The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1870.

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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, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, $1 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

Special Notices, Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1870.

THE UNLAWFULNESS OF THE MEAT SEIZURES.

Will our cotemporary the *Times* which undertakes to justify the seizures of meat on Sunday morning by the Metropolitan Police, be good enough to inform us where the police obtained their authority for this very high-handed proceeding? They certainly did not derive their authority to seize and confiscate anybody's property from the Act of the Legislature incorporating the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company, nor even from the order of Judge Dibble, issued on Saturday last, as we shall proceed to show.

The first section of the Slaughter-House act which declares the penalty for violating any of its provisions, authorizes a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every violation. This section seems to be directed against the carrying on of any business or doing any act in contravention of the act—that is—against landing, slaughtering or keeping any animal or animals elsewhere than at the establishment of the Crescent City Company. The words of this section are these:

"Any person or persons, or corporation or company carrying on any business or doing any act in contravention of this act, or landing, slaughtering or keeping any animal or animals in violation of this act shall be liable to a fine of $250 for each and every violation, the same to be recoverable, with costs of suit, before any court of competent jurisdiction."

The fifth section imposes a penalty of $100 for each offense against its provisions, which are as follows:

"From and after the 1st of June, 1869, all other stock-landings and slaughter-houses within the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard shall be closed, nor shall it be lawful to slaughter meat of hogs, calves, sheep or goats, in the parishes aforesaid, under a penalty of $100 for each and every offense, recoverable, with costs of suit, before any court of competent jurisdiction."

These are the only penalties provided by the act for violations of the same. There is not one word said anywhere in the act about seizing meat not slaughtered in the Crescent City Slaughter-House. The seizures made by the police on Sunday last of the butchers' carts and their contents were mere naked acts of unauthorized trespass upon private rights; in other words confiscation, and this without even the form of law. A police officer has no more right to lay violent hands upon the property of a citizen than a private individual, and no order from his superior can shield him from the responsibility he incurs by doing it. If we had Courts of Justice in this State, worthy of being called Courts of Justice, every police officer who took part in the seizures referred to, should be prosecuted criminally as well as civilly for his acts in that regard. As it is, the law we have now in the State in most instances administered for the benefit of the lawbreakers. Neither did the order or injunction of Judge Dibble authorize these seizures. The terms of his order were these:

"You are commanded to prevent any and all persons (except plaintiffs) from landing, kill ing, killing or slaughtering any cattle, beeves, calves, sheep, swine or other animals and from having, keeping or establishing any stock landings, yards, pens, slaughter-houses, at any point within the city of New Orleans, or the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson or St. Bernard, and to prevent and prohibit any and all persons from selling or offering for sale in the city of New Orleans any animal meat for human food, not slaughtered and inspected at the slaughter-house of petitioners."

These commands, it is evident, could have been executed without seizing and destroying property, although they go beyond the terms of the Slaughter-House act. We never heard until now that the Crescent City Company claimed the exclusive right of doing all the work of slaughtering by themselves or their agents. Heretofore they have only claimed that the animals should be killed in their establishments by the butchers, but Judge Dibble's injunction, literally construed, excludes the butchers altogether from performing the work, and invests the Slaughter-House Company with the exclusive right of *killing*, as well as landing, yarding and keeping.

The grasping character of these monopolists is thus made apparent, and we do not think it comes with a good grace from the *Times* to reproach any one with exciting prejudice or encouraging violations of law, so long as the pets of the *Times* themselves setting the law at defiance. The *Times* cannot afford to trifle with the community on this subject, as it certainly does in its issue of last evening.

The opinion rendered the other day by Mr. Justice Bradley, on the motion to increase the amount of security under the writ of error, affords no sort of countenance to the proceeding taken by the Slaughter-House Company on Saturday last, as the *Times* would have its readers believe. Judge Bradley's language was clear and unmistakable to all who were disposed to understand it. If he said anything at all, he said that the writ of error in these cases operated as a suspension of the decree of the Supreme Court of the State.

POPULAR MEETING TO-NIGHT.—In our advertising columns will be found a call for a mass meeting of citizens to-night, at the Clay Statue, Canal street, at 7½ P. M., to take into consideration the question of supplying the markets of the city with meat. All persons, irrespective of party, are invited to attend.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—After ten years of experiment, and fifteen changes in the ingredients, Phalon has the pleasure of announcing that his VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is a perfect article, capable of infallibly restoring gray hair to its primary color, and without failure. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Grant's Grammer.

Mr. John Mitchell, of the *Irish Citizen* of New York, makes these comments on President Grant's late proclamation, touching the Fenian movement:

If the President's Proclamation to the Fenian filibusters is not hitting to allege against it but its grammar, it might well be defended. He says: "The United States is at peace." The expression is perfectly grammatical; made so by Acts of Congress, and by the results of the war. It is one of the "fruits of the War" that it are growing in grammar, as well as in many other accomplishments. The plural verb is the word United States; a number of confederated sovereignties collectively; and the plural verb is the word United States, as used by the Constitution, and by Marshall, the great eminent jurist, and by all other eminent jurists. Had Lincoln lived, you or some *green change tout celui* is it supposed that a President *could develop* the grammar of Lindley Murray, when developing the religion of Jesus Christ? Is this an age of progress, or is it not? United States is now the name, not of a federation of sovereignties, but of a solidified and centralized ochlocracy or mob-anarchy. They are now one; and one is they; and the one is singular, technically. "The United States." That phrase stands, for the future, merely as the geographical name of a certain country of the globe; and that country is at peace with England. The United States, therefore, is at peace with England; and we have the honor to congratulate her that they is.

SOUND ON THE GOOSE.—There is a woman in Joliet with a few emphatic ideas on the topics which agitate the bosoms of a portion of her sex, and she talks in this way:

I just don't believe in these new women notions. I have raised six boys—four of them vote now, and the others will soon be old enough. Then I will have six votes. How these good-for-nothing women who have fooled their time away, and never raised a single boy, come around and want every woman to vote for herself. I don't believe in such nonsense. I have raised my six boys, and I am going to vote for them. These women, instead of raising boys, have no business to vote any way. And when they say that they are just as good as I am, and have a right to vote themselves, if they have no boys to vote for them, it is not true. If they are as smart as I am, why did they not raise some boys to vote for them? I tell you, I do not intend to be cheated out of my six votes by any such good for nothing folks. I guess that the world would come to a pretty pass in a mighty short time, if the women all took to goin' around lecturing on wimmin's rights, instead of raising boys.

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first class Steamships
MISSISSIPPI.....Capt. W. P. HUNTER
CRESCENT CITY.....Capt. GEO. H. NORTON
GERMAN.....Capt. M. B. CROWELL
GEN. MEADE.....Capt. A. S. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.....Capt. E. BLANCHARD
WESTERN METROPOLIS.....Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt.

Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship

SHERMAN,
Mitchell Crowell, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, June 11, at 5 P. M.

To see steamers have superior accommodation for pass. rates.

CABIN PASSAGE.....$50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.....25 00.

Through Bills of Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow and Havre.

Through TICKETS for first class and steerage passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Cunard line of steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to

LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
No. 1 Carondelet street.

The steamship CRESCENT CITY will follow leaving SATURDAY, June 18, at 5 P. M.

For New York via Havana.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES,
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA.

The steamship

GEO. WASHINGTON,
GRACEY, Commander,

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Friday, June 10, at 5 P. M.

PASSAGE.....$50.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken to Mobile, and through Bills of Lading given to the same.

For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON,
41 Carondelet street.

For New York, via Havana.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

To sail on FRIDAY, June 10th, at 5 P. M.

The magnificent Al side-wheel ocean steamship

BIENVILLE,

Baker, Commander,

will leave her wharf, Price's dock, foot of Julia street, above Magazine, for freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to

W. VOLLEY, Agent,
Office—Price's dock.

The steamship Morgan City will follow.

Notice.

For Havana.

To Sail Immediately.

THE fine A1 steamship ..... will sail as above. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans and Western Louisiana and Texas.

The Ferry Boat will leave the foot of Canal street DAILY, at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M., for Algiers, to connect with the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Trains for Morgan City, New Iberia, Houma, Thibodaux, Donaldsonville, Brashear City, Shreveport, Marshall, Dallas, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston, Indianola, Corpus Christi, Brownsville