NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
A. DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 26 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $3. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Terms of Advertising—Transient advertisements, ten cents per line of space, first insertion, 25 cents per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All other accounts not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Notices with regular advertisements should be renewed monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1870.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP ODIN.—This event, which has been looked for, for some months, we regret to announce, has at last taken place. The venerable prelate died on the 20th of May, according to an announcement made on Sunday last in the Catholic Churches of this city. Archbishop Odin was eminent for his sincere piety and untiring labors in the service of his church. The best part of his life was spent on the frontier of Texas and in the establishment of numerous missions in that widely extended region. As Bishop of Galveston, which office he held before becoming Archbishop of New Orleans, he was well known and greatly beloved by the clergy and people of the Diocese of Louisiana, where he will be long remembered for his amiability and devotion to the interests of the church of which he was the head.

BROOM CORN.—We have been presented with a sample of excellent broom corn, from the plantation of L. André Burthe, Esq., in the parish of Jefferson, known as "Holliday's" plantation. The crop, we learn, is in a very promising condition, as we should judge from the sample before us.

BARRERE'S GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The stockholders of this company, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, are requested to meet on Wednesday, 23d instant, at seven o'clock P. M., at the office No. 21 Camp street, to take into consideration the modification of the charter.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTING POWER.—In recording certain appointments of Police Jurors for the parish of Lafourche and corporations for the town of Thibodaux by Gov. Warmoth, the *Sentinel* of that place denounces the power of His Excellency to make such appointments. It says:

"The present Police Jurors were regularly elected according to law, and should hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. The town officers were duly and regularly elected, in accordance with the charter of the corporation, on the first Monday in May. And now one month subsequently a new batch of appointments are sent down to governed subjects in Thibodaux without any regard to the wishes of the citizens."

YOUNGER BY TWENTY YEARS IS THE APPEARANCE of the man of fifty, or the lady of—never mind how many summers—after he or she has charged away the gray hair with PHALON'S VITALIA. Pleasant, clear, and transparent. No sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The following is the list of passengers per steamship United States, Capt. Blanchard, from New York:

Rev. Dr. Palmer of New Orleans.—The St. Louis *Republican* of Wednesday last says that:

In compliance with a numerously and influentially signed request, Dr. Palmer will deliver an address to the young men of St. Louis on Monday evening next at "Mercantile Library Hall."

Those who have listened to the Rev. gentleman's eloquent discourses during the past fortnight, will be glad to have another additional chance of hearing him before he leaves for his home. Dr. Palmer left for Fulton, Mo., on Monday, where he gave an address. Although the address to be delivered here is intended for young men, doubtless all will be welcomed, and we have no doubt will derive both pleasure and profit therefrom.

The news comes to us, and we regret to publish it as a fact, that Col. Sam Tate, one of the foremost railroad men of the country, the president of the Illinois Central Railroad, died at his residence in this city on the morning of the 14th instant, after a short illness. Colonel Tate was a native of Tennessee, and was about fifty years of age. He was a man of great ability and energy, and his death will be a great loss to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in whose service he was a valuable officer. We understand that the deceased leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Slaughter-House Case—Examination before Commissioner Dubos Continued.—This case was continued yesterday morning before Commissioner Urban:

T. Aycock on the stand.—I reside in Jefferson City; am a live stock dealer, and have been in the business eighteen or twenty years; I am one of the incorporators of the Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association; am a member of the firm of Inman, Aycock & Co., which took proceedings against the Slaughter-House Company in May and June last; I attended nearly all the trials in the suits brought for or against the butchers. I know Mr. Weed and Mr. F. J. Pratt. In all the suits for or against the butchers, I have seen Mr. Weed and Mr. Pratt, the principal parties, taking an interest in the trials. I had various conversations with Mr. Weed in relation to the suits pending. Five or six weeks ago I had quite a talk with him. He remarked to me that I had better go in with them, and if I would, he would give me his place on the board. He said the board was in session, and he would go right down and have it fixed, and that I could make a fortune out of it. I remarked to him that I could not accept such a proposition for all the money in the company. He said they would beat us yet. Mr. Pratt was not present. This was in Commercial Alley.

I asked Mr. Weed once in the United States Court room if there was not to be an end seen to this litigation. He remarked that he did not know, but that he would beat us finally.

I have seen Mr. Weed talking to a great many people in the courts below on the Slaughter-House subject. I have seen him conferring with the attorneys of the Slaughter-House Company in the courts. Pratt was sometimes with him and sometimes not.

About the time of the Slaughter-House litigation, last summer, I saw Mr. Weed conferring with Mr. Horner. From the commencement of the litigation Mr. Weed, Mr. Pratt and Mr. Beatoe have been most active against the butchers, and have evinced a great deal of anxiety. Never had a conversation with Mr. Weed about the Eighth Court injunction. Mr. Weed did not tender a specific amount in his offer to compromise.

During last summer Capt. Edgeworth acted in the interest of the butchers. About three months and a half ago, a change came over the spirit of his dreams. Could not say why much the butcher individual butchers said him, but knows how much the association paid him, viz: $100 per month. He held the position as a sanitary officer. I don't know what his pay as a public officer was. When he changed his tactics he told me the Slaughter-House Company had offered him a good deal of money, but that he had declined to accept it. I told him some two months ago that he was acting in the interest of the Slaughter-House, but do not remember that reply he made. About three months since he brought fifty-three suits before Recorder Campbell, against the butchers in Jefferson City. When the butchers retired from that district the suits were dismissed. Mr. Estevan paid Mr. Edgeworth $100 per month for eight or nine months.

Questioned by Mr. Roselius.—I have seen Mr. Weed very active in the courts in the Slaughter-House Company; he talked them on the case; spoke to me and to others; I have heard Mr. Weed often say that they would beat us, but that he was a law-abiding citizen, and would respect and be bound by the decision of the court.

Redirect by Judge Cotton.—In paying Edgeworth the $100 per month it was understood that he would not trouble us; he demanded the money, and we had to give it to him to be quiet.

Questioned by him.

Question by Mr. Hendlin.—Could not say positively that Mr. Edgeworth demanded the money.

Judge Bradley.—Mr. Weed.—I refer rule taken by Mr. Lacey and Mr. Beckwith against the Slaughter-House Company; that has not yet been decided. The rules were fixed for last Tuesday, and submitted. On the day of the trial of that rule I stated that Judge Bradley's decision was very remarkable; that in presence of his acts and its consequences the interests of the litigants were almost lost sight of; that the effect it seemed to me, would change the relations of the States to the National Government in a radical degree; that the power of a Circuit Court of the United States to interfere in the civil suits before State courts was conceded, that the States will indeed have become mere counties.

I stated further that in view of the magnitude of the questions involved I would which I asked Judge Bradley to sign the following Monday (to-day).

The published statement to the effect that I threatened to call out the military of the State and bring the United States is untrue. I said that a law passed by the Legislature of Louisiana had been affirmed as constitutional and valid by the Supreme Court of the United States; that the original suits upon which appeals had been taken, had been transferred to my court, and that it was my duty to execute the decree of the Supreme Court; I stated that I had granted the injunction because I deemed it the proper and necessary to protect those whose rights had been affirmed by the Supreme Court. I did think that duty ought to be performed without regard to consequences; that the judgments of our courts must be enforced, and, to that end, all the power of the Government ought to be, and would be, used. That if the State was powerless to enforce the decree of the tribunal, it should appeal to the National Government for assistance, according to law.

In making these statements I did not have in mind any probability or possibility of a conflict with the national judiciary. I simply rose to express the necessity of enforcing the laws of the State, and the judgments of its courts, as against those who were placing themselves in opposition to and in defiance of the power of the State.

At that time I had read Judge Bradley's decision, but had not read it in full. I have since read it carefully and carefully, and my understanding of it was correct. Decline to say whether my opinion differs from Judge Bradley's as the jurisdiction or the question is now under consideration by a court before me.

When the injunction bond was signed I saw Mr. Weed, but do not recollect whether I spoke to him or not; certainly not in relation to the suit.

I desire to correct another error made by the public prints in what I said about Judge Bradley's decision. I may have spoken hastily, and consequently, but the idea which I intended to convey, was that Judge Bradley's decision, when the Circuit Court of the United States assumed to interfere with litigation pending in State Courts between parties or corporations not a part in the same State, the effect would be to perfect a revolution in the form of our government; that while the judicial department of the Government might perform such a revolution, the judiciary could not with propriety usurpe its power to that end.

I have known Mr. Weed for some time well; have never heard him say whether had any stock in the Slaughter House Company or not; never heard that the Governor had any. I know Mr. Pratt is President of the company. Mr. Weed has never told me that he was a director.

Questioned by Mr. F. J. Rist—I never stated from the bench that Judge Bradley had made a great fool of himself." I made some remark informally in my testimony here, but corrected his. I had been asked whether I had conversed with Mr. Weed, and I stated in substance that I had talked with him and had spoken laughingly of Judge Bradley's action; I do not think I used that exact language; I was thinking of Judge Bradley's having first decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and then having passed upon its merits notwithstanding. The conversation occurred in a street car before Judge Bradley acted, with a view of correcting his decision; it meant no reflection upon Judge Bradley, but only intended to laugh at his haste and oversight.

Paul Esteben, sworn, (testified in French)—Been a butcher now 28 years; am President of Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association; I was one of the butchers who never tried to compromise with the Slaughter-House Company; I have Weed and Pratt very active in the courts talking to the lawyers, etc.; had a conversation with them about compromise; they spoke of giving the butchers about two hundred shares of the stock in the Slaughter-House Company in consideration of the suits being dismissed; I told them that the butchers would not agree to this; I was President of Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association; I was President of the Butchers' Benevolent Association; I have attended the meetings of the butchers were of all nationalities; I paid about 50 or 75 from Gascony; the high prices of meat have compelled to use of animals, caused by the Morgan steamers co-operating with Malta, Foster & Co., who have done all they could for the Slaughter-House Company.

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Dominique Jonas—The butchers are all Frenchmen; I have spoken to their directors; I have seen Mr. Weed talking to Mr. Horner. From the commencement of the litigation Mr. Weed, Mr. Pratt and Mr. Beatoe have been most active against the butchers, and have evinced a great deal of anxiety. Never had a conversation with Mr. Weed about the Eighth Court injunction. Mr. Weed did not tender a specific amount in his offer to compromise.

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