NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS
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—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 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
First or 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 50 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 10 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:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1870.

Announcements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lingard's Troupe.
NOTTS' CIRCUS—Corner Canal and Villere.

THE HOME MANUFACTURE OF ICE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company whose works are on Tchoupitoulas street, one block above Louisiana Avenue. The season being at hand when the consumption of ice will be greatly increased, the occasion is opportune for bringing this domestic manufacture to public notice, the more so, as determined efforts have been made by rival interests to influence the community against it and in favor of the Northern product.

This enterprise has been set on foot by a number of our leading citizens, at whose head is Mr. William T. Hepp, of the respectable house of A. Hochereau & Co. They have in view not only a return for their investment, but to bring within the means of every family, however limited, this indispensable commodity. Hitherto, this has not been the case. The high price of Northern ice in this market has precluded many of the people of New Orleans and the surrounding country from its use. No one need now be deterred from using ice on account of the price, as the Louisiana company are prepared to sell it as low as $12 per ton, at the works, or $15 delivered. The Northern article costs more than double that price, and in times of scarcity even higher rates.

The ice business, it is well known, has been in the hands of a close a monopoly as ever controlled any branch of business, and the monopolists have endeavored, as was natural, to hedge themselves around with as many securities as they possibly could against competition. To this end, and in return, we suppose, for some imaginary favor conferred by the Northern ice dealers, they sought to bind the large consumers of ice in New Orleans not to engage or be concerned in the business of importing ice from this market, and when these ice importers had succeeded in imposing this condition upon their customers, they then tried to make the latter believe that they had, under this contract, bound themselves *not to buy ice from any other dealers than the importers*. Such a contract, it is believed, was never entered into by the Ice Consumers' Association. What they agreed to refrain from doing was, "*engaged*" *or being "concerned" in the ice business*. So the contract reads; and the meaning of this language is, according to professional opinion, that the Consumers' Association shall not deal in ice as a business—shall not import ice, or make ice, so as to come into competition with the importers' business. Buying ice for their own consumption is a very different thing.

Prior to the existence of the Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company, consumers of the article know that the price of ice in this market ranged from thirty-five dollars ($35) per ton upwards—as high on one or more occasions as one hundred and twenty dollars per ton, and in times of epidemic, as high as twenty cents per pound. The Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company have brought the price of their manufacture down, so we have said, to fifteen dollars ($15) per ton, and are prepared to supply consumers at that rate