The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1871.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

In another column will be found the charter of the St. Louis Hotel Association, which now goes into operation under the most favorable auspices. The capital stock has been fixed at $300,000, but may be increased to $500,000. Already, more than 500 subscribers have taken $300,000 of the stock, which is divided in 12,000 shares of $25 each, twenty per cents of which is payable on the 15th inst., twenty per cent on or after October 1st, and the remainder in installments after 30 days' notice. A Board of Directors has been chosen to serve until February 1, 1873, and is composed of E. F. Miston, Charles Cavaroc, D. A. Chaffraix, M. A. de Lizardi, P. S. Wiltz, M. Puig and Charles Laïtte, names which furnish a guarantee that the enterprise will be vigorously carried forward. The property holders and business men of the Second and Third Districts of the city have a deep interest in promoting the success of this scheme, and should hasten to give it their support. We cannot doubt that the whole of the stock will be taken at once, so as to insure the opening of the hotel, by the beginning of the next business season. It is manifest that an effort is necessary to resuscitate the trade of the Second District, and bring back the gaiety, which was a marked feature of this part of the city. There will be no difficulty in making the hotel an attractive stopping place for travelers, and with good management the investment can easily be made to yield remunerative returns to the stockholders, who will also find their profit in an increase of trade and an enhancement in the value of their real estate.

We would urge those of our readers, who have not yet taken an interest in the project, to come forward and absorb the remainder of the stock. Now that two-thirds of it have been subscribed for by our prominent merchants and real estate owners, men who have the public spirit and the determination needed to start the enterprise on a sound foundation, and the character necessary to give confidence to the public and those who unite with them in providing the funds requisite to make the St. Louis Hotel what it once was—a first-class house.

Important Decision by Justice Bradley.

While sitting in the United States Circuit Court for the Savannah, Georgia District, a week or two ago, Justice Bradley rendered a decision of great importance to certain stockholders of the Merchants and Planters Bank of Savannah. The suit was instituted by bill holders of the bank with the object of making the stockholders liable for obligations issued by it during the war. The defense was that the bills were issued directly to the Confederate States Government and to the State of Georgia during the rebellion and in aid thereof, and the defendants sought to shield themselves also under a provision of the Georgia Constitution of 1868, which nullifies all contracts made during the rebellion and in aid thereof. The decision was in favor of the bill-holders. The constitutional provision relied upon by defendants was held to be an act impairing the obligation of a contract. It was contended by defendants that the acts of the Georgia Convention of 1868 were acts of a body sitting under the authority of Congress, and did not bind the people of Georgia, because not done of their own free will. Judge Bradley held that a constitution adopted by a State either after its admission or either with a view to its admission, or re-admission into the Union, must be regarded as a law of the State and amenable to the prohibitory clauses of the Federal Constitution.

An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has been taken.

Indemnification of the Sufferers of the Overflow.

It is stated that the property holders of the overflowed district intend to test through the courts the liability of the city for the losses which have been sustained by them in consequence of the inundation which, it is contended, is due to the neglect of the authorities of the corporation. We are inclined to believe that a good case can be made out and that there is a legal cause of action. It appears that the attention of the officers of the city has been repeatedly called to the condition of the canals which connect the city with the Lake. They cannot plead ignorance, for such a plea is inadmissible in a public officer as a defence to a charge of neglect and damage arising therefrom to the property of the citizen. Mr. D. F. Kenner, in a communication to the city papers, points out the cause of the weakness in the levee at Hagan Avenue, and a city officer's name is given by him as the party in fault. Mr. Kenner is of opinion, however, that the water entered the city in many places deemed heretofore perfectly safe, and that the strong South-East wind which prevailed for several days had the effect of preventing the flow of the lake water towards the Gulf, increased as it was by the Bonnet Carré crevasse. He thinks that a similar combination of circumstances will again bring disaster on the city until a complete system of protection levees shall have been constructed and perfected under the control of the city authorities.

Subscription for the Inundated.—We publish to-day a second list of sums received by the Committee who have undertaken the relief of the inhabitants of the Third district. The collection now amounts upwards of nine thousand dollars, but that amount is far short of the sum which will be needed. Our citizens have always been noted for their benevolence, and there never was an occasion which more loudly called for an exhibition of it. No one should be deterred from contributing to this fund by the smallness of his subscription. A large number of small sums make up a great one. Do not wait to be called upon, but come forward at once, and support the Committee in their charitable work. We should remember that the losses of the families, who have been driven from their dwellings, can be ill afforded by them. The aid extended by their neighbors should be in proportion to those losses.

New Law Books.—Mr. S. F. Siskron, law bookseller, No. 98 Commercial Place, announces through our advertising columns that he is constantly receiving fresh additions to his stock. All the latest editions of the standard English and American law writers can be found on his shelves. He has received lately Chief Justice Taney's Circuit Court decisions, which includes all his important opinions rendered while sitting as presiding Judge in the Maryland District. The volume was edited by his son-in-law, Mr. J. Mason Campbell, of the Baltimore Bar.

French and English Lessons.—A gentleman well known to us advertises in another column that having unoccupied time on his hands during the summer months he would devote it to the giving of lessons in the French and English languages. Here is a good opportunity for those who wish to take lessons. The advertiser is a competent instructor.

The Ice-King Refrigerator is admirably designed for preserving in a sound condition, meats and other comestibles, which rapidly spoil when exposed to the atmosphere in warm weather.—It is to be seen at No. 6 Carondelet street. We may mention that Mr. J. A. Warner, agent for the popular Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, is the agent for the sale of this refrigerator, which, we assure our lady readers, is "a very handy thing to have in the house" during the summer solstice.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 13, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the expense and trouble it will have had in operating it, makes the Wilson & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family." For sale by M. C. Hedrick, 110 and 112 Canal street, New Orleans.

Mr. Calabresi, Director of the French Opera Troupe; Mr. Dumestre, the talented Barytone, and other members of the company by the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad for New York leaveto-day en route for France. A pleasant trip to them and safe return in the fall.

☞ Steamer I. C. Harris will leave direct for Rockport on Friday, June 9th, at 5 P. M. Freight will be received at the landing this A. M. from foot of St. Joseph street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE.

On my return to the city I was somewhat surprised to read in the newspapers a (Public) copy of a communication to my address, emanating from the Department of Improvements of this city, dated August 23rd, 1870. The purport of this communication was to call attention to the fact that certain levees required to be raised and strengthened.

Had my answer to this communication been also published, and the facts incident thereto explained, public opinion would probably have been more enlightened than it is on this subject.

Immediately on receipt of the communication of 23th August, the necessary measures were adopted to strengthen the levees. In my answer dated August 25th, 1870, written only five days after the receipt of that of the 30th, I informed the Administrator of Improvements what I had done, and I took occasion to say in reply, that three levees had always been under the control of the city authorities, and that I would facilitate the city authorities in any measures they might consider it necessary to adopt to strengthen these levees.

To correct another erroneous impression in connection with this matter, I desire to state that not one spadeful of earth has been removed from the levee on the New Canal, between the Metairie Ridge and the city, by the authority or consent of the lessee of the New Canal, or of any one in his employment. On the contrary, the most positive and repeated orders had been given to the person in charge of the work for deepening the canal to report to the police any one seen removing earth from the levee. Three or four times last summer reports were made to the police that individuals were pilfering earth from the levee, and they were compelled to desist from so doing, in deepening the canal, the mud from the bottom was thrown by the dredge boat over the levee into the street. This mud thus thrown into the street was allowed to be removed —particularly when complained of by the adjoining proprietors as a nuisance; but in every such case the earth to be removed was carefully stacked off and a person in my employment was directed to attend and see that no earth was removed from the levee under the plea that it was being removed from the street.

The cause of the weakness in the levee at Hagan Avenue arose, in my opinion, from the fact that a tail race was dug, without consultation with, or the consent of the lessee from the Hagan Avenue Canal through the levee to the New Canal, by Mr. Surgi, then City Surveyor, for the purpose of placing in the tail race a sluice gate.

Mr. Surgi's theory was that a current of water sufficiently strong could be passed through the sluice gate to wash out Hagan Avenue Canal to the draining machine at the other end of it. Where this tail race was dug has always been the weakest point in the levee. I am told by an eye witness, who was standing on the levee when the break occurred, that it broke at or near this tail race, through a hole at the bottom of the levee.

The levees on the New and Old Canal were originally built by the city, and have always been under their control.

I would request that the enlightened press of this city, while discussing the cause of the overflow, to direct their attention to the following inquiries:

Was not the railroad running between the cemetries and the Bayou St. John under water in several places on Friday morning—nearly twenty-four hours before the break at Hagan Avenue occurred? Was not the water as far up as Broad street on Friday? And whence did the water, which overflowed this railroad come? Did it come up the Bayou Bienvenue, or up the canals through the City Park to the Orleans street tail race? or through breaks and gaps in the levees on the Bayou St. John and on the Old Canal? or did it come generally from all of them?

Was not the water still flowing rapidly into the rear of the city through the Orleans street tailrace as late as Monday, when the water in the overflowed district was at its highest point and the break at Hagan Avenue closed?

I think that a correct answer to these inquiries will show that the water on the lake from its excessive height entered the city in many places deemed heretofore perfectly safe, for many successive days, a strong southeast wind had prevented the escape of the water thrown into the lake by the former Carré crevasse; and a similar combination of fortunate causes will again entail disaster on the city until a complete system of protection levees has been perfected, under the control of the city authorities.

D. F. Kenner, Agent.

Bribery in the Custom-House—Is Everything Corrupt?

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

We have published a communication from a very respectable firm in this city, complaining that they were delayed in the delivery of an invoice of coffee, because they would not bribe the weighmaster to hand in his return.

We do not blame the heads of the Revenue Department for the existing state of things, which requires an unauthorized and illegal financial disbursement to facilitate the rapid passage of invoices through the Custom-House, nearly as much as we do the merchants themselves. The latter are to blame, not only for maintaining the corrupt system, but for having inaugurated it in the first place. It began years ago in a press of business at the Custom-House. Each importer was in haste to obtain possession of his goods, and a spirit of rivalry added to the common impatience. First the clerks received a fee, ostensibly for staying overtime, or for taking the papers home and working extra hours, but really for passing invoices for the applicants out of their proper order and in advance of other business. For some time, of course, the payment was confined to such cases. The importer who was in no especial hurry let his invoices take their regular course; while a judicious greasing of the wheels accelerated the pace, and put the entry whose way was thus smoothed in advance of its competitors. It is easy to see that such a system has this degenerated into a custom to exact some compensation for giving even ordinary attention to an impatient importer. A large and rapidly increasing number of people have acquired the habit of looking to the weighmaster for a "consideration" for passing their invoices, and the habit has unquestionably grown into a regular system of blackmail. The weighmaster who refuses to be bribed is set down as a fool, and the importer who will not bribe the weighmaster is set down as a fool. Thus two-thirds of it have been subscribed for by our prominent merchants and real estate owners, men who have the public spirit and the determination needed to start the enterprize on a sound foundation, and the character necessary to give confidence to the public and those who unite with them in providing the funds requisite to make the St. Louis Hotel what it once was—a first-class house.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Trial of Communist Leaders to Begin at Once.

Assi to be the First Tried.

Continued Arrests of Commune Leaders.

Pyat is Still at Large.

HOME NEWS.

The Ku-Klux Committee Taking Testimony.

Important Meeting of Railroad Representatives.

Democrat Speaker Elected in Connecticut.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, June 7.—Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France, and Rotunde Procureur General.

The report of disturbances at Lyons is false.

The trial of those Communist leaders, who are held here as prisoners will be commenced at once. The first trial will be that of Assi.

Louis Blanc has written a letter to the *Figaro* denouncing the Communists.

Arrests of Communist leaders continues. Lullier has been secured. Pyat is still at large.

Versailles, June 7.—The *Figaro* proposes the re-establishment of the gaming houses and lotteries, as an attraction for strangers to Paris. It also favors the abolition of passports and the law against strikes.

The *Feriti* says a compromise was effected by which the law exiling the Orleans Princes from France will be repealed, and their election to the Assembly was declared valid. The Princes are then to sit over, not to take their seats, to which they were elected, and must agree not to intrigue for the Throne. It is said Thiers has given his consent.

The *Journal* estimates the damages to Paris from fighting and conflagrations at eight hundred millions. It is said sixty million francs worth of merchandise was burned, exclusive of the docks de la Villette and warehouse. The council of Hygiene of Paris have declared there is no epidemic fear, and energetic precautionary measures have been adopted to will prevent the spread of any disease to such an extent. It also state the health of Paris is satisfactory.

The *Official Journal* contains a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs guaranteeing to deliver into the hands of the French authorities all the escaping insurgents who reach Italian soil.

Versailles, June 7.—The municipal elections at Marseilles and Toraecon have been declared void.

All of the pieces of the column Vendome have been found and the monument will be exactly restored.

(World's Special.)

Versailles, June 7.—On the highest authority I state: The fusion of the monarchists has wholly failed owing to the intrigues of Orleanists, who persistently omits over the certainty of manufacturing a non-descript republic with himself as chief as in the case of Prim in Spain for an indefinite period.

Incessant efforts are being made in Paris to induce the soldiers to fraternize with the people.

Intense dissatisfaction prevails among all classes, and fresh trouble is feared.

Amsterdam, June 7.—The Bank of Holland have reduced the rate of discount to three.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 7.—Gen. Rodman died at Rock Island Arsenal to-day, aged 55 years.

The Secretary of Navy goes to West Point to-night.

The time has been extended to Georgetown. The coal destined there has been ordered to Alexandria. Several fights occured at the coal yards. Several of the rioters were arrested. The yards are generally suspended, but will commence to-morrow at $1 50. The mass of the negroes demand $2.

An important adjournment meeting of the representatives of the railroads, on the line between New York and New Orleans, via Lynchburg, convened at Wilmington to-day. All roads were represented, including the new elements south of Cleveland Junction.

For some time there has been but one daily train run on this line, south of Washington and Richmond.

The meeting to-day organized a second daily train, taking effect July 1st, with increased facilities, making through time between New York and New Orleans, 12 hours quicker, with but one change of cars at Lynchburg.

Further improvements are contemplated by the extensions going on South of Chattanooga and Dalton. Preston Smith, Manager of the New York and Washington line, presided.

The following railroad men participated: W. Smith Brown, Henry Fink, E. C. Jackson, E. J. Barney, J. C. Stanbery, C. T. Williams, A. Murdock, A. Shaw, G. W. Norris, John Tucker, R. T. Wilson, M. J. Wicks, L. M. Cole, G. Jenkins, W. Keary, J. B. Yates; also, J. G. M. Buffalloe, of Mississippi, was in attendance.

The following railroads are represented: New York and Washington Air Line; Orange, Alexandria and Manassas; Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia; Memphis and Charleston; Alabama and Chattanooga; Selma, Rome and Dalton; South and North Alabama; Mobile and Ohio; Baltimore and Ohio, and Mobile and Montgomery.

After the adjournment of the convention a meeting was called to consider the organization of a fast freight line from Norfolk to points south and southeast.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to perfect the organization: Barny, Williams, Keary, Curtis, Thomas, Wilkins, Shaw, Jackson, Kendrick, Rawatt, Frost and Sewall. Permanent Chairman, Henry Fink, with authority to call a meeting at Knoxville.

Any five of the gentlemen named, including the Chairman, will be competent to transact business.

Washington, June 7.—The Ku-Klux Investigating Committee to-day examined Deputy United States Marshal Joseph J. Hooker, of North Carolina; S. T. Foster, United States Commissioner at Spartanburg, S. C., and Charles D. O'Keefe, who was formerly a Tax Collector in the same State, and was driven from the performance of his official duties, as it is alleged, by an unlawful combination. Ex-Governor Parsons, of Alabama, will be examined tomorrow.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, June 7.—The weather remains nearly unchanged west of the Missouri. The centre of the low pressure has moved from Canada eastward and extended this afternoon suddenly southward to the Chesapeake Bay. The barometer has risen slightly on the upper lakes and in the southwest. The temperature has fallen on lakes Erie and Ontario, and less and so westward to Illinois and Wisconsin. The area of rainy and threatening weather has advanced from Ohio and Tennessee to the Middle and Eastern States. Fresh southerly winds are reported from the latter coast. Northwesterly winds prevail from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior and southward to Tennessee.

PROBABILITIES.

The rain will probably cease to-night on the Atlantic coast, and be followed by brisk southwesterly winds. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with westerly winds, is the probability for Tuesday, from New York to the Mississippi River and the Gulf.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore, June 7.—In the International Typographical Union, to-day, no delegates from the table, the session on the floor requires admission to the unions was decided by a vote of 46 to 17. Richmond, Va., was chosen as the next place of meeting. A recent session followed.

New York, June 7.—At a stockholders' meeting of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the lease was approved by a decided majority. The old Board of Directors were re-elected.

The pastmaster of the brig J. H. Brown went brought into the Custom-House this morning, and charged with defrauding the Government. Mike Antoine and James Thomas, of the vessel, were also arrested.

The steamer Jersey City, from Jersey City, was driven up to the depot, and a large crowd of people had assembled around the depot ready to give her a welcome, and many good and various opinions were given as the "drawing room" on which moved slowly away.

The others lay all the blame on Thomas. The formality of handing the prisoners over to the United States Commissioner Davenport was gone through at once and after being brought to the city, and an investigation will proceed without delay.

Cincinnati, June 7.—Mrs. Fair is said to be living in the house owned and physicianed by her husband, and has been attended her professionally for nursing prisoners, for whom she has a strong sympathy ever since her arrest. Dr. Fyfe is the principal medical attendant and there is now none but her husband more.

The steamer Millcreek, the first of the new Cleveland line, coming in this afternoon was run down and sunk in the Detroit River. All on board were saved.

New York, June 7.—Government and State security quotations are unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 7.—Evening.—Cotton closed a shade easier; Uplands 8¼ @8¼; Orleans 8¾d. Sales 18,000 bales, of which 6000 were for export and speculation. Sales on ships named at New Orleans middlings 8d. Cumberland cut 8⅞; short rib 45s.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Paris, June 7.—*La Patrie* demands vigorous measures for the suppression of the Communist tendencies in the provinces.

The arsenals and navy yards have been directed to employ French instead of foreign artisans.

Versailles, June 7.—It is said that Jules Favre will be the French Minister at Washington.

London, June 7.—A Times Paris special says the postponement of Rochefort's trial is due to the great appreciation that disorders would be caused by his trial, which would compromise the movements of the authorities.

The Republican government in France a fair trial.

Mr. Asbury's yacht, Livania, won the Harwich Regatta.

Washington, June 7.—The *Republican* commences a leading editorial thus: The Washington Commune, unlike that of Paris, has been entirely victorious.

The letter which the Board of Public Works, or at least a portion of it, sent yesterday to contractor Gleason, is nothing more or less than a threat to intimidate the men who for the last four or five days have been threatening a violation of law and order in the city.

[NOTE.—Governor Cooke, who signed the letter, is ex-officio President of the Board. We presume others of the board, whose names were not signed to the letter, were absent from the city.]

New York, June 7.—The brig J. L. Bowen, ashore on Sandy Hook, Captain Sleeper reports that the steamer Plymouth Rock, from Havre, arrived in the harbor before the city last evening.

The following is the report of Capt. Sleeper, who commanded in the command of the brig when Captain Ansbury died. While stowing the anchors, on the 31 instant, one of the crew got drunk and refused orders, and on being spoken to by the first mate, he and Capt. Amabury, who was on deck, struck the latter. Sunday was spent on the deck with a captain bar and Monday morning the mate had his shoulder dislocated, and also received two severe wounds on the head with a capstan bar, from the effects of which he was disabled three days.

The second mate and steward were also severely injured. The captain during the fight was taken aft, but all efforts to save him were unavailing. He died the same day. The remains were taken ashore last night and locked up.

Horace Greeley arrived home this morning.

Concord, June 7.—Indications clearly favor the election of a Democratic Governor by the Legislature. The Democrats, Independents, Liberal or disaffected Republicans have coalesced.

Concord, N. H. June 7.—The Democrats this afternoon are confident of carrying the organization of the House and electing Weston Governor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the City School Board.—The monthly meeting of the School Board was held last night, Judge Dibble in the chair.

Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on Teachers, reported:

1. To add three teachers, for the month of May, to those already in the Public Schools (Algiers, Mrs. Ellen Thompson, First Assistant; Miss Louise Seymour, Second Assistant; Miss Miss E. Tedyevill.

2. To appoint the following named teachers: Miss Hannah Schwartz, Miss H. Stanbury and Miss Flora Snodgrass, Live Oak School.

And the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, in many of the public schools there is a larger number of teachers than the pupils in attendance justify, while in other schools the number of teachers should be increased.

And whereas, to effect this change it will be necessary to make a new appointment of teachers.

Be it resolved, That all positions held by teachers in the public schools be and are hereby declared be because vacant on the 31st day of August, 1871.

All the recommendations of the committee, including the preamble and resolution, copied above, were adopted.

A communication was received from Superintendent Conway, announcing that he had placed the sum of $25,000 in the hands of Mr. Walton, Treasurer of the Board, to meet expenses for the month of March, and other liabilities of the Board for that month.

The President stated that he understood it was the intention of the City Council not to order a special election during the summer in relation to a school tax, but they would probably have appended the issue of a school fund, and that balance with what the State Superintendent would provide, would suffice to carry the schools pretty well through the season.

Prof. Conway stated that the writers for the press on the subject, agreed in construing the decision of the Supreme Court as declaring that no tax could be collected for the support of the schools, but a poll tax. He had read the decision carefully, he continued, and it was clearly to the effect that not over two per cent. tax could be collected as a general tax in the city, but besides that a school tax could be levied if a majority of the people voted for it at an election held to ascertain the popular opinion on the subject.

The following letter was transmitted by the State Superintendent, for the consideration and action of the Board:

State of Louisiana, Office of Superintendent of Public Education.
New Orleans, June 3d, 1871.

Mr. W. T. Houston, Principal Live Oak School, New Orleans.

SIR.—The certificate of qualification, which I granted you on the 15th of May, 1870, having become null by lapse of time, you are hereby notified that under Sec. 35 of the Act of 1870, I am not to regulate Public Education in the State of Louisiana, you are ineligible to teach a public school any longer, and that Hon. E. N. Pierce, member of the Board of School Directors of New Orleans, from the ward in which you have been teaching, has been notified of this action, in order that he may take necessary steps toward the immediate appointment of your successor. The Dyonisian Superintendent for the city of New Orleans is supplied with a copy of this communication for his information and guidance.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS CONWAY.
State Supt. of Pub. Education.

Mr. Hahn remarked that it was likely Mr. Houston was as competent now as when the certificate was granted to him. Mr. Houston was not present, or this procedure was intended to punish Mr. Houston, for what he had said at the Teachers' Institute. Mr. Hahn should have said a great deal to say on the subject. He might be that what Mr. Houston had said was reprehensible; the speaker thought it was reprehensible, but in this era of sensibility, when men were so prone to conceal their sentiments and accommodate their speech to the wishes or supposed wishes of those in authority, he was of opinion that independence of spirit was something to be encouraged, and he (Mr. Hahn) thought the conscientious and able Superintendent might have overlooked what Mr. Houston had said. He overlooked the opposition press said. Mr. Hahn added that he had no doubt, however conscientious Mr. Houston was in his views, he represented the sentiments and feelings of a majority of the teachers, and it was unjust that he should be made a victim. If a certificate was to be denied to Mr. Houston, he (Mr. Hahn) would demand that every other teacher should be required to take the oath of allegiance. Mr. Hahn advocated free speech. Before the war no man could speak a word against slavery, and now all prevailed free speech, and was there to be a gag law now that slavery was abolished?

Mr. Fay did not agree with Mr. Hahn. What Mr. Houston said might not have been censurable under other circumstances, but was censurable, although it was at the Teachers' Institute. He should be prudent, to shield the Superintendent from that contempt which would assail if he should be arraigned before the Board under his authority. Discipline would have to be enforced, and teachers must not be encouraged to say, if they spoke at all in public, in regard to those whom the law gave authority over them.

Mr. Foley did not sympathize with Governor Warmoth's views.

The question closed. Resolutions were adopted that the matter of Mr. Houston be referred to the Director in whose district he is teaching. The Director should report in regard to the query read by Mr. Hennessy at the Teachers' Institute, and that all the complaints against the competency have expired in regard to long dimension took about upon a resolution to reconsider the resolution adopted at the last meeting to introduce into the schools the text books recommended by the Superintendent of Education. The resolution was finally adopted.

RELIEF FUND.

(REPORT NO. 5.)

Contributions in Favor of the Inundated Districts.

C. Cantrac	10 00
C. G. Wahlin	5 00
Scriptzy & Rodriguez	5 00
D. Hilton	5 00
Mrs. Hilton	5 00
New Orleans Cotton Exchange	100 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	5 00
New Orleans Morning Star, Daily	5 00
Louisiana State	5 00
D. Blum, Seeberg & Co	10 00
D. B. Bennett	5 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	5 00
Samuel Smith & Co	5 00
W. H. Holcombe	5 00
J. Bergeron	5 00
John G. Dalliel	5 00
Cash	5 00
Thuessen & Co	5 00
F. Newhall	5 00
Cash	5 00
Redmond, Marks & Co	5 00
Fabia Gray	5 00
Lockett, Mahlmann & Co	5 00
Taylor & Gerard	5 00
F. J. Pery & Co	5 00
Lehmann, Stallmann & Co	5 00
Am. Purdue	5 00
Geo. W. Norton	5 00
Capt. J. H. Whiten	5 00
Capt. T. P. Lathers	5 00
John Passoy	5 00
C.	5 00
W. W. Howe	5 00
Crescent City Ice Company	50 00
Cash McCloskey	5 00
Hunt & McCauley	5 00
Geo. W. Dunbar & Son	10 00
Gairy Tew	5 00
H. P. Gives & Co	10 00
Cash—D. E.	5 00
A. Catonnet	10 00
A. E. Dupas	5 00
Cash—A. G. L.	5 00
Cash—M.	5 00
Cash—M.	5 00
Wallace & Co	5 00
Alex. Blenvenu	5 00
Cash	5 00
S. Pearsoe	5 00
J. Amoss	5 00
Cash	5 00
Tompkins, Andler & Co	5 00
L. F. Renaud	5 00
Lehman, Tagers & Co	5 00
Pelton & Dunbar	5 00
Cash	5 00
R. Carraway	5 00
Alexis Bienvenu	5 00
Rufus Delbery	5 00
Forester Delhonde	5 00
Wade & Co	5 00
A Friend	5 00
E. Montesne & Co	5 00
Tebeau & Co	5 00
M. Reichet	5 00
J. H. Warner	5 00
Duquesbarn & Co	5 00
Cash—$10, $10	20 00
C. & S.	5 00
Cash	5 00
Herman, Vignes & Israel	5 00
L. Colomb	5 00
Mrs. Walter	5 00
Sam'l Friedlander	5 00
A. E. Blenvenu	5 00
Louis Auge	5 00
Foley, Hooper & Co	5 00
A. A. Moulton	5 00
Beverly, Ellerman & Co	5 00
Cash	5 00
Richard Clague	5 00
Teutonia Insurance Company	50 00
Th. M. J. Semmes	5 00
Wm. F. Sillson	5 00
Collections reported June 8th,	6,624 20
	6,235 00
New Orleans, June 7, 1871.	$6,859 20

C. CAVAROC, Chairman.
AM. FORTIER,
H. BLOOMFIELD.
ATT'G. WM. BRETTE, Treasurer.

Statistics show that there is about nine times as much coffee consumed in the United States as in Great Britain, and nearly ten times as much tea consumed in Great Britain as in the United States.

You Haven't tried Shoofly.
Victim of dyspepsia, you are miserable for years restlessness! Not youngest, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.
Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and world weary face, of course you don't think you can be benefited by any of Dr. Jayne's nostrums. But you are. It is easy to see from your own conditions that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

If none on these, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. One pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely, but you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?
Friend, on whose brain seems to be constantly flows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be burning with the effects of some powerful drug, Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

Sufferer—Is the responsibility! O, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all sorts of other medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—why don't you try that which would have prompted you from a child—the panacea that never fails.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.
Morose invalid, right here, you in any! You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters. Why have you not? Is it the fear of imposition? If they have done others good, why not you? Are you responsible? Are you wrong? You know, in your heart, you are. Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

All of the above-named complaints, the Bitters are absolute specific.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, 1871.

We have no variation to report in the Money market proper. The rates on the approved paper are fair but the supply is not large. The banks in want of funds to meet requirements of all At 1 @ 2 per cent. ₰ sell quote at street rates —2@3 per cent. ₰ collaterals: 5@10 for call loans, 8@10 for short At business paper without collateral, 10@12 ₰ cent. for good, and 10@12 for fair. Mortgages notes are held at 9@— for At, and 10@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 112¾@112¾, against 112¾ at New York), and closed at the following rates both here and in that market:

@111⅝, $5000 at 112 5-16, $10,000 at 112¼, $10,000, $15,000 and $26,000 this latter by the Government) at 112⅜; $10,000, irregularable to-morrow, at the same, and $4400 and $7000 at 112¼.

Transactions were reported in silver, $4000 at 99@100, for American half dollars, and 3@3⅛ ₰ cent. premium be sold for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was even more limited than for gold. The offerings of Sterling bills were very small, and no transactions in them were reported to £6000, of which £400 at 9 per cent. bill of lading at $108, £5000 bank at 108½, and £600 at 108¾.

In Francs 20,000 commercial sold at 5.17½@5.16¼.

Marks quote sterling at 120@120½, for 2 to At bill of lading and clear, and —@— for bank.

We have again to report no quotable change in Domestic Exchange. The banks still ask ¼ ₰ cent. discount, New York sight drafts for remittance, and the sales included $—— commercial sight on New York at — premium, $40,000 sixty days, $10,000, $16,000, $11,000 and $20,000 private bankers' and $25,000 bank at 5-16, $30,000 bank at 7-32, $40,000 bank at 3-16, without grace, at par, $50,000 at ⅛ premium, and $25,000, $30,000 and $40,000 at ¼ premium.

The Treasury in New York paid checks included $10,000 at ¼ ₰ cent. discount, $16,000 bank at 119¾ commercial, and $6000 at 119⅝. The banks deposited at par.

The Stocks market continues inanimate, the sales for the session were only 87, and 325 Land Loan & Banking at 60@61, and $1. Others were offered at the prices quoted in the annexed list of the week.

There was no appreciable movement in Bonds.

The State Warrants sold at 85. Dealers bought these at 83@84, and offered 85@86 for small, and asked 85@86 for large, and 86@87 for the latter. Railroad Warrants are nominal at 90@92.

We hear of nothing doing in City Bonds.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were limited to 1600 bales, mostly at quoted prices, quiting sound middling at 15¾@15¾ for choice extra at 15¾@15¾, and fair to good middling. We also give the Exchange Report which are for over-running the receipts. There are few cargo lots with the outside rates for same.

The accounts from New York indicate a check in the previous upward movement. The sales there were 2,000 bales, and the market closed dull at 15¾@15¾ for middling uplands, 15¾@15¾ for middling Orleans, and 15¾@15¾ for low middling clause. The receipts at the ports were 1,000 bales, against 1,000 last year. The stock in port is 200,000 bales, against 200,000 last year. The receipts overland were 1,000 bales, against 1,000 last year. The shipments overland were 1,000 bales, against 1,000 last year.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for room for foreign ports is fair and rates steady and firm. Cleanwise the movement is quiet. Cotton to Liverpool, sail, nominal; to Havre, sail, 9-32d; to Bremen, sail, 9-32d; to New York per steamer, 3/16@¼ ₰ lb. Tobacco to Liverpool and Bremen, sail, 30@35s. 6d, in London, sail, 40s ₰ hhd.

SUGAR.—Received to-day 19 hhds. There is little or no demand and no movement to-day. The market is firm, however, and we quote 9¼@9⅝c for common; 9⅝ for low fair, 10¼@10⅝c for good fair, 11@11¼c for fair, 11¾@11⅞c for prime, and 12@12½c for yellow clarified. 13@13½c for whites.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 20 bbls. Quiet and prices are steady. Choice planters quoted at 35@36c. Fermenting is quoted at 31@32c, only ordinary refinery at 40c ₰ gallon.

RICE.—The market is very dull, although there is some inquiry for Choice. Prime is quoted at $7 @7 50; inside entire $6 @6 50; broken $5 @5 50.

CORN.—Sold 1000 bbls. were sold to-day, of which 400 white mixed at $5 @5 10; 200 white at $5 @5 10; 200 do. at $5 @5 05; 200 do. at $5 @5 10; 200 do. at $5 @5 15; 200 do. at $5 @5 20; 200 do. at $5 @5 25 per bbl.

OATS.—Are in good supply and fair demand. About 4000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 2000 white mixed at 75c, 1000 white mixed at 76c, 1000 white mixed at 76c, and 1000 white at 77c, and 600 white, in a lot, at 80c ₰ bushel.

HAY.—The supply is light but the demand is limited. The inside choice is offered at 90c @ $1 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—Is dull and drooping; all kinds overweight many sold at $15 @15 50 per bbl., no change to note, and at $16 @16 50 for choice extra and family.

MEAL.—Is also dull; 10 sacks of seconds are held at 3c, clear rib sides at 9c, and clear sides at 10c ₰ lb.

LARD.—Is without any improvement at 12½c ₰ lb. Tierces are quoted at 12½c.

CORN MEAL.—100 bbls. kiln dried sold on the basis of $3 90 ₰ bbl. Prime is quoted at $3 @3 25 ₰ bbl.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Chickens sell on the basis of $5 @6 dozen; Geese at $5 @6 ₰ pair; Turkeys, $10 @12 ₰ pair; Eggs at 15c a little firmer. Western bringing 15@16c ₰ doz.

POTATOES.—New Potatoes are selling freely at $2 50@3 ₰ bbl. Irish are at $3 @3 50 ₰ bbl. and Cabbages at 1½@2c.

WHISKY.—There is scarcely any movement beyond a retail and jobb