed and alone, but you can't intimidate me." Mr. Gauthreaux justified the visit of the crowd to the headquarters of General Emory on the ground of taking any measures to rid the people of their burdens. The crowd was peaceable, and, as an evidence that there was no intention to intimidate the General, cheered him as he appeared. The witness went on to say he had "left in utter disgust."

R. V. Herwig, Senator, at one time on board the Wilderness, testified that he knew of no mattresses sent on board the vessel having been taken from a vessel under seizure, nor of any "Customhouse property" used in the business. He had a right to command the craft, but did not exercise it. Captain Barr had left on the second day. In regard to the assertions made by the friends of Mr. Carr, that there was an agreement made between the Senators on board the Wilderness and the members who remained away from the House to impeach the Governor, the Senator answered that he knew of no such agreement. Mr. Herwig submitted a copy of the understanding settled upon—formerly published. It related to "voting as a unit" and standing firm on confirmations. Senators Ingraham, Complan and O'Hara were all federal employes, and they had signed; and they were appointed since they were elected. Other members of the Legislature had been in office before they were elected. Mr. Herwig drew no salary from his office while in the Senate and performing its duties; nor did he know of bribes or offers of bribes to Senators, nor of any "improper influences" used.

It having been testified that the real cause of difference between Governor Warmoth and Collector Casey was that the Governor would not lend his influence to the latter elected United States Senator, Mr. Herwig, examined on this point, failed to recollect whether Colonel Casey had united with the Governor in the election of General West or not, and it was at this time assessments were made on Customhouse officials.

Mr. Herwig failed to know whether General Grant approved the course of Collector Casey in the employment of the Wilderness or not; that, having been customary to "lend" the cutter to "distinguished visitors," he had assisted in it; and that Mr. Packard had paid the expenses of the cutter. The employes of the Customhouse had subscribed to the *Citizen's Guard*, a daily paper, "as an investment," and were not compelled; the other half had not subscribed. The political opinions of both wings of the parties were in favor of President Grant, and whatever differences they have were, so far as he knew, merely local.

In reference to the proposed reforms, the witness asserted these consisted in taking the election of members of the Legislature favorable to himself out of the Gov-

ernor's hands. That constituted the sum and substance.

Mr. Carr recalled for testimony, and first corrected his statement of the day before that he had seen the Governor's proclamation calling an extraordinary session in the evening papers. There were so many at that time he could not positively state. He also produced the check which he had paid in cash for the stock of the Crescent City Gaslight Company. And in this connection he was severely questioned as to the connection of Mr. Deewe's, his business partner (in command), with that bill. In this he gave an account of when he first met with Mr. Deewe's, where they lived, and of their business associations, which consisted of entering into speculations in State securities. It was charged that the votes of these members, under the head of corruption, had been procured by inserting the name of a Representative among the incorporators of the law. Far as he was concerned, Mr. Carr denied this. The first he knew that the friend of Mr. Deewe's in the bill, was when it was half way through its passage. Then occurred a severe examination of Mr. Carr upon the point of the charges made against him and Mr. Deewe's by the Carter interest in the House. This was designed, Mr. Carr went on to state, to deprive them of a vote each until investigation. The charge was that of "raising" warrants from three to five thousand dollars, and only proved that he had been the one imposed on, inasmuch as he came into possession of the warrants after they had been raised and not before. Mr. Carr, in answer to numerous inquiries propounded from numerous memoranda furnished by the bystanders in the committee, went on to narrate the principal events in his legislative career; his connection with certain bills that had and had not become laws both under his administration as Speaker and when he was on the floor; the reasons for his opposing laws, or advocating them, and other matters; asked if he had not sent Dr. Avery to Demas with instructions that he would vote for a law, provided a sum of money was paid, he positively denied having any such conversation with the messenger, or any such instructions to give; he had never any conversation at all with Dr. Avery.

With reference to the five million Louisiana bond bill, a lengthy examination took place on the charge that Mr. Carr had, in the presence of B. Aveguo and J. B. Renz, stated that he would withdraw his opposition to the passage of the bill on the payment of \$100,000. Mr. Carr denied this emphatically, for if he intended making any such proposition, he would never do so in the presence of a third party. That bill had come up several sessions, and had been fought down. He had never given his assent, nor would he, to a measure which would virtually pay off the whole rebel debt. Mr. Carr appealed to the journals of the House as proof of his opposition to this scheme from the time of its first appearance. Nor did he know anything of the payment by Mr. Scott of \$1000 to him to secure his advocacy of the law transferring the stock to the Jackson railroad; further, saying there was no man alive who could say he had ever paid him money to secure the passage of any bill or law. The remainder of the examination consisted of the same order of investigation, probing after information upon corruption, and endeavoring to prove corruption.

Judge Henry C. Dibble, in his examination upon the question of difference between the Customhouse and State House parties, testified it consisted in a personal opposition to Governor Warmoth; that this opposition began in August, 1870, in the convention of that date. The feelings of colored men had been fomented against the Governor by members of the opposition for not signing what was known as the civil rights bill. The split began there. Pressed to answer if there had or not been any personal differences before this date, he stated there had been, but they took shape then. He was asked if he knew of any specific reason why such an opposition had grown up on the part of Marshal Packard and others. He answered when closely questioned that it was rumored Marshal Packard's opposition was due to the failure of the Governor to approve the Nicolson pavement bill. The ground of the opposition lay, according to the Judge, partly in personal differences, partly in disappointed ambition.

Touching upon the right of expulsion of Mr. Carter by a vote of 48 to 8, not being two-thirds of the whole House, Judge Dibble said: "We look for precedents in that matter to the Senate of the United States," and the Judge cited the expulsion of Bright, wherein it was decided that two-thirds of the House meant two-thirds of the members present—the articles in the constitution reading the same way. The Judge could find no warrant in the constitution for the calling of the extra session, though it was justified, he thought, as the committee asked for beliefs, by the extraordinary circumstances of the case. He had not consulted or advised Governor Warmoth to call this session.

Questioned if there was not, on the part of the Governor, a determination to set up a "white man's party," the judge seemed to treat this as an absurdity. There was, he said, some time ago a man by the name of Ollendorf who called on him to start a Republican club to be composed of white men, to be called "the Knights of Syria, or something of that sort," but he had given the subject so little of his attention he had thought no more about it.

Asked, in reference to the campaign which produced the Gatling-gun convention in reference to bogus elections of delegates, in cases where the delegates elected themselves, the judge thought it quite probable there were contestants who had no right to be such; that such things occurred on both sides. For instance, he had been elected at that time a delegate from the second ward by twelve hundred votes, yet his opponent was the party accredited in the Customhouse, and he had received but one hundred and twenty votes! Then again, the election for delegates in Jefferson resulted in an almost unanimous vote for the Customhouse opponents, yet a party of some half a dozen got together, elected them selves, and were received in the Customhouse. He could mention other instances, and supposed such things were common.

About the hall business Judge Dibble was positive that the available halls for political parties had been secured so that they could be tendered for the use of the convention,

and his reason for providing in this way was in the view that no possible pretext might be made available to hold the convention in the Customhouse. There was no other object. He was positive that a gentleman had called on Marshal Packard and tendered him the use of Turner Hall, which had been refused, and he named the party. No violence was apprehended, nor was any made use of in the ward elections. He did not recollect a single case. Mr. Mudgett, president of a certain club, had been expelled for refusing to put a motion. There was no violence used then. He did not know whether or not Mayor Flanders feared violence at that time.

Judge Dibble did not know of a single instance where a political measure had been passed by corrupt means. "Our Democratic friends who had tried it could vouch for this." Corrupt agencies may have been successfully used to secure the passage of other laws with a pecuniary interest in them.

In reference to the disposition of the people of New Orleans, Judge Dibble said they were more peaceable than any city in the world; that there was not the slightest manifestation of hostility to the United States; that in New York there would have been, under the same circumstances as occurred here of late, a "big old row"; that there was no disposition on the part of the better class of citizens to fighting or disturbance. There was an intention on the part of the Governor's adherents and the Legislature to fight on the "proclamation day," and beat off fifteen thousand men. He was no fighting man—disliked it; but in that he had a settled conviction he was right.

The Judge felt satisfied there was no dislike to the colored men on the part of Republicans, though, like the Democrats, many men of the party have their individual prejudices. But, as a party measure, there was no resolution or expression which would lead to such a result. In reference to the propriety of the Governor advocating laws he wished to pass upon the floor of the House, the Judge stated it might not be dignified in the executive, but it had been done by the President of the United States, and he thought it was according to the circumstances whether it was justified or not.

Throughout the whole examination the Judge was frank and open, and concealed nothing.

The committee adjourned until Monday, at ten o'clock.

NEW BOOKS.

George Ellis & Brother, No. 82 Camp street, have sent, from the publishing house of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia:

AMT PATTY'S SCRAP BAG. By Caroline Lee Hentz. With illustrations by Darley. This gifted and deservedly popular writer has written so many good books—indeed she never produced an indifferent one—that it would be a thankless task to compare the present fascinating story with any one of her other charming literary efforts. It may in justice, however, be said that "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag" is one of the most absorbing and best told stories in the whole range of American literature. The plot is contrived and worked out with rare artistic ability, the characters are individualized with a vivid distinctness, reminding one of the admirable pictures of those masters of English prose fiction—Dickens, Bulwer and Disraeli. There is not only in the story well told, but it conveys a moral, not a dry kernel ostensibly and offensively held up between thumb and finger, as a tail-piece to the last chapter; but pervading the whole absorbing story, and improving while entertaining the reader. No better argument, if any were needed, against the reading of novels, was ever made than the production of this interesting, pure and absorbing story of "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag," by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and is complete in one large duodecimo volume of near 400 pages, printed from large type, leaded, and beautifully illustrated by Darley, and bound in cloth, full gilt back, gilt side, etc. Price \$1.50. It will be found for sale by all booksellers, or copies will be sent to any place, post paid, by the publishers, on receipt of price.

A RENT IN A CLOUD. By Charles Lever. This is the eleventh volume of the new, cheap and popular edition of the works of Charles Lever, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, which are having a very large sale, for Charles Lever has no rival in that free, manly, dashing style of sketching life, manners, and humorous incidents, to which he has devoted himself. His reputation is world-wide. The popularity of his novels, "A Rent in a Cloud," "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Harry Loureque," "Con Greay," "Davenport Dunn," "