NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE
Tri-Weekly Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Tri-weekly advertisements, one square, first insertion, $2 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
For a Semi-Weekly Page, transient advertisements, one insertion, $3 per square.
A reasonable discount allowed to parties who advertise by the year.
For a Semi-Weekly Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, one square, $5 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above published transient rates as may be agreed upon.
No case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net 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.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Bee-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Barbe Bleue," and a Diverissement.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Fritz, our German Cousin."

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Faust."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Miss Reignalds—"Camille."

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

EVASIONS OF EXECUTIVE DUTY.

We have observed that many of the bills passed by the General Assembly, and duly transmitted to the Governor of the State for his approval or disapproval, have been suffered by him to become laws, by mere lapse of time, under that article of the Constitution which provides that "any bill not returned by the Governor to the House where it originated within five days after its presentation to him, shall become a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case the bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days or be a law."

By a fair reading of this article, and according to established rules of construction, this provision for the Governor's failure to return bills was not made for his convenience, or to relieve him from the performance of his duty, but only to prevent the Governor from defeating the purposes of the Legislature by pocketing bills and withholding action upon them. Governor Warmoth, however, avails himself liberally of this clause of the Constitution, which was inserted merely to meet a possible contingency, and we characterize his action in respect thereto as a palpable evasion of his sworn duty. It must be manifest that if the Governor can decline to pass upon a single bill and thus suffer it to become a law, he can with equal legality decline to pass upon each and every bill presented to him. The Constitution says, (Art. 66) "Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approves, he shall sign it; if he do not, he shall return it with his objections, to the House in which it originated." The Constitution does not say in words, "The Governor shall consider and approve or disapprove every bill," but this is understood, and it is his duty to do it. The Constitution does say in clear and positive words, that if the Governor does not approve the bill, he shall return it with his objections. He is elected for that very purpose among other purposes. The office was created to be a check upon the Legislature. The Constitution presupposes that the Governor will review every bill passed by the General Assembly, and if he shall disapprove the measure, that he will assign at length his reasons for withholding assent. Without this review the law does not become the joint action of the Legislative and Executive Departments, as the Constitution requires. It becomes the action of the Legislative Department alone, and thus the Constitution is violated. We are aware that the clause allowing the bill to become a law without the Governor's signature, is a copy of a similar clause in the Federal Constitution, but we think that down to Mr. Buchanan's time, it was rarely made use of. But, whether it was or not, the practice is a vicious one, and should not be followed.

Governor Warmoth availed himself of this opportunity to evade his duties in some twelve or more instances during the late session of the Legislature. That number of laws have been published in the official journal with a certificate of the Secretary of State appended, stating that the Governor had suffered the legal delay to elapse, within which his approval or disapproval should have been expressed, and therefore the laws had become operative without his signature. We presume that all this has happened by design and that the Governor had reasons for each case, personal to himself. We do not know that any particular injury has been done by the Governor's proceeding in this matter. We have not examined the laws with that view, but merely point out the innovation. It is just possible that the Governor might be able to give satisfactory reasons for his conduct, but we are at a loss to imagine what they can be.

We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation to attend a grand masquerade and fancy dress ball to be given by the Order of the Knights of Pythias, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Easter Monday night, April 18, 1870.

The Alexandria *Democrat* makes so handsome and so honorable an *amende* for its recent attack upon the late Conservative Press Convention that we regret having partly replied to its animadversions. Before our respected confrère of the *Democrat* contracts our somewhat sharp answer to its observations upon the city press, with the courtesy and good feeling displayed in his tribute to the *Bee*, (for which we think him most cordially) we hope he will take into consideration the feelings excited in us by the sweeping character of the remarks which elicited our reply. The *Bee* was not excepted in the expressions of the *Democrat* from the charges it brought against the city press. We therefore took them to ourselves and felt bound to make a defense.

We acknowledge receipt of a card of invitation to the grand dress and mas querade ball to be given by the Gentlemen's Hebrew Benevolent Association at the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, March 23d, in celebration of their twenty-sixth anniversary.

FAIR.—We are indebted to Rev. Philo Judson for tickets to a fair to be given at the Hall of Home, Hook and Ladder Company, corner of Magazine and Marengo streets, afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the Cadiz street Methodist Church. The fair begins March 21 and continues six days. The church is out of repair and greatly in need of funds.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—One of the most attractive picture galleries in New Orleans is that of Mr. W. W. Washburn, 113 Canal street, who is one of our most experienced and capable photographers in the city. His pictures are unsurpassed. The attention of our readers is directed to his card, which appears in our advertising columns to-day.

CONCERT AT MRS. STAMPS' ACADEMY.—There was a concert last evening at this popular and flourishing female institute, conducted by Mrs. Stamps, at 404 Carondelet street. Several of the young ladies of the institute evinced a fine knowledge of music, acquired under the instruction of their very talented teacher, Prof. Sipp, who is usual with him, electrified all present by his masterly performances on the piano.

Another very attractive feature of the occasion was the singing of some operatic selections by Mr. Van Huffen. Several difficult choruses from Mozart's celebrated "Twelfth Mass" and Haydn's "Creation" were rendered in grand style by about a score of young ladies, assisted by Prof. Sipp and Mr. Van Huffen.

It is a rare thing that such difficult selections in these choruses are rendered with the effect which they were last night, under Prof. Sipp's direction.

FREE FROM DUST.—Is there any hair coloring preparation, either here or in Europe, that resembles PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR? Not one. It is a clear fluid that forces from the hair, does not stain the skin, and produces a most fine and natural shades of color. It has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1870 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,012.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Courier*, thus writes to that paper:

Washington, March 16.—The country is in a transition state, politically and commercially, and especially so in regard to population. We were surprised at the beginning of the exodus from Virginia. Now it is a stampede. In every part of Virginia there are some agents for enlisting immigrant negroes for employment in the South, either as laborers on railroads or on cotton and rice plantations. The agents receive ten dollars for each immigrant. The immigration from Virginia of blacks, is encouraged by the offer of twenty-two dollars a month and transportation paid. Even from this District where negroes are the pets of Congress and the negrophilists, and are supported at public expense as voters, there is a movement of able-bodied colored men for the South. Over the Tennessee Railroad, it appears officially, that five thousand colored men passed in the last two months as emigrants, wholly from Virginia.

The whites, too, are moving from Virginia in considerable numbers for the Northwest and for Missouri, after selling their lands to immigrants from the North and from Europe. Lands are rising in Virginia, while in the Southern States they are falling in price. In New England and some portions of the Middle States farming land is not now so high in price as it was half century ago; and it has fallen in price since the close of the war, and must continue to decline, while Northern people seek homes in the South and West.

From Alabama, while immigrants are moving in from Virginia, emigrants are going out. The Alabama blacks are moving towards Tennessee and Texas, and the blacks in those latter named States are moving into Mexico. This movement of population must be carefully watched by those who would form any sound theory of the future relations of our States and sections to each other in regard to population, production and prosperity.

President Grant and his Cabinet are receiving party congratulations upon the rising credit and prosperity of the country, and the consequent approximation to specie payments. The President has no more to do with the matter than the man in the moon. The fall of gold is not due, in any degree, to the wisdom or foresight of our Government. The industries of the people cannot be repressed by bad government. The South prospers in spite of embarrassments that would depress a less energetic people.

The Government has done all that it could do to cripple commerce and navigation, and still refusing to lessen the partially burdensome taxation, will do what it can to cripple industry. There is no letting up in government policy as to taxation. The President, looking to re-election, has advised a reduction of taxes to the amount of thirty millions, while it ought to be to the amount of a hundred millions. But there is no present prospect of a reduction even to the less amount.

The Senate Funding Bill—The Last Bond-holding Scheme.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

What is called in bond-holding parlance the Funding bill has passed the United States Senate, and, it is said, will pass the House also. Its purpose is declared in the preamble to be "for refunding the interest of the United States debt." This is certainly a very laudable thing, and, if so considered, would be a great benefit to the overburdened tax-payer. How does the bill propose to effect it?

The first section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new bonds to the amount of $400,000,000, redeemable in ten, at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after ten, and within forty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

The second section authorizes the issue of another $400,000,000 of new bonds, at four and a half per cent., payable in coin in fifteen years, and and also fully due in forty years.

The third section is an authority for the issue of $400,000,000 more, at four per cent. interest, payable in coin, in twenty years, and due in forty years.

Here are $1,200,000,000 in five-twenty bonds proposed to be taken up and exchanged for the new issues. Let us see that the Government shall make by it. Before doing so, it is proper to state that section fourth of the new law declares "that the bonds and annual income herein authorized by this act shall be exempt from all taxation by or under National, State, municipal or local authority." Now, the $1,200,000,000 of old five-twenty bonds, but we are to call in to exchange for these new bonds, are liable to National taxation. They are exempted from State and local taxation, but not from National. If they were taxed as the Government has a right to tax them, the same as other property, there would be an imposition of "ten per cent." upon them. This right of taxation, which on $1,200,000,000 would amount to $24,000,000 a year, we propose to give away. The reader will say that there is not much made here, but, on the contrary, this exchange involves a great loss to the Government.

Again, under the law as it stands, the $1,200,000,000 of old bonds are payable in legal tenders, or in gold at the rate the legal tenders were worth when the bonds were purchased. This was at the rate of about forty-five cents on the dollar. We save now the authority under the contract, to discharge this indebtedness by a payment of $480,000,000 in gold. Under the new law it will require $1,200,000,000 in coin to do it.

Here is a loss against us under the new law of $600,000,000. But it may be said that the interest is reduced. Let us look at that. It is now five per cent. in gold. The average under the new law is 4½ per cent. Gold at five per cent. is authorized to be used by the Secretary of the Treasury, to such agents as he may select to negotiate for the exchange. This raises the rate to five per cent. in gold, only one per cent. less than what it is at present in interest. Therefore we should save under the new law, on the $1,200,000,000, $12,000,000. This will scarcely offset the loss of $48,000,000 annually which we give up in the loss of the right of taxation, and the $600,000,000 more of principal that we are to pay for it. But this is not all, nor the worst. The five-twenty bonds are now either payable or will be in a year or two. We could call in $400,000,000 of them and issue legal tenders in their place—thus saving $24,000,000 in interest annually. In three or four years we could redeem another $400,000,000 in the same manner, and at no distant date the last bond could be obtained in one-third the price they will cost under the new law in principal and interest.

The fifth section of the act sets apart for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt "$150,000,000 derived from the duties upon import goods." There is herein an immense bribe to the high tariff monopolists. The tariff must be kept nearly as high as it is now in order to obtain that $150,000,000. It is now fifty per cent. upon all our foreign trade. Thus, as we have said, the high tariff robber and the bond robber join teams and agree mutually to plunder the people. The bonded debt is the necessity for the high tariff taxation. They are like the Siamese twins. The death of one is the death of the other.

These are the main provisions of this bill of abomination—a bill which could only pass in a Congress composed of the corrupt tools of the moneyed power. Which we believe, if put to the people, they will be but one alternative, and that is to repudiate every dollar of the debt, principal and interest, which bondholders have already received from the Government, in interest and in exemption from taxation, a greater sum than they loaned it. If they will not now take back their principal, but demand a sum twice that amount, let them go without payment at all. We believe they should lose a small sum than the people a great one.

We give the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill in the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, Kellogg, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsay, Revels, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Williams and Wilson—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogman, Buckalew, Casserly, Corbett, McCreery, McDonald, Sprague, Stockton and A. G. Thurman—10.

No Democrat voted in the affirmative, in the negative, they are all Democrats save Bogman, Buckingham of Connecticut, and Corbett.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Visit to the New "Abattoir," Where We Get Our Meat From.—The late difficulty in regard to the furnishing of animal food to this great city, whose population, more or less, desires a fresh nutriment in contra-distinction to the vegetable, has not only enlisted the attention of our legislators and courts, but of our whole people.

The association, which arose on the passage of the extraordinary bill establishing the "Crescent City Slaughter-house Company," is composed of the first-class butchers of our city, headed by Paul Esteban.

The butchers, feeling aggrieved, held a meeting at the corner of Fourth and Tchoupitoulas streets, agreed to act in concert, pledging all their property, each individually, to the carrying out of the arrangements or resolutions that were adopted at that meeting. So they have since done.

The resolutions of this meeting, after some natural discussion, was the determination to purchase, a few miles below the city, a plantation known as the "Delery place," purchased from Mr. Chas. Cavaroc, a well-known merchant of this city. The establishment, after selling their lands to immigrants from the North and from Europe. Lands are rising in Virginia, while in the Southern States they are falling in price. In New England and some portions of the Middle States farming land is not now so high in price as it was half century ago; and it has fallen in price since the close of the war, and must continue to decline, while Northern people seek homes in the South and West.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Troops Sent to North Carolina by Order of the President.

A Revenue Collector Disappeared.

Mass Meeting in Nashville, Tenn.

Protest Against Congressional Interference.

The Richmond Political Troubles.

Later from San Francisco.

FROM QUEZAS.

The Honduras Railroad Contract.

Miscellaneous News.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Washington, March 19.—The opponents of Mr. Bingham's amendment claim that they have six majority.

Richmond, March 19.—Mayor Ellison's force of police arrested and disarmed a part of the opposition police.

The balance took refuge in the station house. At noon the station house was surrendered to Ellison.

The new officials have no notice of a motion on Wednesday, before Judge Underwood, for an injunction.

Both Mayors held court this morning. No disturbance to-day. About thirty of Cahoon's adherents are shut up in the station-house.

Ellison's force, about two hundred and fifty strong, have possession of the city.

New York, March 19.—A. M.—Net receipts of Cotton for the week at all United States ports, 44,129 bales.

Exports—To Great Britain 68,305; to continent 35,880.

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at all United States ports, 77,360 bales.

London, March 19—Noon.—Consols 93⅞ @ 93⅞. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; 65, 90¾; 67, 90¾; 68, 90¾. 10-40s, 87.

Paris, March 19.—Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 73.65.

New York, March 19.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy. Sterling exchange, long 8½, short 9¾.

Gold 112⅞. Bonds 109⅝. Tennessee excoupons, 57; new, 49¾.

Virginia excoupons, 73; new, 71½.

Louisiana, old, 75; new, 71½. Levee 58 asked; eights 85.

Alabama 5s, 90; 5s, 70. Georgia 6s, 85; 7s, 91. S. C. 7s, old 66; new 20. N. C. 6s, old 54½; new 19.

Liverpool, March 19—Noon.—Cotton market, from estimated sales, 12,000 bales: uplands, 12¾d; Orleans, 11¾d.

The friends of Grant are preparing a bronze statue in his honor, to be set up in a vacant space in sight of the White House and the Treasury Building. Don Piatt, who is a dyed-in-the-wool Radical, whose loyalty cannot be questioned, says: "If, as the statue is to be erected, we may hope for a pedestal for the statue, and I humbly suggest the following:

"Erected to the honor
Of Ulysses Simpson Grant,
And presented
By the soldiers of the rebellion,
He held himself aloof from parties,
And patriotically
Had no enemies
Entering the army
He fought battles with a tenacity
By marching the road to the rebound
Of rebel hordes
Disappointing to be the first in peace,
Unless we may add
Also the last in war.
From shiloh to Appomattox
A straight jacket
He proved his worth
By reaching into the unknown
Of a dictatorship
He was generous
And, to show his power,
He made a gold man gift
'He gave his office
And gave his country.'
For by his failure at the public crib
And livelihood
Which was only man
Who ever helped
A brother in the
Time of need.
Monument
To insult
Of protected rogues
Monopolized pay roll
Of the Treasury
Who inflicted famously
Where he could."

Some may question the good taste of this, but I submit that it is quite in keeping with the monument itself. If the Grant Monument is to be a permanent statue, I can stand the inscription.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT LOUISIANA BONDS IN NEW YORK.—The New York *World* says:

Capt. Phillips, of the schooner Ann Elizabeth, fell into the hold and was killed.

Nashville, March 19.—There was a meeting of the people last night to hold meetings against Congressional interference, and protest against state elections and incorporations which have been made regarding the internal affairs of the State. Resolutions were adopted as an insurance in the Phœnix Mutual office, of this city, for $5000, which, we presume, will be promptly paid to his family.

From the Fairfield.

RAPIDES.—The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 16th says:

March, so far, continues fair and beautiful. The planters have the best of start this season, and forward work. Most have planted corn, and are ready for cotton.

CANDOLE PARISH.—The Elton *Eagle*, published at Lake Providence, says:

It is plausible that our neighborhood may soon be under water. Opposite the Hill Place, our parish, the river has washed away the land to the very edge of the levee, and is above all the principal points on the levee itself. The planters are naturally most last excited at their impending ruin. Judge Fenelon has gone to New-Orleans to take action in the matter, and and will doubtless soon set our fears at rest.

The river is rising rapidly. The weather up to the time of writing has been for the most part cloudy and pleasant, but quite cool for the season. We fear the early fruit prospects have been injured by the frost.

Warranty of Title to Slaves.

The following is an abstract of a decision lately rendered by the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, in a case where a party sought to evade his obligation for the price of slaves, by setting up the plea that the warranty of title given by the vendor had failed:

EXCERPTS FROM CONTRACTS AND WARRANTY OF TITLE TO SLAVES.

Ottawa, C. W., March 19. A movement will be made in the Dominion of Canada to establish commercial relations with other foreign powers, subject to the Queen's approval.

St. Johns, N. B., March 19.—The bottom of the harbor on the Carleton side sank 20 feet in depth. Sudden high water carried away the opposite side of the harbor, and flooded the city.

New York, March 19.—George Wakeman, editor of the New York *Herald*, died at his residence, aged 30 years.