NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 72 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE
Terms of 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—Transient advertisements (having the run of the paper), first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.
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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.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1870.

Announcement This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Romeo and Juliet." At noon—"La Dame Blanche."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"La Sonnambula." At noon—"Fra Diavolo."
ST CHARLES THEATRE.—"Rosebud." "Long Strike." At noon—Same play.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Serpent on the Hearth."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 46 and 48 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A BAD PRECEDENT.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. Lott, by a suspension of the rules, was permitted to introduce a bill to change the venue in the case of Cuthbert Jones, accused of being a participant in the murder of General St. John Liddell, from the parish of Catahoula to the parish of Jefferson, and the bill passed.

We believe it is a well established principle in criminal law, that after a criminal act has been committed, and a prosecution is pending, no law can be passed constitutionally, which in any manner changes the procedure of the courts in such cases, or the penalty provided for such acts. It is a general rule that *ex post facto* laws shall not be passed.

Now, as to the bill above referred to, changing the venue in the case of Cuthbert Jones from the parish of Catahoula to the parish of Jefferson, we have but one objection. *It is a bad precedent.* We have no desire that Mr. Jones should be tried in Catahoula, but the constitutions of the State, as now existing, sufficiently provide for a fair trial where such cannot be had in the parish where the offence was committed. We think that his application for a change of venue may safely be left to the Judge who sits in Catahoula parish, according to the present laws of the State on the subject of change of venue. What is the necessity for a special law in Mr. Jones's case, when the present general statutes of the State sufficiently protect him against public prejudice. We are not informed that Cuthbert Jones has yet surrendered himself to the authorities of the State. For aught the public know he is a fugitive from justice and here are our lawmakers introducing a special law in his particular case. This is all wrong.

We have no prejudice or animosity toward this young man. If we could, we would not hang a dog twice. If he shot at Gen. Liddell, he did it, no doubt, thinking he was acting in defence of his father, Col. Charles Jones, and under his father's influence. But there are public considerations which we cannot ignore, and we say let the law take its course. The Judge of the Catahoula District will no doubt entertain an application for change of venue and grant it according to law, and thereby the same object sought for by this special bill will be attained.

The difficulty, we presume, is this: that unable the District Judge of Catahoula parish to act, young Jones would have to return there to undergo a preliminary examination. This we suppose might be waived by the accused. The Judge, however, could not act unless the accused were within his jurisdiction.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SPOLIATION.

The Radical leaders of Louisiana have for many months contemplated the adoption of some measure which would either give them the control of the Jackson Railroad or enable them to spoliate upon the stock (31,000 shares held by the State and city in that enterprise). As might have been expected such a scheme has been devised and brought to light. Gen. A. L. Lee, who represents St. Bernard parish in the House of Representatives, fathers the project, which is connected with other schemes the Radicals have concocted. It was introduced by him in the shape of a bill entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of the stock in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, held by the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans." The first section directs the Governor to sell within ten days after the passage of the act, all the stock now owned by the State in the Jackson Railroad.

The second section authorizes the city to sell, in such manner as its Common Council may determine, all the stock now owned by the city in the same road.

We publish the whole bill elsewhere for the information of our readers.

It will be observed that the Governor is directed to sell this stock at any price he thinks proper, and immediately after the bill shall become law. There is no restriction upon him as to price. The presumption from this is fair that the transaction has already been concluded in private with the parties who intend to buy. We have heard indeed, that the "ring" was formed long ago, and that the Mississippi Central Railroad Company was the parties who sought to obtain this valuable property. The price even has been mentioned, and no one will be surprised to learn that it is about one half of the present market value of the stock.

Now, this is not the way to sell public property even when such a disposition of it is advisable. It should be advertised a sufficient length of time and put up at auction for sale to the highest bidder, and if the Legislative thieves who have come here to rob our people, had not intended to transfer this property to certain parties with whom the arrangement had been made beforehand, they would have pursued this course. But we can expect nothing better from such curs.

The State owns 31,000 shares in this road, 12,000 of which have been paid for. The city of New Orleans owns 30,000 shares. The purchaser of this stock would therefore only have to pay for 32,000 shares, while he would be enabled under the charter of the Company to vote on the whole 62,000 shares. Thus we see the 30,000 shares held by the city and the 12,000 shares held by the State of Mississippi we see at once that the control of the railroad will pass into the hands of the purchaser who, as we have heard, will be the parties interested in the Mississippi Central Railroad. Should this transaction be completed before the coming April, as we have reason to fear is the design, the election of directors of the Jackson Railroad for the ensuing year will entirely under the control of the purchaser of this large quantity of stock. Thereafter it would be an easy matter to exploit the road, stockholders of the company and its creditors out of their property, according to the approved modern method of transferring it from the pocket of one man to the pocket of another, by a pretended legal arrangement. Having control of the road, the stock and bonds of the company could be depressed at will by these purchasers who would give up on a single share as a private stockholder, while they would vote as stockholders upon 144,000 shares. Such a vote was by the charter given to the State and city for public purposes. It would not have been given to private individuals upon the same terms. We now begin to see through the scheme of those Radicals and the connection one bill has with another. We now begin to see the motive which has actuated them in desiring to obtain control of the city government and cannot help admiring the audacity with which they advance to the consummation of their purposes. In the present project there is bad faith to the private stockholders as well to the creditors of the Jackson Railroad, and we cannot think that there are no legal means of preventing the execution of a scheme so nefarious as this certainly is.

Scheme of Representation Against the Jackson Railroad.

The following is the text of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives, by one A. L. Lee on last Monday, to which we allude in our editorial to-day:

An act to authorize the sale of the stock in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, held by the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby directed, within ten days after the passage of this act, to sell all the stock now owned by the State in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, acquired by virtue of an act entitled an act to grant the aid of the State to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company by subscription to the stock thereof, approved twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the city of New Orleans be and it is hereby authorized to sell, in such manner as its Common Council may determine, the stock in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, acquired by virtue of an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved March 15, 1854, entitled "An act for the subscription by the city of New Orleans to the stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company."

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the purchaser of the State stock shall execute bond, with good and solvent sureties, in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in favor of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, conditioned to maintain the pledge in favor of the bondholders of the bonds issued by the State by virtue of the aforesaid act of April 28, 1858, who may desire to convert said bonds into the stock of said company, provided for by section two of said act.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the purchaser of the city stock shall execute bond with good and solvent sureties in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in favor of the Mayor of the city, conditioned to maintain the pledge in favor of the bondholders of the bonds issued by the city of New Orleans, by virtue of the aforesaid act of March 15, 1854, who may desire to convert said bond into the stock of said company, provided for by section three of said act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the bonds executed by the purchaser of the State and city stock shall remain in force for the term of one year only, at the end of which time the securities thereon may be released by showing on the part of the purchaser of the State stock a certificate from the Secretary of State that no opposition thereto has been filed in his office, and by the purchaser of the city stock producing a certificate from the Mayor of the city that no opposition thereto has been filed in his office.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor and the City Council are hereby authorized to make all necessary transfers on the books of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, in favor of the purchaser of the stock held by the State and city respectively, and such purchaser is hereby authorized to vote as the other stockholder in said company according to the number of shares held by him, that is, one vote for each share.

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The Decline in Gold.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

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OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1870 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,005.

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LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

Friday, March 11, 1870.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 12 M. Lieut. Gov. Dunn, presiding, and 21 Senators present.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A message from the House announced concurrence of that body in a number of bills, among others Senate bill No. 299 (Cambell's) postponing the Charter Election, and also that the House had adjourned out of respect to the memory of Hon. Robt. Lange, of East Baton Rouge, lately deceased.

Mr. Pinchback moved that the Senate, when it adjourns, adjourn till 7 P. M., and that the Senate adjourn out of respect to the deceased.

The motions both prevailed, and the Senate accordingly adjourned till 7 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at 11 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Fifty-one members present, and a quorum.

The death of Robert Lange, one of the Representatives from the parish of East Baton Rouge, was announced. It will be remembered that, one day last week, Mr. Lange was thrown from a horse, while out riding, and had one of his thigh bones broken, one of the stumps of which protruded through the flesh. Amputation was neglected until mortification commenced, and death ensued.

Mr. Taylor, of East Feliciana, introduced a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the House as to the worth of the deceased; and in respect to his memory the House adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

The Clerk was directed to notify the Senate, and forward a copy of the resolutions to the family of deceased.

The House then adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

SENATE.—House bill requesting the Governor to remove from office S. N. Burbank, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, came up, but the rules not being suspended the bill was not read a second time.

Mr. Jenks called up Senate bill No. 230, to authorize C. Ward to sue the State. Passed.

Mr. Ray called up a bill to amend an act relative to the organization of the parish of Grant. Passed.

Mr. Pinchback called up House bill No. 21, preventing discrimination on account of color, race, or previous condition. This is the bill which refuses licenses to persons keeping public establishments who do not admit colored persons. The bill was finally passed.

Mr. Wittenstein offered a resolution, requiring the Committee on Public Lands and Levees to report the Levee bill. The rules were not suspended.

The rules were suspended to take up a bill to incorporate the Louisiana Prodigy Company.

The order of the day arrived, and, after much wrangling about the proper vote (whether two-thirds or a majority was finally taken up.

Mr. Blackman spoke at length against the bill on constitutional grounds. The bill provides that the Judge of the Eighth District Court shall be appointed by the Governor, while the Constitution says plainly that all Judges of District Courts shall be elected by the people. He opposed the exclusive right given to that court to issue writs of injunction, mandamus, etc. Other laws spoke in favor of certain portions of the bill, which did away with the conflict of jurisdiction among the District Courts, but he thought the bill had some faults, he therefore moved to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

The Senate refused to adopt the motion. Mr. Pinchback also strenuously opposed the bill. A motion to adopt the bill on its third reading, was lost.

The bill to incorporate the Louisiana Dredging Company, was again taken up under suspension of the rule.

Pending the reading of the bill section by section, the Senate, with a message from the House announced to the Senate that the House had refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate to the House bill, known as "The City Charter," and had appointed a committee of three, composed of Messrs. McVean, Isabelle and DeGrange, to confer with a similar committee of the Senate.

A motion to appoint such a committee was made by Mr. Ray and adopted.

The Dredging bill was taken up again and passed to second reading and lies over.

The President appointed as the committee on conference on the City Charter, Senators Ray, Foute and Pinchback.

A motion to suspend the rules to take up House bill, to aid and assist the Louisiana Petroleum and Sulphur Company, was adopted.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The Petroleum bill underwent a second reading, and lies over.

Mr. Pinchback asked for a suspension of the rules to introduce a resolution requiring the Committee on Lands and Levees to report the Levee bill.

Mr. Pinchback made some strong allusions to the apparent indisposition of the committee to report the bill either favorably or unfavorably.

Mr. Lynch denied such disposition on the part of the committee. He wanted time to consider.

Mr. Wittgenstein said that the bill had been in the hands of the committee for three weeks, and he did not think it should be in the power of a committee to get against the wishes of the Senate. The Senator did not know what action the committee would take on the bill.

Mr. Pinchback spoke in emphatic terms had been informed by members of the committee to kill the bill. They had shown no firmness or disposition to report.

Mr. Ray said something about time.

Mr. Pinchback answered that several efforts had already been made to take up the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at 7 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Carr in the chair.

Sixty-one members present, and a quorum.

House bill No. 67, the Education bill, with Senate amendments thereto, was taken up.

Bill of the Senate amendments were concurred in.

The bill, as amended by the Senate, has thus passed both Houses.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, raised the point that the concurrence in the Senate amendments did not pass the bill, and that the bill as amended by the Senate, coming back to the House, had to be acted upon again as a whole.

The Speaker ruled that the point raised by the member from Orleans was not well taken.

Mr. Noble appealed from the decision of the Speaker.

The Speaker would not entertain the appeal, for the reason that it was a fact that the bill had passed the House before it was sent to the Senate, and that it had also passed the Senate with amendments, and that those amendments had been concurred in by the House, and this concurrence made the bill a law, so far as the General Assembly is concerned. In fact the Speaker could not appeal can or will be entertained by the Chair.

House bill, No. 132, the act changing the power of the municipal government of New Orleans, and extending the limits of said city so as to embrace the City of Jefferson and Algiers, with Senate amendments, was taken up.

The most important of the Senate amendments is that one which so amends the bill as not to include Algiers and Jefferson City in the corporate limits of New Orleans.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

Messrs. Isabelle, of Orleans, McVean, of Caddo, and DeGrange, of Orleans, were appointed by the Speaker on said committee on the part of the House.

Senate bill—an act to reorganize the public land office of the State, to make disposition of surveyed lands and proved swamp lands, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

A message was received from the Governor informing the House that he had vetoed the bill providing compensation for Mesdames Augustar and Izard, for services as a Special Lee Commissioner.

Consideration of the message was postponed until to-day, (Saturday), at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. McMillen, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted House bill No. 66, an act to raise a revenue for the support of the State government, with amendments.

Among other amendments submitted, is one striking out all that portion of the bill relative to the creation of a "Commissioner of Revenue."

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill.

Mr. Graf, of St. James in the chair.

After some time spent in consideration of the bill, the committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Received and agreed to.

Mr. Belot, of Orleans, called up House bill No. 329, an act giving preference in cicle thirteen of the Constitution of the State, over all other cases. The bill was passed by a vote of 40 yeas to 8 nays.

The Committee on Corporations reported favorably on Senate bill authorizing the lease of the Water Works of New Orleans, the improvement and the extending the appliances of the same, and provided for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds issued for the purchase of the works, etc., etc. The bill passed by a vote of 50 yeas to 11 nays.

The House adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. MUSSON, ESQ.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* notices in suitable terms a deserved compliment which has been paid to a most worthy citizen of New Orleans. It says:

The Postmaster-General has established a new postoffice at Marlingouin Bridge, on the Grand Teche railroad, in the parish of Iberville, with R. C. Richardson, as Postmaster. It is called Musson in honor of M. Musson, of New Orleans, a gentleman who has been prominent in the measures taken to relieve the distressed people of that section when suffering at the close of the war from disastrous crevasses and loss of cattle and crops, and who also has been of great assistance in the rebuilding of the road. The mail for Musson is supplied via this city, three times a week.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Protest of the Georgia Colored Legislators.

The Funding Bill Adopted.

Arrival of the Steamer Smidt at New York.

The Oil City Fire Extinguished by the Inhabitants.

Negro Murderer Hung in Georgia.

FROM EUROPE.

The Pontifical Court Contests the Claims of France.

Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 11.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $345,000.

A delegation from the National Banks is here lobbying against the funding bill.

SENATE.—The protest of the Georgia colored legislature says, that they represent 90,000 colored voters in the State of Georgia, who, by the passage of this act, would be delivered over, bound hand and foot to the murderous bitter enemies and that the colored voters will be driven away from the polls. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, Georgia affairs was made the special order for to-morrow.

A motion for a joint committee on Indian affairs was defeated by Vice President Colfax's vote.

The Funding bill has been resumed, and is under discussion.

Washington, March 11.—SENATE.—The funding bill has passed by a vote of 39 to 10. The Senate has adjourned until Monday, when the Georgia bill will be the special order.

HOUSE.—The morning was consumed with private bills.

A Tariff compromise between the friends of the Deficiency and Tariff bills, the Tariff bill prevailed.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. After hours speech the Deficiency bill was taken up. It aggregates $2,500,000, including, for repairs on the Customhouse at Savannah $15,000; Mobile $15,000, and Richmond $25,000.

Washington, March 11.—The Funding bill was amended by reducing the number of years preparing and disposing of bonds to ½ of 1 per cent., by dispensing with the foreign agencies for the payment of the interest, and allowing the organization of national banks on a deposit of $50,000. With these changes, the bill was passed as originally prepared by Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Oil City, Pa., March 11.—The fire which had threatened the entire city, was by the great exertions of the people extinguished after burning a railroad train and a number of tanks.

New York, March 11.—The steamer Smidt made the voyage south of Bermuda, in consequence of a broken engine. She encountered successive hurricanes.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, March 11.—The cholera has entirely disappeared from Santa Spiritus.

The Masons are still imprisoned.

Paris, March 11.—Prince Napoleon, brother Prince Pierre Napoleon, will complains that the prosecution seems directed against his dead brother, rather than the Prince Pierre Napoleon.

Rome, March 11.—The Pontifical Court contests, in emphatic terms, the claim of the French Government to be represented in the Ecumenical Council.

Berlin, March 11.—The *North German Gazette* says: The claim of the Pope to infallibility only shows how liable to error he is.

Paris, March 11.—M. Ollivier stated in the Corps Legislatif today, that the political prisoners in Paris have been removed to the *Mazas* prison in consequence of the appearance of the small pox.

In Saint Pelagie the Government has commenced suit against the *Gaulois* newspaper, for quoting the act of accusation against Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havana, March 11.—Sugar steady, small sales. Exchange on London 12 a 11¼ premium; on Paris 2 2-2½ discount. Federal, gold, at par a ¼ premium; short 2 2-2½ premium.

Liverpool, March 11.—evening.—Cotton closed heavy, with a downward tendency; uplands 10¼d; Orleans 11¼d; sales of the week 70,000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and speculation. Yarns and fabrics dull. Manchester heavy. Breadstuffs firm. Pork quiet.

Paris, March 11.—Evening.—Bourse closed firm; rentes 74.47.

Frankfort, March 11.—Bonds quiet at 96½.

Havre, March 11.—Cotton closed quiet. Low middlings afloat 128.

London, March 11.—Evening.—Consols closed at 92⅞. Bonds 92¼.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 11.—Evening.—Cotton opened firmer; closed heavy, but droopy. Sales of the week 39,000 bales. Middling uplands 21½c. Flour a shade firmer, with moderate business. Wheat a shade firmer on all grades. Corn red and amber Western $1 27 a 1 29½. Pork firmer at $33 25. Western 20 a 22½. Lard firmer at 13½ a 13¾. Whisky remained 14½ a 15c. Sugars firm. Rice quiet. Coffee dull. Naval Stores quiet. Freights active.

New York, March 11.—Evening.—Money active at 5 a 6. Sterling 8½. Gold closed strong at 113¾ a 113½. Government securities closed strong with an advancing tendency. 5-20s of 1862, 111. Southern securities quiescent. Tennessee very strong.

New York, March 11.—Evening.—Dispatches from Washington, Gold—the lowest point reached to-day was 112¾; from which point it gradually advanced until it declined. At 3 o'clock, 113¼ a 113½. Sales at 113¼ at 3 o'clock, when it gradually rose to 113¾ at 3:30 and closed at 1862, 111½; 65s, 110½; new, 109¾; 67s, 110¼; 68s, 109⅞; Louisiana, 74; new 70; Levee 68, 74; 82s, 75; Virginia 66, 67; 68s, 71.

Charleston, March 11.—Cotton firmer; middlings 21c; sales to-day 300 bales; receipts 494; exports to the Continent 562; coastwise 1; receipts of the week 3365 bales; exports to the continent 5562; coastwise 1565; sales of the week 3300 bales; stock 32,252.

Savannah, March 11.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 20½c; sales to-day 600 bales; receipts 136; exports coastwise 923. Receipts of the week 736; exports to Great Britain 355; to the Continent 1615; coastwise 2722; sales of the week 6000 bales; stock 57,832 bales.

Norfolk, March 11.—Cotton firm; prices a shade better. Middlings 19¾ 10¼c. Receipts to-day 326 bales; exports coastwise 252; receipts of the week 1296 bales; exports to Great Britain 1000; coastwise 1928; sales of the week 297 bales; stock 6598.

Mobile, March 11.—Cotton opened firm; closed easier. Middlings 20½c. Receipts 1000; exports to New Orleans 12 bales; sales to-day 800 bales and 700 last evening; receipts of the week 5377; exports coastwise 1995; sales of the week 6700; stock 75,008 bales.

Augusta, Ga., March 11.—Cotton market firmer; middlings 20c; sales to-day 421 bales; receipts 221; receipts of the week 1663; sales 2390; stock 22,256.

Boston, March 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 21½c; sales to-day 200 bales; receipts 165; receipts of the week 2845; sales of the week 3700 bales; stock 1300.

Cincinnati, March 11.—Whisky 91 a 92c. Mess Pork active, closing $27 asked. Lard held at 13½c. Bacon—shoulders held at 11 a 11½c; clear sides 15½c—no demand. The advance in gold caused an improvement in prices of provisions.

St. Louis, March 11.—Cor