The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1872. VOL. XLV.—Whole—15,817.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPUOY & LISBET, Publishers.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, one month, by subscription, $1 00; quarterly, $3; six months, $5; nine months, $7; one year, $10. The Daily Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday morning. Terms, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, double rates; each insertion, $2 50 per square.

Advertisements not marked for a specific number of insertions will be published until forbid, as new, and charged accordingly.

Reading Notices, or Advertisements to be charged $1 00 per line for first, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Marriage and Death Notices, $1 each insertion.

Special Notices, or Editorial Page, according to circumstances, but not less than double rates.

Regular Advertisers who advertise largely, and by contract, may expect some of the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.

To no case shall such discounts exceed 33 per cent.

A Business Notice or Advertisement to be charged $1 00 per line for first, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A transient advertisement must be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked for any specific time will be published until forbid.

All bills with regular advertisers about the 1st of each month.

Weekly Bulletin.

TERMS—PER YEAR: ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Faust."
FRENCH THEATRE—"Oliver Twist."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon and night—"Born."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Victorine and Fatal Mirror."
MASONIC HALL—Entertainments Royal Japanese Troupe.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO.

The retrospect of the year which has just closed presents little of a pleasing character to our readers, but instead of dwelling upon the past we prefer to take heart for the future and to find encouragement in the proverb that "the darkest part of the night is just before the dawn." Louisiana is not yet released from the grasp of the adventurers who have been engaged in depleting the State Treasury and in oppressing her population, but there are indications that their reign will soon come to an end. Already they are preparing for a surrender of the power they have so frightfully abused. We feel confident that by the time another fleet of January rolls round, our beloved State will be to a great extent in the hands of her own people. Twelve months ago the Statesman who were receiving from our reason was that which the conquering employs towards the conquered, but since that time their eyes seem to have been partially opened, for now we are regarded as a people having some rights and entitled to be consulted about our own affairs. It is admitted by the wings of the Republican party that the surrender of the government of the State to her own citizens is but a question of time. They concede the State to be Democratic and are preparing to follow up this concession by a practical demonstration of their sincerity in swearing in. The Republican rulers of Louisiana see that they cannot continue to carry on her government, while the majority of the population are so undisguisedly hostile to both the method of administering our affairs. Undoubtedly we are indebted for this gleam of prospect to the disclosures of wrong-doing, to the frauds, defalcations and ruinous financial measures for which the Republican party is responsible. These occurrences, brought about generally in the Republican family, jealousies, heartburnings, accusations and counter-accusations, the result of all which is the breaking up at a not distant day of the most powerful political combination that ever existed in this or any other country. No party, however, can long carry such a load as this now cohere by the "bond of communicated guilt." A little more patience then and we shall be free from the plunderers. This is the word we have to say to our readers this New Year's Day. Some of our sister States have been wrenched from the hands of the spoiler during the year 1871. Georgia—the Empire State of the South—is ruled to-day or will be by the very men by a Governor chosen by her own people for the first time since the war opened. She is already starting out on a career of greatness with the impetus which she has imparted by her great victory. Like a blooded horse who has been held to the ground by footstrings, and has succeeded in breaking away from his master, bounding forward to the enjoyment of his freedom, so the noble State of Georgia has burst the bonds of her shameful bondage and now that she is once more the mistress of her own destiny. Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas and Missouri having sprung from the grasp of the oppressor, it cannot be long before Louisiana and the other commonwealths of the South shall be raised in a newly found freedom.

We have come in all this consideration after casting a survey of the field and think we shall not be regarded as over-sanguine when we anticipate the restoration in a near future of all the Southern States to the government of their own people, and in this hope we greet our readers this morning, and wish for them a "Happy New Year."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The members of the Legislature in committee to-day to hold their annual session, are expected to be impressed with the grave condition of the population for whom they undertake to make laws, and with the necessity that measures of a comprehensive character should be devised and adopted at the earliest possible moment, having in view a searching and a thorough reform in the different branches of the government. It is understood that many wings of the Republican party have for several months been engaged in the preparation of such measures, and that they are to be drawn for immediate action on the part of the General Assembly. Although it is not advisable that important projects of reform should be hastily adopted and without due examination, yet the members of the Legislature should determine to avoid at all error equally injurious to the people—wasting the time allotted for their session in discussions which bring no profit to any one and which only tend to foster the projects the speakers may have in view. This is no time for acrimonious and recriminations but for earnest and prompt action in the direction of a reform which is imperatively called for by the circumstances in which we find ourselves. We do not of course allude to discussions or the expressions of opinion which will be the differing wings of the Republican party will be engaged in making. But these publications or on until every act of misconduct has been brought to light and commercial measures have been framed. What we desire to see is the commencement of the labors of the General Assembly in such a manner as the incurring of expenses which the financial condition of the State can only meet on warrant, but cannot honor. The General Assembly should then make it apparent their very first object is to impose a limit upon the town expenditures, proportioned to the ability of the people, to the condition of the treasury and credit of the State. They should also determine, irrespective of the limitation which them within the limit fixed by law for their session and parliamentary tactics, which it is no exaggeration to assert to be to gain time and for other improper purposes, should only be employed to defeat measures which the majority desire to pass. In other words the Legislature should immediately determine to put the example of reform in their own proceedings, which everybody knows there is ample room for. If the members come together in the spirit we have indicated, they can accomplish much good. If on the other hand, they shall continue to yield to the mere impulses of the moment, and to exercise their authority in the interest of some speculative schemer and public leech or enrichment, they will sicken with the malefactions of a misrepresented and oppressed community—a community who are ready willing to entertain the thought of any form of government is better than that which places the people at the ruthless hand of an irresponsible assembly of men, who, instead of correcting abuses and legislating for the benefit of those whom they assume to represent, pervert their time and opportunities by devoting attention upon them, and to prejudice the interests.

To Holders or Orleans Improvement Company Bonds.—A notice of the adjourned meeting of the Orleans Improvement Company interesting to holders of bonds and scrip will be found in the advertising columns to-day.

After [illegible] now [illegible] shall by [illegible] the [illegible] ground, [illegible] the [illegible] what [illegible] there. [illegible] of the [illegible] of the combination [illegible] of the firmament with [illegible]

Large Transaction in Real Estate in Mississippi.—[illegible]

The Vicksburg Herald of the 27th inst. makes mention of one of the largest transactions in landed property which has taken place in Mississippi, if not in the South, since the war, viz: The sale to Mr. J. J. Irby, of New Orleans, of the magnificent estate on Lower Deer Creek, Issaquena county, known as the "Hill Plantations." The Herald furnishes an interesting reminiscence of Harry Hill, and of the manner these days are worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Irby, a well-merited compliment. We copy as follows:

"It will doubtless be remembered that for many years the late Harry R. W. Hill, of New Orleans, had employed much of his capital in planting operations in Issaquena county, improving and opening up the rich alluvial lands of those in Issaquena county, known as the "Onward," "Reality," "Helen," "Good Intent," "Omega" and "Dido" plantations. These plantations produced, annually, from three to four thousand bales of cotton, yielding Mr. Hill a princely income. Each plantation was successively improved and beautified with the most substantial and commodious buildings, embracing large steam gin-houses, barns, stables, mills, dwellings and quarters, the latter affording all the appliances of comfort for his numerous slaves, about one thousand in number. At the death of that princely merchant and popular gentleman, Mr. H. R. W. Hill, this imperial estate became the property of his only son and heir, James Dick Hill, whom many of our citizens remember for his generous and social qualities. This splendid property continued, year after year, to yield its Pactolian wealth to the young heir and successor of Harry Hill, until the war came with its withering simoon of destruction, when, what with emancipation, neglect and mismanagement, it was found encumbered with such heavy burdens in the way of debts and mortgages to the Messrs. Boylan and others, that Major James Dick Hill was speedily divested of all right, title and interest in the property by a decree of the Chancery Court, and the Messrs. Boylan placed in possession.

Soon after the close of the war, J. J. Irby, of New Orleans, became the purchaser of one of the finest of these plantations, which he has since improved and cultivated on the most liberal scale, the beautiful yearly returns therefrom fully justifying the judicious and generous expenditures. On Saturday last, as we have already mentioned, he became the purchaser of the five remaining plantations, by which he is made the sole and undisputed owner all over sixteen thousand acres of the finest cotton lands in the known world! Some five thousand acres of this magnificent area are cleared, in a high state of cultivation, and in any ordinary season should produce five thousand bales of cotton, with an abundant supply of corn, hay, vegetables, etc., etc.

When we remember that the Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad, now in course of construction, only a few miles below this magnificent estate, will, in a very few months traverse from end to end this whole series of plantations, bringing them within an hour's travel of Vicksburg and its merchants, and the further fact of their unsurpassed fertility and large area already open to the plow, we can readily appreciate the good fortune and sound judgment of Mr. Irby in securing the purchase of this magnificent estate.

We understand that Mr. Irby is a Virginian by birth, a prominent and successful merchant in New Orleans, a gentleman of liberal and enlightened views, and a worthy successor of that universally esteemed gentleman and eminent business man, the late Harry Hill. We congratulate our friends in Issaquena on the acquisition to the number of their planters of so liberal and public-spirited a citizen."

The thanks of our editorial staff are returned to Messrs. Navas and Canova, of the Meridian Saloon, on Exchange Alley, between Canal and Chamberlains streets, for a recent delicious lunch sent to our office on last Saturday evening, to which ample justice was done. Hich and one are to the worthy proprietors of the Meridian, during the year upon which we have now entered, was drunk with all the honors in repeated bumpers.

The thanks of the editorial staff of the Bee is due and hereby tendered to Mr. Geo. Jacobsagen, of the Bonner House, Old Levee street, for a pitcher of mone delicious egg-nogs in which we repeatedly toasted the health and prosperity of the excellent proprietor of that favorite coffee-house.

Similar acknowledgments are tendered to Mr. Schwartz and "Tony," corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

For the purpose of enabling our employés and compositors to enjoy the whole of New Year's Day, the Bee will not be issued to-morrow, the next number appearing on Wednesday, January 3d.

Connubial Felicity.—Nothing tends more to connubial happiness than cheerful and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the great children's teething remedy.

THE NEGRO REVOLT IN ARKANSAS.

The Cause of the Trouble in Chicot County.—An Armed Mob Defying the Authorities—Three Civilians Taken from Jail and Shot—A Reign of Terror.

Memphis, Dec. 31.—The trouble in Chicot county, Ark., originated in a dispute a week ago last Monday in Curtis Garrett's store, at Lake Village. A number of citizens were standing at the door, talking about the crops and political matters, when Jack Chandler, a negro lawyer named Wyan, a recent importation from Washington county, took umbrage at a remark made by John H. Saunders, an old and respected citizen of that place, concerning the heavy increase in taxation, which may be described as the indignation of the people. Mr. Saunders said no offensive words to Wyan, but Wyan then stepped directly in front of him and spoke to him, holding very insolent and insulting language. Wyan then attempted to draw a revolver, which was prevented by Saunders and instantly killed. Chandler, Garrett and Alexander Garrett were promptly arrested by Sheriff Walker, who threw them up in jail. Nothing of the matter transpired in relation to the affair, only charges against Garrett and Duggan were preferred before Squire Hall, before whom the latter, headed Mr. Saunders into the hall with the cutting done. Both gentlemen surrendered themselves to the proper authorities, and were held to bail to await trial at once.

Early yesterday morning a mob of negroes entered the town with the avowed purpose of hanging the three prisoners. For some reason they did not succeed in getting into execution their diabolical design that night. The next day the Sheriff commenced to act as peace officer, about fifty negroes were sworn in as deputies, and they were kept up until one o'clock last night. The Sheriff, finding other assistance necessary, in swearing over one hundred negroes, in swearing over one hundred citizens, organized the town, all hallooing, yelling and shouting, and parading and brandishing their guns and pistols. They went to Chandler's house, where Wyan was killed, and after firing a few shots into the house they concluded to go away. After doing this they went to the jail, and the Sheriff Walker very properly refused to deliver them up. A number of negroes, headed by another desperado named Garrett, demanded the Sheriff's keys at the point of the gun. The Sheriff refused, when the mob came out to the jail and commenced firing into it. A volley of rifle balls were poured into the jail.

After this the mob have held possession of the town and a reign of terror has existed. All the negroes within a radius of fifty miles are said to be armed, and have congregated at Chicot for the purpose, as well as the national Government, of thwarting the laws, kill and murder if necessary to put down all opposition to their ignorance. The whites are fleeing from the country, and the town is full of refugees. Governor Baxter has been telegraphed to for help, but as yet no response has been received. The Governor has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to assist the Sheriff in the execution of the laws, and has ordered the militia to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The Governor is also in communication with the Federal authorities, and it is thought that the United States troops will be ordered to the scene of the disturbance.

Three citizens, Garrett, Duggan and Chandler, were taken from the jail and shot. A dozen or more negroes are under arrest, charged with the murder of Saunders. The trial of Mrs. Wharton, of Arkansas, for the murder of her husband, is still pending. Rumors of fights and shooting affairs are reported from all parts of the county, but the particulars have not been received.

Morton Retouched.

Morton is a man of stronger passions than will and people often mistake his violent words for that steadier resolution which, when it has once made up its mind, stands the shock, is at once quick and resolute, nervous and supple, decisive and yet cautious. Mr. Saunders said in his letter that Mr. Saunders said no offensive words to Wyan, but Wyan then stepped directly in front of him and spoke to him, holding very insolent and insulting language. Wyan then attempted to draw a revolver, which was prevented by Saunders and instantly killed. Chandler, Garrett and Alexander Garrett were promptly arrested by Sheriff Walker, who threw them up in jail. Nothing of the matter transpired in relation to the affair, only charges against Garrett and Duggan were preferred before Squire Hall, before whom the latter headed Mr. Saunders into the hall with the cutting done. Both gentlemen surrendered themselves to the proper authorities, and were held to bail to await trial at once.

Early yesterday morning a mob of negroes entered the town with the avowed purpose of hanging the three prisoners. For some reason they did not succeed in getting into execution their diabolical design that night. The next day the Sheriff commenced to act as peace officer, about fifty negroes were sworn in as deputies, and they were kept up until one o'clock last night. The Sheriff, finding other assistance necessary, in swearing over one hundred negroes, in swearing over one hundred citizens, organized the town, all hallooing, yelling and shouting, and parading and brandishing their guns and pistols. They went to Chandler's house, where Wyan was killed, and after firing a few shots into the house they concluded to go away. After doing this they went to the jail, and the Sheriff Walker very properly refused to deliver them up. A number of negroes, headed by another desperado named Garrett, demanded the Sheriff's keys at the point of the gun. The Sheriff refused, when the mob came out to the jail and commenced firing into it. A volley of rifle balls were poured into the jail.

After this the mob have held possession of the town and a reign of terror has existed. All the negroes within a radius of fifty miles are said to be armed, and have congregated at Chicot for the purpose, as well as the national Government, of thwarting the laws, kill and murder if necessary to put down all opposition to their ignorance. The whites are fleeing from the country, and the town is full of refugees. Governor Baxter has been telegraphed to for help, but as yet no response has been received. The Governor has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to assist the Sheriff in the execution of the laws, and has ordered the militia to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The Governor is also in communication with the Federal authorities, and it is thought that the United States troops will be ordered to the scene of the disturbance.

Three citizens, Garrett, Duggan and Chandler, were taken from the jail and shot. A dozen or more negroes are under arrest, charged with the murder of Saunders. The trial of Mrs. Wharton, of Arkansas, for the murder of her husband, is still pending. Rumors of fights and shooting affairs are reported from all parts of the county, but the particulars have not been received.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Cadmus Case.

Another legal friend suggests what he thinks to be a more correct opinions of Judge Collens' decision, as follows:

I. Mr. Gaines' alleged claim is bad; that I know that, and that is no reason why evidence should not be received to prove it. The evidence of Clark ought to have been received, and Clark would have been a useful witness, but I do not think the case altered. Therefore no much will on the one, pretended over another.

A Mr. Gaines' alleged claim is bad; Clark knew that, and therefore, one of his first witness; and Clark would have been a useful witness, but I do not think the case altered. Therefore no much will on the one, pretended over another.