The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,047.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $3 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 10 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.

Advertisements not inserted as ordered to be charged as new ones.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $30 net per month.

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In no case must such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged as reading matter per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

Adverts with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR..... $5

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1870.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT PROCLAMATION TO-DAY.

On account of the procession of members of the Republican party to-day, in celebration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Custom-house and Postoffice will close during part of the day. Mr. Lowell, the Postmaster, announces that the Postoffice will be open from 8 A. M. to 10 A. M., and from half-past 5 till half-past 6 in the evening.

Collector Casey announces that the Custom-house will be closed, except from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of entering and clearing vessels.

We learn from the official journal of the Republican party that the procession will form on Canal street, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and will include the following: Canal St. Charlies, St. Charles to Julia, Julia to Camp, Camp to Prytania, Prytania to Josephine, Josephine to Magazine, Magazine to First, First to Prytania, Prytania to Jackson, Jackson to Bayou, Bayou to Felicity Road, Felicity Road to Rampart, Rampart to Esplanade, Esplanade to Chartres, Chartres to Canal, Canal to Dauphine, Dauphine to Esplanade, Esplanade to Chartres, Chartres to Canal, up Canal to Lafayette Square, where an oration will be delivered, after which the procession will be dismissed.

There will be several meetings in the evening. One in Lafayette Square, at which Governor Warmoth will preside and Michael Hahn, editor of the *Republican*, will orate. One in the Mechanics' Institute, at which Oscar J. Dunn, Lieut. Governor, will preside and John Ray, of Ouachita parish, and others will orate. The other meetings will be held in different parts of the city, with men of less note as speakers.

We see a correspondent of the *Picayune* suggests a postponement of the celebration, on account of the small-pox which now so generally prevails. Without expressing any opinion as to that, we think it would only be prudent to keep children entirely from the street to-day while the procession is passing, and for everybody to give the procession a very wide berth.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE LITIGATION.

The Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association have asked from the Supreme Court a rehearing of the suit instituted against them by the Attorney General of the State for a violation of the act of the Legislature known as the act incorporating the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company.

This application for a rehearing is based on these grounds:

I. Because the court has mistaken the nature of the proceeding instituted by the Attorney General against the Live Stock Dealers' Association. The court speak of it in their written opinion as a suit under the Intrusion act, while the proceeding was instituted to enforce the provisions of the act creating the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company.

II. Because the court has erred in deeming the exception made by the Live Stock Dealers' Association as to fraud, bribery and corruption having been employed by the Crescent City Company in obtaining their charter of incorporation from the Legislature, as too vague and indefinite to admit of proof. It is contended by respondents that these allegations were ample to warrant the inquiry into the corrupt appliances used by the corporators of the Slaughter-House Company upon the members of the General Assembly.

III. Because the court has erred in declaring that the act incorporating the Crescent City Slaughter House Company is a general statute of the State—that it was passed in the interest of the public—that its provisions are general and binding upon all persons. The title of the act expresses three objects, viz:

1. To protect the public health;

2. To locate the Stock Landing and Slaughter-Houses.

3. To incorporate the Crescent City Company.

It is contended that while the first two objects are general, the third is not. The restrictions named in the first two objects are not binding upon all persons for they are not binding upon the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company.

IV. Because the court erred in deciding that the governor had power to sign the act of incorporation and general statute after the close of the session of the Legislature which passed it.

V. Because the court erred in deciding that there resides in every sovereign State and absolute and unconstrued power of legislation.

It is contended and authorities are cited to show that there are some things which even the Legislature cannot do.

VI. Because the Court erred in deciding that the charter of the Crescent City Company had not been forfeited.

VII. Because the court erred in deciding that there was no monopoly granted to the Crescent City Company.

It is contended that while the Legislature had the right under its police power to locate the Slaughter-houses, yet in fixing the location, had no right to say that one set of men could go to that location and have control over it, and that no other person could do so. The case which the court cited in support of its opinion—Morano vs. Mayor et als, 2 La. Reports, 210—is in point and bear out the proposition put upon it. The City Council, it was decided in that case, had the power to prohibit the opening of oysters within certain limits, but the court there did not hold that the city had the right to give the control of the privilege of opening oysters to a set of men.

VIII. Because the court erred in deciding that the Legislature may authorize its police regulations through a private individual or corporation.

It is contended that the act must either be an officer of the State or a municipal corporation.

IX. Because the court erred in deciding that the State may, in conferring privileges on specified individuals, without violating any Constitutional principle, take away from other individuals rights or privileges which are existing and have been fully enjoyed. The instances cited by the court are, it is true, examples of special grants to individuals, but in none of them is there any existing rights or privileges taken away.

These points are enforced with great power and by numerous citations from decisions made in other States, in a recently filed argument addressed to the Court, a copy of which we are indebted to the learned counsel of the Live Stock Dealers' and Butchers' Association.

We have little hope that this argument will induce the Court to review its decision and grant the rehearing, but this we may say, that the reasoning is very strong for such a result to answer, and the propositions contained seem to us to write the position of the Attorney General.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD CONTROL.—The appointment of H. R. McComb to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition to prevent Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, from taking further action in the suit of the Jackson Railroad against McComb and others, was yesterday reversed by the former tribunal. It is believed that the ground upon which the Supreme Court bases its refusal is that its jurisdiction is appellate only, that it can review only the action of the Sixth District Court when the case shall have been brought up on appeal from that court.

A LOST ART REVIVED.—It is said that the ancients had a method of giving faded flowers their original freshness, but the secret of such a combination was unknown to the moderns, until Professor Johnson discovered and produced his Vitalia, or Fadeless Flowers, specimens of which she is, indeed, one of the wonders of the age, surpassing all that has been done in that line, considering that she belongs to the *fair* sex. The other performances seemed to surpass themselves.

Women are to be admitted to the University of Vienna.

The Proceedings of the Press Convention.

We publish to-day the official proceedings of the Conservative Press Convention of this State. This body has been in session in this city for several days during the present week, and has now adjourned after adopting certain resolutions which look to the creation of a third political party in Louisiana—that is a party distinct from the Democratic organization. So far as these resolutions look to a determined opposition to the present State and city administration, and to the corrupt practices now so much in vogue, we heartily approve of them. But we are not prepared to unite at present in the establishment of a new political organization in this State, for reasons which we have stated to our readers on different occasions during the last two months. We opposed the adoption of these resolutions by the Convention, in a minority report presented to the body by one of the editors of the *Bee*, who was a member of the Committee on Resolutions. The reasons assigned by him for his dissent were these: 1st. That the Press was not sufficiently represented in the Convention to authorize a step so important as that which the resolutions contemplate. 2d. That the subject had been discussed at the first meeting of the Convention previous to a larger number being present, and the proposition to create a third party had been defeated, as not being acceptable to a majority of the members.

We do not wish to discourage our brethren of the press in their efforts to bring about reform in this State, but prefer for the present to remain in an independent attitude, believing that our support may be of more value hereafter. When we shall see farther into the future, we shall be better able to decide the question upon which we now reserve ourselves. In the meantime there is no disposition in the public mind to take the slightest interest in political affairs.

Louisiana State Fair.

Seventh Day, Friday, April 29, 1870.

The Fair was much better attended to-day than any time during the week, with the exception of Wednesday. The day was beautiful and the grounds are quite dry. There were quite a number of ladies and children on the grounds. The principal awarding contest was between the washing machines, of which the "Ringen," exhibited by H. Haller, obtained the blue ribbon.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Septolino Oil Co., No. 15 Dauphine street, has a beautiful display of their lamps, lanterns, etc. To show that they exceed anything in their line, the *blue ribbon* blended with the white no less than three times. The oil is perfectly safe, and is particularly recommended for sugar-house purposes, where it is necessary to have any inflammable substance. This firm has the blue ribbon for sugar-house lanterns, for best lamps for gas-houses, and for the best display in their line.

The old established firm of Leeds & Co. of this city have on exhibition one of their excellent upright steam engines, adapted to any use that a planter may need it for. At present it is driving one of their sugar-mills. This is the only upright engine on the grounds that is built in the Southern States. The engine is fitted with pumps expressly for pumping syrup. The two sugar-mills on exhibition built by this firm are splendid pieces of machinery, and are warranted to do all that is claimed by them. The most remarkable engine on exhibition is a new invention, patented by one Mr. Jacobs, of New Orleans. It issued for hoisting purposes, and can be made to go ahead or back with lightning rapidity. It is the first they have built, and intend to use it in their cane mill work. The Cotton Press Screw on exhibition by this firm is well worthy of notice.

Allen Hill, No. 167 Baronne street, has goods in several different departments, but they are all in keeping with that beautiful display, that one can find in its store. We noticed particularly the Plated Ware, consisting of spoons, vases, cake baskets, goblets, etc., from the Meridian Britannia company. In another department he makes a fine display of those splendid mantle mantles for which he is the agent. Also, the lamps and gas fixtures for which he is so noted.

The tools, both for iron and wood workers which this firm sell, the mechanics of this city well know their excellent qualities, so we cannot say any thing in favor of them.

Messrs. Glynn & Wartz, No. 9 Camp street, have a beautiful display of ladies' boots, shoes and slippers. The ladies who examined them during the Fair have pronounced them the best ever exhibited in this market. The "Marie Antinette" slipper on exhibition by this firm are beautifully and cannot be surpassed in style or workmanship. It is almost needless to say that this firm obtained the blue ribbon.

The large and popular hardware firm, Messrs. Oehmichen & Pothier, exhibit a superb display of fire-arms and locks, for both of which they were yesterday awarded the highest premium. One of their guns is a breech-loading shot-gun of William & Powell's patent. The hammer returns to a half cocked position every time it strikes the cap. It is a remarkable piece of mechanism. There are no more substantial dealers in hardware, cutlery, etc., in this city than this firm, and their display is but a limited exhibit of the articles in which they deal.

The Photographs of Anderson, No. 98 Canal street, received two blue ribbons. The display, a truly life-like, and no one could help noticing the superior workmanship. These pictures, particularly the life-size solars, were entered for competition. We noticed among these pictures more than one member of the Press. They were recognized at first sight by their gentlemanly operator, Mr. A. Blanks.

Washburn's Gallery, No. 145 Canal street, exhibited an elegant display of retouched photographs. This firm had not any pictures for competition, and no doubt that is the reason we saw no blue ribbon attached to their entries. One of their entries, we must particularly notice, it is the oil painting immediately above their photographic display, representing the steamship Scotia in a gale of wind. The picture, if selected for competition would have, without a doubt, received the gold medal, as it is expressed by a sufferer in the vicinity, "the most life-like thing" he ever saw.

Duhamel, the manufacturer of nautical, surveyon and drawing instruments, together with steam gauges, thermometers, hydrometers, (for testing the strength of spirits) opera glasses, eye glasses, spectacles, microscopes, sun glasses and electric machines, has a very beautiful display in the department of Superintendent Tyler. So fine a beautiful and useful instruments in so small a case cannot fail to attract the attention of any one passing.

To-day all the orphan asylums had an invitation to visit the fair. We only noticed a few of the same having availed themselves of the privilege. After the children had visited the different departments and had a good look at the wares on exhibition, the parties having them in charge took them on the grounds, while there the proprietors of the different stands had a little entertaining for each other in passing the children to visit their show.

We particularly noticed the children when they came to Mr. Ford's stand containing the ox with three horns and three eyes. After seeing the sights, and as they were returning home, the gentleman having the Charter Oak and Stewart stoves, supplied each of them with some bread and butter and coffee, after which Mr. Peter Woolf, the agent of the "Brilliant" stove, had for each of them a piece of cake. We must not omit to say that Mr. Woolf obtained two premiums for the best biscuits and cornbread, baked on the Fair Grounds.

The award of the Committee on Bitters was made yesterday in favor of some unknown entry. From our knowledge of such things, after tasting those unknown bitters and Price's Southern Bitters, and the Gazzy Owen Bitters, we are free to dissent from the opinion of the committee and express the conviction that the general verdict of the public will be in favor of either of the latter over the nameless ones to which have been attached the blue ribbon.

Among the features of the entertainments to-day there will be a grand balloon ascension at 5 o'clock.

The Fair, on account of the inclement weather of this week, will be continued until next Tuesday, May 3d.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Assessments Office.—The following nominations (fifteen in number) have this day been made by Mr. H. Bozeano, Administrator of Assessments:

F. W. Cosler, Conrad Streeder, Fritz Maisonet, W. Kernan, John Payne, F. E. Transchard, W. C. Kinsella, W. L. Russell, Edward Dedlick, Charles Lewis, George R. Rockefeller, W. F. Leas, John Sicamore, J. L. Harvie, A. J. Stockdale.

Parishes Pavilles.—Benefit of Militia Turner.—It was to be expected from a call for the benefit of Green of the *Mir.* the charming champion of the flying trapeze had a full attendance last night. Said demonstrations of applause and bouquets were made to testify to her merits. No one should fail to see her in her inimitable graceful performances, in which she is, indeed, one of the wonders of the age, surpassing all that has been done in that line, considering that she belongs to the *fair* sex. The other performances seemed to surpass themselves.

Conservative Press Convention.

Second Session.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS — SECOND DAY.

The State Conservative Press Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, on this, Tuesday, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the St. Charles Hotel. Dr. C. Ward, President, in the chair. J. E. Alcee Gauthreaux, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Grimsmore, the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read by the Secretary, and the resolution offered by Mr. Bennett was amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a committee, to consist of seven members, whose duty it shall be to prepare such business as they may think proper to be considered and acted upon during the present session of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Davee, the names of Mr. L. E. Marchand, of the *Epoque*, and Mr. L. F. Dashiel, of the Bayou Sara *Ledger*, were added to the list of journals represented at the present adjourned session of this Convention.

The committee to prepare business for the Convention, through its chairman, Mr. Barwell, presented the following report, which was taken up by section and adopted as amended:

The committee appointed for the purpose of presenting to the association such suggestions as may be proper for its consideration, have performed the duty entrusted to them, and respectfully present the following:

REPORT.

The present state of affairs in Louisiana demands a wholesome action among the people. It should be limited to the peculiar exigences which surround her. In the State of Louisiana, a controlling political power has been organized on the irresponsible hands. An immense and increasing debt is attended with enhanced taxation. The great city of New Orleans has become alternately the prey of predatory bands of partisan robbers. She has been checked in her growth by a reputation of lawlessness and insolvency which repels alike the immigration of numbers and of capital. The condition of the State and city are described in the distinct and authentic charge recently made by the Hon. Judge Abell before the Grand Jury of Orleans. He is reported to have said: "I am satisfied that the officers of the State and city have, by extortion, fraud, blackmail, intrigue, robbed the State and the people of more in the last year than every thief in the State for five years. All from the catchpole to the highest official in the State and city, seem to have, with a few noble exceptions, been unmindful that the glory of all States consists in the integrity of agents called officers."

As a consequence of this situation, our domestic affairs have been taken from our citizens and committed to strangers and many persons wholly incompetent to administer them justly. While many of our good citizens are disqualified by disfranchisement, some Southern representatives co-operate in augmenting the oppression of their countrymen.

THE RADICALS CONTROL THE COLORED VOTE.

In this state of perplexity and oppression our citizens naturally look around for relief. They find the chief cause of their evils to consist in the fact that the largest part of the vote of the emancipated is concentrated in the hands of their Radical delinquents.

What these voters should turn against those whose interests are so inextricably blended with their own is no less than explained upon one hypothesis. It is the apprehension evinced by their Radical leaders that the time is necessary for Louisiana meditate the repeal of the rights accorded them by the constitutional amendments. Upon this unreasonable and unfounded theory the larger in a portion of the emancipated vote here before, has been wielded against the welfare of the State. The fatal application has been productive in great part of the evils to which we have adverted. It is indispensable that it shall be corrected and removed.

THE SOCIAL AND LABOR QUESTIONS.

Nor can we confine our comments to the injury inflicted upon the political rights of our people in this deplorable state of affairs. The feud between the two races causes a state of feeling unfavorable to productive industry and to domestic comfort. This antagonism, while it promotes the interests of the politician, is fatal to the welfare of the true planter. It moreover keeps away an immigration which would always side with law and order, and would develope the material resources of the State. To relieve ourselves of these great evils, requires the restoration of public integrity and of social peace. To effect this object, two modes of public action have been proposed.

PLANS OF RELIEF.

1. To reorganize the former national parties.

2. To unite all citizens interested in restoring the welfare of Louisiana, without regard to their former antecedent condition, political or legal.

It is not the object of this report to condemn any of the old parties. Each of them has become associated with that present condition of affairs as to prevent that cordial co-operation of the people which is essential to our safety. The antagonism between these parties may even dispose the members of each rather to remain neutral than to contribute to the success of either against a common and formidable enemy. In consequence, therefore, the political responsibilities of any former party, we commit ourselves to no combat wholly defensive. We would address ourselves to the principal proposition in the Radical party, which has instituted itself with the colored voters as the sole advocate of their freedom, we can only say that on the basis of numbers, both of which they were yesterday awarded the highest premium. One of their guns is a breech-loading shot-gun of William & Powell's patent. The hammer returns to a half cocked position every time it strikes the cap. It is a remarkable piece of mechanism. There are no more substantial dealers in hardware, cutlery, etc., in this city than this firm, and their display is but a limited exhibit of the articles in which they deal.

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Women are to be admitted to the University of Vienna.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Fisher's Opera of "Martha."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The La Rue's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lingard's Troupe.

SOTHS' CIRCUS.—Corner Canal and Villere.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 29.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $746,000.

General Sheridan telegraphs here that the grass westward, owing to the growing aggressiveness of Indian affairs.

The steamer Michigan mounting twelve guns, has been sent to Detroit, to watch the English expedition to the Red River country.

There have been no official Cuban reports received, but unofficial statements show that the volunteers are in rebellion at Spain. They are said to hold Morro Castle.

The Medical Teachers' Convention met to-day and organized itself, electing S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, President; D. W. Yandell, of Louisville, Vice-President; and N. S. Davis, Chicago, Secretary.

New York, April 29.—Gold opened for the settlement of accounts between Southern railroad corporations and the United States Government, and to authorize school trustees in Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the Homestead law. The bill granting lands to aid the construction of railroads in Florida was reported with amendments. A bill passed to provide a building for Post-office, U. S. Revenue, and other offices, in Montgomery, Alabama.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE—The Military Committee reported a bill permitting retired army and navy officers to hold civil offices. The motion to take up the Louisiana contested election case of Darrall vs. Bailey was negatived by a vote of 43 to 88.

The Senate resolution to provide a survey and estimates of the cost of removing the obstructions in Bayou Teche, passed.

The Senate bill granting lands in aid of the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and Mcminnville, Oregon, passed. Yeas, 97; nays 70.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported a bill to increase banking facilities.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, April 29.—While four deckhands of the steamer St. Paul were last evening attempting to take the yawl from the stern to the bow of the steamer it came in contact with the wheel which was in motion, and the yawl capsized; three of the four occupants were drowned. Their names are unknown. After 36 hours of heavy rain here to-day, there is a considerable breadth of territory, the weather cleared up and is now fine.

Cheyenne, W. T., April 26.—Poppleton, in behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has decided that colored people cannot be registered until appropriate legislation has been had on the Fifteenth Amendment.

Richmond, April 29.—There were five funerals this morning, including that of Mr. H. Brack, of this city. The procession was attended by a large number of persons, including Messrs. Arthur Shephard, of the *Republican*, Wm. Cullen, of the *Herald*, and Godwin, of the *Star*, were present at Brack's funeral. Both Houses of the State Legislature met in Capitol building this morning. The Senate in its chamber, and the House in the Southern portion of the building. The latter adopted a resolution to meet at the Exchange Hotel temporarily. The death of Senator Bland was announced, and appropriate eulogies were pronounced by Committee Messrs.

The Registration bill was finally passed. Major Calvert, ex-State Treasurer, is dying as is also Col. Dunham, of New York, both victims of the late disaster. Business houses are still closed.

Chicago, April 29.—At the exercises last night in honor of Lincoln's birthday, a letter was read from Gen. Sherman in reply to a request of Rev. Chauncey Burr, of Detroit, for sending ammunition for his warriors and for permission for himself and fifty of his men to proceed to Washington to confer with the President, says: "That these Indians should be told plainly and emphatically by Government Walker to forego, however, was partly neutralized by an advance of 4 @ 5 cent. in the latter and a decline of 1 @ 2 cent. in the former, and 8 cent for domestic commercial Sterling, but until no quotable change in the rate for bank bills. Sterling embraced 2,000 cotton including $3,000 bill of lading at 9½d; $9,000 at 12⅝; £14,000 bill of lading and 1 year at 12⅝@12¾; £15,000 At clear at 9¾ @ 12⅝; £2,000 at 12⅝; £3,000 at 12¾ @ 12⅞, ending and clear at 12⅝ @ 12¾. Joint private bankers' and £2,000 bank at 12⅝; £2,000 and £3,000 private bankers' and £2,000 bank at 12⅝; £2,000 bank at 12⅝; £2,000 bank at 12⅝;