NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUPUOY & LISBET, Publishers,
No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3.
Price of the single copies—Six cents, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday, Subscription, $5 per annum, payable in advance.
Rates of advertising—Commercial advertisements, inserting for the term of the papers, three months, $2 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, immediately after reading matter, each insertion, $1 00 per square.
Special Notices, after advertising inserted by the month or week, each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $30 00 per month.
Regular advertisements, after advertising inserted, shall be allowed cards discount from the above named published rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall cards discount exceed 50 per cent.
All Resolutions, Notices of Advertisements to be charged as advertisements unless the same be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills for regular advertising shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Le Barbier de Seville."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Rose Lyons."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Irish Lion" and ballet—"Forty Thieves."
CHRISTY'S CITY MUSEUM—No. 6 and 8 St. Charles street.

A WONDERFUL CONVERSION.

Our cotemporary, the *Times*, in its issue of yesterday, with a great deal of self-complacency, and as if it had always held the same language, reads a much needed lecture to our inexperienced and ignorant legislators upon their powers as law-makers. The *Times* has at last discovered that monopolies are unlawful, that the police power of the State has its limits, and cannot be invested in private persons or private corporations; and may we not infer that, consequently, it considers the act of our Legislature in incorporating the Crescent City Slaughter-house Company and endowing it with exclusive privileges, to be in contravention of the Constitution? The doctrine our cotemporary now teaches is excellent, but unless we are greatly mistaken there was a time when its correctness was most strenuously denied by him, and when he sneered at those who stoutly contended that the Legislative department of the Government must conform its actions to the fundamental law. Where others were exposing the hypocritical sanitary pretence of the Slaughter-house scheme, and denouncing it as a "hollow sham," our neighbor, if we recollect rightly, saw no deception in the professions of the Slaughter-house Company, but, regarding them as good Samaritans, conceded to them the most benevolent motives, which had their origin in a desire to benefit the public. We congratulate him upon his late conversion to the true faith, and the distinguished Michigan jurist, upon the success he has had in opening our neighbor's eyes. It seems that the Supreme Court of Michigan had lately rendered a decision, in which it took occasion to announce that the Legislature could do certain things which it has become fashionable for Legislatures to do in these modern times. And Judge Cooley, whose work on constitutional legislation was so freely quoted by the attorneys of the company to justify the Legislature of Louisiana in granting a monopoly of the slaughter-house business, strange to say, was the organ of the court in enunciating these propositions, which the *Times* publishes with so much satisfaction.

1. That the Legislature cannot delegate its sovereign powers to private persons or corporations.

2. That none but public officials, duly empowered, can exercise the power of taxing the citizens, or expropriating private property.

3. That no private property can be expropriated for the mere benefit of private corporations or individuals, nor even by the States, without previous full and equitable compensation, and for a purpose of public utility or necessity.

4. Nor is the Legislature the sole and absolute judge of what is an object of utility or necessity. The courts may intervene and declare that the public utility professed is a hollow sham, from which they will protect the constitutional rights of the citizen.

If our memory be not treacherous each and every one of these propositions was denied by the advocates of the Slaughter-house monopoly and by the Supreme Court of this State, in deciding the controversy. That the *Times* should now regard them as embodying sound constitutional doctrine is no less gratifying than it is wonderful when we call to mind the course of that journal upon this very subject when the litigation was in progress before the courts. We could scarcely have expected to read in the columns of the *Times* the strange recantations of its former sentiments so unconsistent with its past utterances, but we have great pleasure in recognizing the change and in laying before our readers the evidence thereof which we quote from the columns of our cotemporary. Referring to the speculative schemes now sought to be legalized by the Legislature, he says:

Nearly all these bills involve flagrant violations of the constitutional provisions referred to. Those which propose to take private property for the use of a private corporation are simply acts of spoliation and confiscation. The Legislature, no more than individuals, can lawfully commit highway robbery, burglary, or embezzlement. The Robin Hood morality of robbing the rich to divide among the poor is not exactly constitutional.

The property of corporations like the city is in the same condition as that of private individuals. It cannot be disseized or diverted by any act of the Legislature. Nor can any power be given to a private corporation composed of shareholders, investing their money therein, to tax the people or to subject them to any penalties or burdens or exercise any of the functions which belong to the State. Such power may be delegated to municipal corporations for police purposes, but to none others.

All the projects of which we have heard described contain some one or other of these obnoxious provisions. With all the pretensions of the originators and advocates of these schemes to superior enterprise and scrupulous fairness, and their contempt for the non-progressiveness and old fogyism of our people, they take good care to make up their charters so as to despoil others of their property, or appropriate some of the powers of the government. The most meritorious and splendid scheme of public improvement can only be made practicable by appropriating the property of the citizens and the credit of the State to its furtherance and realization. The corporators are the only people who are never required to pay anything to carry out their scheme. The profits all go to them, but they scorn to bear the burdens. They do enough when they lend their names, and truly, considering the infamous character of some of these corporations, it should be admitted that their contribution is a large one.

It is high time that the last reserve of constitutional shelter and defence should be brought into action to save this people from general confiscation. This is the judiciary, which, on the principle of constitutional law stated, has ample power to render null and ineffectual the large majority of the various plundering acts and unconstitutional grants which are now in process of enactment by the body called the General Assembly of Louisiana.

Our telegrams from Washington, on Tuesday last, made the gratifying announcement that our fellow-citizen, Alexander Marks, Esq., of the house of Hoffman, Marks & Co., of this city, has been recognized by the President of the United States, as Vice Consul at this port for the Kingdom of Belgium. This appointment is a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Marks, whose experience in commercial affairs, enterprise, public spirit and other good qualities, justify the distinction.

Thanks to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company for courtesy through Mr. J. R. Kendrick, General Superintendent.

A grand fancy dress, masquerade and calico ball will be given by Perseverance Fire Company No. 12, for the benefit of their relief fund, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening, January 21. We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation.

HENRY VALETON & Co.—By the ship Elodia A. Kennedy, arrived from Bordeaux, Messrs. Henry Valeton & Co., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville street, have received an invoice of assorted cordials and wines to which we call the particular attention of the retail trade, as well as of families, for their advantageous and economical qualities.

INVALIDS.—The aged, debilitated and nervous of both sexes, will find Hostetter's Stomach Bitters an effectual remedy for those ailments which are so alarming to the aged, and which are a great source of suffering to the nervous. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Also, Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Leander Le Bœuf, Esq., has published the following letter to the Democratic Committee of the Parish of St. Landry, declining the nomination for Senator, tendered him by the Democratic Parish Convention, which met in Opelousas on the 7th inst. Mr. Le Bœuf is a Democrat of the old school, and his letter is a manly and dignified exposition of the views of the Democratic party of the State. We regret that he has declined the nomination, and hope that he will reconsider his determination. We publish his letter in another column.

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment is a sure remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Sore Chest, Sore Feet, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Galls, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Spavin, Ringbone, Poll Evil, Fistula, Foot Rot, Scratches, Mange, Scab, Sore Backs, Sore Heels, Harness Galls, Saddle Galls, Sweeny, Screw Worms, Foot Ail, Thrush, Quitter, Hoof Bound, Cracked Hoofs, Corns, Diseases of the Kidneys, Inflammation, Colic, Distemper, Influenza, Heaves, Coughs, Worms, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Lungs, Throat, Nose, Eyes, Ears, Head, Teeth, Gums, Tongue, Throat, Chest, Back, Limbs, Feet, Blood, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, Hair, Hoofs, Tail, Mane, Ears, Eyes, Nose, Mouth