NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOUY & LIBERT, Proprietors,
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

TERMS of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—Eight cents, in coin. The Bee issues to subscribers every Tuesday morning, Sunday excepted. $2 per annum, payable in advance.

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

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Freischutz."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Fanchon."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The Marquess Vivaldi.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Hernandez Troupe.

ANOTHER SOMERSAULT.

The *Times*, after having supported the cause of Warmoth's *friends* and allies in and out of the Democratic Convention until its Warmoth proclivities were the talk of the city, after having preached an alliance between Democrats, Reformers and Liberal Republicans, (Warmoth being the acknowledged leader of the latter body) now gives up the Governor. We regret that our neighbor should suffer his temper to get the better of his judgment. It was not our purpose to anger or "calumniate" him. It is certainly not the fault of the readers of the *Times* if its editorial conduct is such as to mislead and deceive. No one knows better how to speak in plain and unequivocal language than our cotemporary, although we must also add that no one knows better and practices oftener the art of speaking with a forked tongue. If the *Times* has been "calumniated" it has its own columns to blame.

In its issue of last Thursday, in an article entitled "Reunion and Reform" we find these words:

"It is a very different question whether an organization based on the Catholic principle and policy of reunion and reform, should exclude from its ranks any Republican who may desire to co-operate in that movement and purpose. How soever their antecedents may be in the judgment of others; how wide soever may have been the divisions between individuals who desire to place themselves on the platform of that party, all are eligible and entitled to admission into its ranks."

If this does not mean Warmoth and his Liberal Republicans it has no meaning, and we venture to say that every reader of the article construed it as we did, and that, in the opinion of the *Times*, Warmoth's assistance in the work of reform should not be rejected. Now there is an old proverb that "he who would sup with the devil must use a long spoon," and we think it is peculiarly applicable at this time when we are asked to sit at the same political supper table with Gov. Warmoth, who somehow gets the advantage of everyone who deals with him.

Again, in its issue of last Friday, the *Times*, in an article entitled "Harmony, Moderation and Charity," said:

"Especially should a good feeling be preserved and cultivated, and all asperingy and uncharitableness avoided between the Democrats, Reformers and Liberal Republicans. They are bound to act together in the coming contest. It is decreed by the inevitable logic of events. Let their union be a cordial and sincere one, without any unworthy jealousies, suspicions or antecedent memories and resentments. With a common and single object, they are bound to trust one another."

Now the *Times* might as well deny that it is opposed to Grant as that it is in favor of and the organ of the Liberal Republicans. The contest is narrowed down to this, that one or other of these chiefs, with or without the assistance of the Democracy, must carry the election in Louisiana in November next. He is who is against Grant is necessarily for Warmoth, and he who is for Warmoth is necessarily against Grant. Any one who believes it to be possible to carry the State for the Democracy against the power and the machinery of both Federal and State Governments.

Our cotemporary professes to be ignorant of Warmoth's designs, but these the latter has disclosed to several prominent Democrats since the Convention adjourned and among others to Mr. Head, the chairman of that body. It is reported, and we think correctly, that Gov. Warmoth sent for that gentleman and stated to him that he demanded of the Democrats that they should place him at the head of their ticket. One thing is certain it is common talk in the city that there will be a large body of delegates in the June Democratic Convention pledged to carry out the plans of Gov. Warmoth. Mr. Fuqua, of Baton Rouge, was heard to say after the Convention adjourned and before he left for home that he was willing to vote for Warmoth as Governor. If we have in this misrepresented Mr. Fuqua, we shall willingly publish anything he has to say on the subject. Mr. Sam James, of the State Penitentiary, is reported as having said that there was a club of 150 Democrats organized at Baton Rouge, whose object it was to perpetuate Gov. Warmoth's power in Louisiana.

We think the *Times* came to a wise conclusion when it said yesterday. "We give up the *Bee*." We are not good subjects for the "missionary" labors of that enterprising journal. As for its defense of the "leading Democrats" accused by us of having formed an alliance with Gov. Warmoth, we shall require to see the power of attorney which our cotemporary ought to hold before it undertakes to speak for those persons. When that is done we may respond to the demand of the *Times* for names. In the mean time we are pleased to learn that the *Times* repudiates Warmoth. With its circulation and facilities "four times" that of the *Bee* it should be a valuable ally in defeating the aspirations of that arch-enemy of Louisiana.

NOTICE TO TEXAS SHIPPERS.—The next steamer of Morgan's Line for Galveston and Indianola, leaves from Brashear on Saturday. Freight received at Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. Depot, foot of Lafayette street (formerly Pontchartrain Depot), up to 3 P. M. daily. Shippers must send duplicate dray receipts, and mark on same name of consignee and destination, (Galveston or Indianola.

The administrators of the University of Louisiana, by a majority of two votes, have passed a resolution to confer the degree of Batchelor of Laws upon the following members of the class of 1872: L. Andre Eurthe, Hector C. Duriveard, Chas. J. Greene, John N. Healy, Peter J. Kraemer, Geo. W. Lane, E. B. Mentz, Morris Marks, Wm. Ed. Todd, J. W. Voorhies, and also on J. W. Gurley, Jr., and O. Provosty on their arriving at the age of majority.

FARE REDUCED ON THE N. O., J. AND G. N. R. R.—A general satisfaction will result from the announcement that the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company have adopted the commutation system of tickets. From and after this date, one thousand mile tickets will be sold at two and a half cents per mile. The tickets will be good on any portion of the road between New Orleans and Magnolia. This is enterprise, and its results cannot be but satisfactory.

The grateful acknowledgements of the editorial staff of the *Bee* are returned to Mrs. A. S. Badger for her polite attention of yesterday. We tender herself and Col. Badger our congratulations upon the happy event notified to us in so acceptable a manner.

PERFUMERY.—In our report of the fair, yesterday, we inadvertently omitted to mention that a silver medal had been awarded to A. Douenas for the best display of perfumery and toilet soaps of all kind. Mr. Douenas is noted for his skill in the manufacture of perfumery, and is on that account liberally patronized by the public.

BUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER swamps them all. Sold by druggists everywhere. Try it—Sold by druggists everywhere.

Fernando Wood, the Chairman of the Joint caucus of Democratic Congressmen, has written a letter in authority for saying that of the "Liberal" Republicans, Charles Francis Adams is the strongest candidate the Democratic Convention can nominate. Mr. Wood is a prominent Democratic organ, and if the Cincinnati Democratic caucus should nominate Charles Francis Adams, John Quincy Adams's father, for President, there will be no Democratic ticket in the field for the Cincinnati nominee to run against.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1872. 26th YEAR.—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,000.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Interrogatories for Administrator Walton.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1, 1872.

To the Editor of the Bee:

Mr. Walton, one of the Board of Administrators, appeared in the columns of the *Picayune*, this morning, taking exception to the non-tax-paying movement. This was to be expected, but since he has deferred to public opinion, it may be assumed that he will have no objection to answer a few questions in regard to transactions which the whole public are deeply interested. I therefore propound them, confidently anticipating his answers.

Is it not a well established principle of constitutional government, that taxes can only be lawfully imposed by the lawfully chosen representatives of the tax payers, or, in other words, are not taxation and representation inseparable?

Were the present Board of Administrators elected by the people?

By what name did they obtain official position, and whom do they represent? Warmoth, or the people?

Is not all taxation, in excess of what is sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the government—exercising only its legitimate functions—simply robbery?

Should not the people take every means in their power to protect themselves from robbery?

Are the expenses of the city government brought down to the lowest point consistent with a proper administration of public affairs?

Has any legislative body the right to seize a man's property, and to retain the same, without giving him a proper compensation?

How is property, which yields a revenue, valued, except by the revenue it produces?

If all the revenue of property is taken for taxes, not in exceptional cases, but as a general rule, is not this really confiscation?

Is there not a point to which taxation can reach, that would justify even forcible resistance?

If so—is not confiscation that point?

Can there be public prosperity, disconnected with the prosperity of the individuals who compose the community, as Walton implies?

In what manner will the loss of city credit operate detrimentally upon the public welfare?

Have not our oldest and most experienced engineers decided, that the ditches being dug by the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company are of no more real utility to the city of New Orleans than if excavated in the moon?

Supposing, however, that they are of vital importance, was it reasonable or lawful for the Legislature to fix the price of this excavation at $1 per cubic yard, without demanding competition or security? Was it not the duty of the City Administrators to refuse to be influenced by this illegal action on the part of the Legislature, when offers were made of the most unexceptionable character, backed by ample security to do this work for 35 cents per cubic yard?

Was not the excess of 65c per yard, open and undisguised robbery to that extent?

Did not the Administrators accept this illegal action, without even a protest, and thus became parties to the robbery?

Notwithstanding excessive taxation, why are all city employes unpaid?

How long is it since the school teachers were paid?

What has been done with the taxes collected for the City Park? INQUIRER.

The Tax-Resisting Association.

MASS MEETING ON MONDAY NEXT.

Pursuant to a call made in furtherance of the objects contained in the following obligation entered into by a large number of our most prominent citizens:

"We, the undersigned, believing that there is a limit to the power of taxation, and feeling that that limit has been exceeded by our present rulers, and that the Legislature of Louisiana and the city government of New Orleans are unconstitutional and illegal bodies; and being supported in this view by the opinion of able counsel, learned in the law; hereby individually pledge ourselves to protection of the courts of the United States in our resistance to the collection of both State and city taxes levied by the Legislature, and hereby ourselves as an association to be styled "The Tax-Resisting Association."

There was a small but select attendance on Tuesday night at the rooms of the Howard Association, on Camp street.

Mr. Archibald Mitchell in the chair.

The Chair stated that the meeting was called to receive the lists subscribed by tax-payers and to determine upon a mass meeting to be held at some future time.

Mr. Hugh McCloskey suggested the propriety of calling a mass-meeting in some large hall on Monday next, at 12 to give notice in the daily papers. That the people of the whole State be invited to attend.

Mr. Benj. Florance was in favor of a meeting in the evening instead of midday. Mr. Florance took occasion to allude to the behavior of the business men. He had no suggestions to make, however.

Mr. Southmayd thought a larger attendance would be secured in the day time, and gave excellent reasons in support of his belief. It was, in fact, he said, the sentiment of the best men in the city. Referring to the statement by a gentleman that the business could be transacted in one hour, Mr. J. G. Fleming stated that in one hour there were persons content with grasping a question of the magnitude of that which was before the meeting. his communication would not have time to do so. He was in favor of the evening meeting.

The Chair said that no invidious character should be given to this matter, in which every license and tax-payer was interested.

Mr. Fleming suggested that the Exposition Hall, on St. Charles street, could be secured for the purpose.

On the question being put it was agreed that a grand mass meeting be held on Monday evening next, and a committee of three was appointed to select a suitable place of meeting.

ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Florance moved that a committee of ten be appointed to organize for the mass meeting.

The Secretary, Mr. Southmayd, called the attention of the President that a committee of three had been appointed for the meeting on Monday to confer with some prominent citizen regarding his acceptance of the presidency of the association.

Mr. Wm. M. Randolph being called upon for suggestions, stated that it would simply be necessary to appoint the necessary committee for the purposes already mentioned.

Mr. Florance here suggested that the Chair select the proposed committee from the community at large and not from the few gentlemen present. So far as the suggestion (previously made) that Mr. Fellows and Mr. Randolph should give their legal views on the subject of taxation, the speaker thought it would be preferable to give time for preparation to those gentlemen and a better opportunity, in presence of large numbers, to set forth fully their legal opinions. The importance of the matter required it.

Mr. Fellows stated that prima facie he could state that certain taxes were illegal, but so far from telling their clients how the fight was to be conducted, the lawyers could not do so, because it would be answering their batteries to the enemy. The conduct of the fight in the courts might have to be changed a dozen times during its continuance. There were certainly the best grounds to believe that certain tax laws were unconstitutional.

The Chair then appointed Messrs. J. G. Fleming, Ed. Conery and Hugh McCloskey, on the committee to select a place of meeting.

On motion the list of the subscribers to the movement were ordered to be published in the *Picayune, Times, Bee, German Gazette* and *National Republican*, with the announcement of the meeting to be held on Monday.

The meeting then adjourned.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

Awards at the Sixth Louisiana State Fair.

DEPARTMENT A., E. M. Rusha, Superintendent.

Best cordial cream bon-bon, in assortment. N. Kuntz, corner Canal and Carondelet, silver medal.

Best crystallized pyramid, A. Lemanne, premium recommended.

CLASS 8.

Best bitters to be drank pure made in the United States, T. H. Ayers, diploma.

Best gin schnapps made in the United States, T. H. Ayres, premium recommended.

Best buck beer brewed in the United States, Robt. Fassacht, for Kleiner & Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio, diploma.

The latter premium was erroneously reported as having been taken by B. J. Crippen.

Bengale brewed in the Southern States, Geo. Merz, diploma.

Best ale brewed in the United States, J. A. Blaffer & Co., for Wm. Massey & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., diploma.

Best porter and best stout up in the United States, J. A. Blaffer & Co., $5 00.

DEPARTMENT C—CLASS 7—E. A. Tyler, Superintendent.

Best display of children's dresses, C. N. Doineau, premium.

Best display of embroideries, C. N. Doineau, premium.

Awards.

The following are the awards in the different Departments:

DEPARTMENT A, E. M. Rusha, Superintendent.

Best food for stock of all descriptions, E. F. Virgin, premium recommended.

DEPARTMENT A, E. A. Tyler, Superintendent.

Best one peck of Irish potatoes, (new) Sarpy, in Louisiana, J. F. Phillips, $10.

Best specimen of flour of sixty-five pounds, R. F. Phillips, premium.

DEPARTMENT B, A. W. Merriam, Superintendent.

Best specimen of wheat, York Sonora, Jacques, Prior Miller, $10.

Best specimen of sugar hogshead, J. T. Dengrais & N. Sonier, diploma.

Best bag barrels, J. T. Dengrais & N. Sonier, diploma.

Best specimen of cotton, P. A. Monier, diploma.

Best and largest assortment of Congress water, manufactured by exhibitor, J. T. Dengrais & N. Sonier, silver medal.

Best display of fishing tackle, F. Chanslor, silver medal.

Best 100 barrels for molasses, Charles Parfitt, premium recommended.

Best specimen of bound blank books, A. W. Hyatt, diploma and $10.

Best specimen of book binding, Ernest Turpin, diploma.

Best display of card bill printing, Ernest Turpin, (Pelican Job Office) bronze medal.

Best specimen of ruling for blank books, A. W. Hyatt, premium recommended.

Best specimen of book binding, Ernest Turpin, premium recommended.

Best soda apparatus, Chaurant & Co., bronze medal.

DEPARTMENT C—E. A. Tyler, President.

Best display of surgical appliances, H. Spellman, New Orleans, silver medal.

Best display of surgery and toilet soaps of all kinds, A. Douenas, silver medal.

Best letters and fancy work, Mrs. C. W. Dupuean, bronze medal.

Best embroidery pictures on worsted, Miss Leontine Gally, premium.

Best embroidery on canvas, Miss Leontine Gally, premium.

DEPARTMENT D—A. W. Merriam, Superintendent.

Best painting of any kind, by any person under sixteen years of age, A. Toledano, New Orleans, silver medal.

Best display of engravings, D. Bidwell, premium recommended.

Best practical penmanship, Dolbear Commercial College, Jackson Cagle, silver medal.

Best ornamental penmanship, Dolbear Commercial College, Jackson Cagle, honorable mention.

Best ornamental penmanship by any person under twenty-one years of age, Dolbear Commercial College, Jas. Bernard, honorable mention.

DEPARTMENT F—Class 9.

Best Southern wool (Florida wool,) Hay & Mehle, New Orleans, silver medal.

Best city rendered tallow, Hay & Mehle, New Orleans, silver medal.

Best country rendered tallow, Hay & Mehle, New Orleans, silver medal.

Best beeswax, Hay & Mehle, New Orleans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Duel.—A duel was fought yesterday morning at six o'clock, between Mr. J. Passama-Domenech, of the N. O. *Sec*, and Mr. J. Noblom of *L'Ami*, in consequence of a challenge sent to Mr. Domenech by the latter. The seconds of Mr. Passama-Domenech were Messrs. Limet and J. Allard Peniston, and those of Mr. Noblom were Messrs. A. Duquesnay and A. Hebrard. The weapons used were pistols, the distance ten paces. After an ineffectual fire the pistols were re-loaded, and at the second fire Mr. Noblom was slightly wounded in the region of the stomach. The bullet was immediately extracted by Dr. Huard. The seconds having declared honor satisfied, Mr. Passama-Domenech proffered his hand in the adversary and most frank and cordial reconciliation put an end to the difficulty. Both adversaries behaved in the most honorable manner. We are happy to state that the wound received by Mr. Noblom will have no serious consequences.

The Great Republican State Convention.—Pursuant to adjournment this Convention assembled at 10 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Antoine, the President in the chair.

Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, from the Committee on Platform, presented resolutions, which were adopted, endorsing the administration of General Grant, as President, approving the Ku-Klux law, instructing the Delegates of the State to the National Convention to vote for the renomination of Grant; condemning the administration of Henry C. Warmoth, as Governor, and charging him with fraud, bribery and revolutionary proceedings; pledging the party to a reform of the registration, the election, the printing and the assessment laws, and to a reduction of the expenses of the State Government; requesting Congress to pass a law which will prevent the Governor from manipulating the Public Income fraudulently, at the next election in this State, and recommending universal amnesty, the passage of Sumner's Civil Rights bill and the passage of a bill refunding the cotton tax.

A resolution was adopted that the next Convention be held at Baton Rouge.

A resolution to appoint a special committee to endeavor to bring back dissentiers from the organization of the party represented by this Convention was submitted and discussed with considerable warmth. Mr. Wharton opposed the resolution, and in doing so denounced Warmoth and his following as a herd of unprincipled adventurers and thieves, whose sole object was public plunder, and who by his election and registration laws had defrauded Republicans as well as Democrats of their clear rights. The object of the resolution, Mr. Wharton said, was to secure a conference with the Pinchback Committee, which had always been denounced as bogus, and which represented nothing but a horde of thieving adventurers." (Great applause.)

Mr. Lott, of Rapides, eulogized the late Lieut-Gov. Dunn, and asked the Convention to remember that it was Warmoth in whose tomb he had trampled upon him when he was living, and that Warmoth's hands were stained with Dunn's blood. Mr. Lott was willing to conciliate all others, but not Warmoth.

A substitute for the resolution was adopted, authorizing the State Central Committee to negotiate with the dissenters for a reunion.

The Convention proceeded to the election of delegates for the State at large to the National Convention, and the following was the result:

P. B. S. Pinchback, 33 votes; John Ray, 51; F. C. Adams, 2; Louis Texada, 7; George W. Carter, 46; George Casanave, 48; C. L. Stevenson, 1; E. C. Billings, 78; Ernest Joubert, 19; E. Filliol, 1; P. J. Kennedy, 8; Charles Satchel, 7; W. H. Pemberton, 7; James Lewis, 121; Wm. Moody, 17; W. F. Stothard, 46.

Ray, Tregar, Billings and Lewis having received the highest number of votes were declared elected, and the four next highest were chosen alternates, viz: Casanave, Joubert, Southard and Pinchback, Carter having declined. There was very strong opposition to Pinchback being chosen an alternate, but speeches were made in favor of his election by Burch, Antoine and others, and their arguments prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Ladd the chair was authorized to appoint a committee to wait upon Lieut. Gov. Pinchback and invite him to address the Convention at the evening session, on the subject of the union of the Republican party. The chair appointed Messrs. Ladd, Burch and Joseph H. Wilson the committee.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of nominees for Presidential electors for the State at large. Dr. F. M. Bonzano, Col. G. W. Carter and Messrs. Samuel Peters of Shreveport, Wm. Moody and Alfred Henry were nominated. Dr. Bonzano and Mr. Peters were elected by a vote of 111 to 5.

A recess was then taken until half-past 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

The proceedings of the evening session were the most interesting to the general public of any had in the Convention, as they related to the reconciliation of the malcontents represented by the Pinchback State Central Committee.

At a little after half-past seven the Convention was called to order by the President, when Mr. Ladd announced that the committee, of which he was chairman, had waited upon Lieut. Governor Pinchback and that, in accordance with the wish of the Convention, he had consented to address it on the subject of reconciliation.

The President then introduced the Lieut. Governor and he was received with great applause. He spoke for nearly an hour, but the points in his speech which are of public interest, may be condensed into a space, comparatively, very brief.

He repudiated the idea that he was tied to Warmoth. As President of the Central Committee, or in any other capacity, he was not influenced by him, nor did he follow him unless he thought he was right. In regard to some removals made by the Governor, where Republicans were put out and Democrats put in, the Lieutenant-Governor did not and could not approve such acts. It might be, and that before long, that he would have to separate himself entirely from the Governor in politics, and if that was to happen, the sooner he (the Lieut-Gov.) was on his guard the better. (Applause). He had co-operated with Warmoth generally for reasons satisfactory to himself. (Applause.)

There were three parties in Louisiana to be harmonized—the Custom-house party, the Pinchback party and the Warmoth party. The necessity of all three of these being united was much greater than many of them he was addressing realized. They would find that if these organizations remained separate the election in November would be a very up-hill business with any of them.

The Lieut-Governor expressly declared that he was not a candidate for any office. If he were he certainly would not be looking for the Lieutenant-Governorship. He would aspire to nothing less than the Governorship itself. He was not in the Republican party as an office seeker. His reasons for being connected with that party were far higher and nobler. He was a Republican for the sake of the race to which he belonged. When asked was he one question he was called a white man, but it was in consequence of his complexion. He was a Republican because he was a man of color. He was the blackest man in the Convention hall. He had only the same political rights that every other colored person had, and he shared every social prescription the rest of his race suffered.

He was of opinion that a reconciliation could be had if it was not absent in the right way, and in the proper spirit. He had manifested his anxiety to the Central committee of Conciliation for the unity and the success of the Republican party. He had expressed his views in public in the speeches he had delivered in Philadelphia and elsewhere. He was willing to meet the Pinchback Committee on the ground of Grant's nomination and the platform of the Convention as it is to be published.

COMMUNICATION.

The following letter was then read and received with great applause:

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1872.

Hon. Oscar Dunn, Lieut. Gov. of Louisiana:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 29th ult. addressed to the Pinchback Committee, was duly received, and I have the pleasure to inform you that the Committee of Conciliation, appointed by the Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, have been in session for the purpose of effecting a reunion of the Republican party, and have adopted a resolution to meet the Pinchback Committee on the platform of the Convention, and the principles of the National Republican party, and that those, like Pinchback, who would not follow him out of the party, will not follow him out of the party, and that those, like Pinchback, who would not follow him into the party, will find it hard to do him to express their desire to return. Such members of the Pinchback Committee as were willing to denounce the frauds and outrages of Warmoth and his adherents, and who had not participated in the robbery of the State, and who had not been guilty of violence, and it is thought will readily come. The individuals of several villages at the base of the mountains, who fled from their homes at the approach of the Lava, have returned and resumed work.

FROM MEXICO.

Matamoras, May 1.—General Cevallos caused the black flags, with death's head and cross bones, which have for several days been flying over the fortifications, to be replaced by the representations of the United States Consul that this might be construed by the attacking party as a justification of the treatment he had received at the hands of the Mexicans. This decision displeased the followers of the Centralists, and Colonel Hinojosa, who effect was immediately manifested.

The telegram did not, however, save Consul Thomas from the most honorable and out opposition, condemning him for having taked Ex official position as Representative of Edward Lee, to turn aside the emotions out of place, for political purposes to aid the Governor.

Soon after the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Funding Bill.

We take these extracts from the act of the Legislature No. 72 known as the Funding bill:

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted, etc.* That for unbonded debts existing December 31, 1871, and upon at the time of the passage of this act, the holders of either of the certificates of 1871, for revenues proper of 1872, said for excavations and levees, drainage, machinery and improvements required by law, or for the necessary protection of the city from overflow or inundation the city may issue from time to time as they may at their respective times of the denominations of five hundred and one thousand dollars, having fifty years to run, and bearing interest per annum, payable, principal and interest payable in New York or New Orleans, and at any other points that the Council may designate, and shall be called the bonds of the consolidated debt of New Orleans.

Provided, that the bonds issued for excavations and levees, drainage and improvements required by law, shall be called the "Drainage Bonds," and all taxes collected for drainage, and required by the payment of drainage warrants, shall be devoted to the purchase from the lowest bidder of the drainage bonds issued, and to be accepted where par, and the right reserved in the Council to reject all unsatisfactory bids.

The bonds of the city not so issued, bearing interest at not less than seven per cent, the city may exchange for the bonds of the consolidated debt, at such prices, not less than par, for the new consolidated debt bonds as may be found to be the interest of the city; but no exchange shall be effected except by the consent and order of the Council, publicly given, by ordinance fully authorizing the same.

For all bonds fully matured and payable on and on the term they were issued, and for which have expired, which the city shall not have available funds to pay in cash, the city may exchange new consolidated bonds at par, in the order of their dates, beginning in each colored city, commencing with the oldest, and ending in each colored city, commencing with the oldest, and ending in each colored city, commencing with the oldest, and ending