The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$3.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1871.

MR. HOUGHTON'S RE-APPOINTMENT.

Governor Warmoth, it seems, has issued a commission purporting to re-instate Mr. Houghton as Recorder of the First District of New Orleans, he having forfeited his office by an act of mis-feasance committed in violation of article 94 of the State Constitution. Here we have the highest Executive officer of the State setting an example of disobedience to the organic law and violating in the boldest and most flagrant manner his oath of office. We do not care to inquire what are the personal relations of Governor Warmoth and Judge Cooley or into the facts which induced the latter to pronounce vacant the office of Recorder of the First District. It is enough for us to know that one of the Judges of this parish has rendered a decree which declares the office to be vacant in pursuance of law, and that its late incumbent—Mr. Houghton—can no longer perform the functions of Recorder. We are aware that Mr. Houghton went through the farce of writing a letter of resignation, and that the City Council went through the farce of receiving the letter and transmitting it to the Governor. All this nonsense might be excused on account of the ignorance and the presumption of the Recorder and the Administrators at the City Hall. Our business is with Governor Warmoth, who, instead of being nominated by the Democratic party as the next Governor of Louisiana, richly deserves to be impeached for misconduct in office, as we hope he will be at the next session of the Legislature. Governor Warmoth knows he has no more right to nullify a judgment of court than any private citizen. What might be pardoned in a private citizen, becomes a flagrant and unpardonable offence in the officer, whose peculiar duty it is and who has sworn to see that the laws of the State are faithfully executed. That he has proceeded in this matter by indirection and evasively, aggravates the offense.

As to the pretended re-appointment of Mr. Houghton we regard it as having no effect. The framers of the Constitution in adopting article 94 intended to provide for the punishment of the officer violating it, by sending him into retirement. It ousts him from office and the office so far as he is concerned becomes vacant. It cannot be re-appointed. To do this is to nullify the Constitution and bring it into contempt. The office must be filled by another person. Judge Cooley will, of course, continue to release every prisoner committed by Mr. Houghton, who shall apply to be set at large, and it will be the duty of all other Judges to regard Mr. Houghton as having no official authority whatever as a committing magistrate.

THE SCHOOL TAX DECISION.

The following is an abstract of the decision rendered on Monday last by the Supreme Court in the case of the Board of School Directors, asking for a mandamus to the Mayor and administrators of New Orleans, to compel them to levy and collect a tax from the property holders of the city, sufficient to realize the sum of $350,000, fixed by the directors for the purpose of maintaining the free public schools in New Orleans during the current year.

The school directors relied upon act No. 8 of 1871, relative to public education, which requires them to ascertain and report to the City Council the amount necessary to carry on the schools for the current year.

The City Council answered that section 7 of the revenue act of 1871 prohibited them from levying any tax upon the property situated in said city, listed for taxation, to a greater amount than two per centum of the cash value thereof, unless the vote of the citizens thereupon has been first obtained, and no such vote has been had." The City Council also alleged that taxes have already been levied upon property in the city to the amount of two and five-eighths per cent., being an excess of the taxation allowed by law. The section of the revenue law relied upon by the City Council (section 7, act 49 of 1871,) reads thus:

"That no city, or municipal corporation, shall levy a tax for any purpose or purposes, shall exceed two per centum on the assessed value of all property therein listed for taxation; nor shall the police jury of any parish levy a tax for any purposes, during any year, which shall exceed one hundred per centum of the State tax for that year, unless such excess, whether levied by village, city, or parochial authorities, shall first be sanctioned by a vote of a majority of the said voters of said village, city, or parish, at an election held for that purpose.

Upon these pleadings the court said:

"The law is free from ambiguity, and is manifestly enacted in the interest of the tax-payers, and intended to limit, as it does, the taxing power of all municipal and parochial authorities to the will of the voters, as to any and all taxation on property beyond two per centum of its value. If, however, such authorities deem an additional amount necessary for the public good, they have under this law only to submit the question to the legal voters of the respective localities for their decision.

"Although judges are not to be controlled in their actions by a consideration of the consequences which may flow from their exposition of laws, we can very properly say that we are unable to perceive the disastrous consequences which seem to be apprehended by counsel from the operation of this law.

"The people of New Orleans desire the public schools in the city to be maintained by special taxation on their property; they will doubtless give their sanction to the levying of the additional tax necessary for such a laudable purpose, whatever may be the comparative importance of the objects for which the limits of taxation has already been obtained.

"It is not certainly in the province of the court to set aside the law for the purpose of sustaining even the free public school system. Our conclusion is that a writ of mandamus cannot properly issue in this case to compel the Board of Administrators to levy and collect a tax sufficient to realize the sum called for by the relators. The seventh section of the revenue act of 1871, has clearly limited the taxing power of the municipal government, and that the power has already been exhausted, but said section has also provided a mode for raising any necessary tax beyond the prescribed limits, and that mode is not the one resorted to in this proceeding.

"It is, therefore, ordered that the judgment of the District Court be affirmed, with costs."

LIMITATION OF CITY TAXES.—In the case of the Board of School Directors against the Mayor and Administrators of the city of New Orleans, the Supreme Court has given a construction to section 7 of the Revenue act of 1871, relied upon by the defendants to defeat the demand of plaintiffs. This section limits the city taxes to two per cent. The court holds that the Mayor and Administrators are protected by this section of the law from assessing the tax-payers more than two per cent. for all purposes, and that that rate has already been exceeded. The School Directors therefore fail in their proceeding, and judgment has been pronounced in favor of defendants.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a call from Mr. Ernest Wilks, formerly of this city, but now a resident of the State of Virginia and a member of the journalistic profession. Mr. Wilks came to New Orleans in the interest of that famous watering place, the White Sulphur Springs of Greenbrier county. He is sojourning at the City Hotel, where he will be happy to communicate with those who may contemplate a visit to the springs and furnish them with such information as they may need.

The Annunciade car will continue to run during the week, and will be daily at Clay Statue on Canal street, at 9½ A. M. and 5½ P. M. Books for subscription to the capital stock of the company are open at the office of G. L. Langhland, No. 179 Common street. 46

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "The simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great blessing in my family. For sale by M. Orkenskill, 119 and 120 Canal street. New Orleans. 4dw

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Most Terrible Day for Paris.

Great Fires Raging in the City.

The Tuileries Entirely Burned Down.

Probable Destruction of Hotel de Ville.

The Louvre Threatened.

Terrible Explosion in the Centre of Paris.

Fighting in the City Continues.

The Slaughter is Fearful.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Outside Paris, May 24, 1 P. M.—A terrible explosion just occurred in the centre of Paris. It is considered probable the Hotel de Ville has been blown up by the insurgents.

Versailles, May 24—Evening.—The Tuileries were entirely turned down. It is hoped the galleries of the Louvre will be saved.

LATER.—Great fires are raging in Paris in all directions.

St. Denis, May 24—Evening.—This has been the most terrible day for Paris. The city is burning in many places, and the destruction of a great part of the central and eastern districts seems inevitable. The Communists still hold all districts between Place Vendome, the Tuileries and Belleville. Troops are moved down by fire, from the windows, barricades and mitrailleuses, but are steadily gaining ground. The slaughter is fearful.

London, May 24.—Thiers is indefatigable in the direction of operations looking to the supply of Paris with provisions.

The *Telegraph's* special says that foreign persons have organized their representatives in Paris not to protect the insurgents. It is said Max Minister Washburne did not act in concert with other diplomats.

London, May 24.—The boat race dead heat between Albert Victor and King of the Forest for the second place in the Derby.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 24.—*World's* special:—*St. Denis*, May 24.—After a brief lull yesterday the fighting recommenced and continued all night.

The Versailists surrounded the Tuileries, Louvre and Place Vendome; desperate fighting ensued and every inch of ground was disputed. At daylight the insurgents still held these positions.

A combined assault is now progressing.

FROM HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince, May 24.—The financial condition of Hayti is highly unsatisfactory. The new Ministry is likely to repudiate the debts of their predecessors.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 24.—The new Ministry of Hayti has been dissolved in consequence of disagreeses in the Cabinet. The appointments of Boyer, Minister of Finance, and Maidant, Minister of Justice, were disapproved by Congress.

A financial crisis is imminent and a loan is improbable.

Proclamation has been issued compelling the attendance of all Haytiens between the ages of 19 and 60.

Dates from St. Kitts to the 16th announce a Spanish expedition will sail for Artigna the coming week.

Martinique dispatches of 15th announce the Gorgone has gone to Havre and the city of St. Pierre has been declared in a state of siege.

Advices from Trinidad to the 6th have been received.

A great Catholic revival was in progress. The image of the Virgin at Sapana, according to a telegraph, had given evidence of a supernatural power, and was performing miracles. Hundreds of people were making pilgrimages to the image.

There is news from Venezuela to the 10th. Complications had taken place with the British authorities relative to boundaries and right to the gold mines on the frontier of Guano.

Lapimanth, May 18.—Herrera, Chief of the insurgents, had an interview with the Premier of Carrasc on board the Montigo, but they could not come to any agreement. Expect hostility. The pretensions of the Nationalists are fallacious, and their scheme of "*national*" unity preposterous, dangerous and subversive of any sort of general government between these States.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

The completion of this great work, which the energy of the Messrs. Stanton have achieved in the face of many obstacles and difficulties, in a remarkably short period of time, is now an accomplished fact. The Montgomery *Daily Ledger* says:

"The important road which extends from Meridian to Chattanooga, and is two hundred and ninety-six miles in length, was finished on Monday night. The work of driving the silver spike was fired for Monday, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen went up that morning to be present on that interesting occasion; but the elements were against us; the rain poured down in torrents; the mists had to suspend work, and the silver spike lay aside until late Monday night, when it was driven amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of the Chinamen and negroes. The first through train arrived here yesterday and connected with the Charleston Express for Mobile and New Orleans. Trains, connections and schedules will be all arranged in a day or two, when we may look for the tide of travel to the South and the watering places, to change to this new and important line, where everything will be first class and where time will be made equal to any road in the country. It will be one of the best paying roads in the South, and with its connections here and at Chattanooga, must be of great benefit to Meridian and the surrounding country.

The returns of the census of Louisiana exhibit the same interesting results which have astonished us in the other Southern States. The population, instead of being less than it was in 1860, is greater. In that year there were 708,000 souls in the State, of whom 350,000 were white and 360,000 colored. Now there are, in round numbers, 725,000, of whom 364,000 are colored and 361,000 white. While there has been in the course of ten years a slight increase in the number of white people in the State, the increase of the African race is at the rate of a little over four per cent. This is notwithstanding the great diminution caused by the war among both whites and blacks.

The New York *Herald* affirms the entire accuracy of the report of General Sherman's late speech in New Orleans, which, indeed, has not been impugned, on good authority. The *Herald* further declares that the following is a true copy of a letter written by Gen. Sherman in 1864:

TO J. A. R., Baltimore:

SIR—Yours of August 29 is received. Thank you for your kind expressions. Iron is iron and steel is steel, and all the popular clamor on earth will not impart to one the qualities of the other.

So a nigger is not a white man, and all the Psalm singing on earth won't make him so. It is strange to me that among a people, North and South, who have so much common sense, that yet can't say nigger till both parties pale from shame at themselves, and it is hard to say which are the worst. When we settle this little fight on hand, the great "nigger" question will be found settled also.

Atlanta, September 17. W. T. SHERMAN, M. G.

The late census shows some interesting facts in relation to the South. By the figures as first submitted, it appears that New Orleans and other cities, it appears, be the homes of yellow fever, are healthier than New York or Boston, and have less deaths according to population. It also shows that the death rate among the negroes has increased almost one-half above the year 1860, and that among the whites have died of disease, although the climate is supposed to be peculiarly adapted to the constitution of the negro. As figures speak for themselves, we leave the above facts and the deductions made by the census, against the current belief of the country.

Mr. George S. Hillard is said to be engaged in writing the life of that once distinguished Boston lawyer, Jeremiah Mason.

In his lecture on "the Great Virginian," at Savannah, the other night, Dr. Bishop called Louis Napoleon "a coward," and who blazed thereafter by some of his guests cap.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, May 24, 1871.

We have no variation to report in the Money market which continues easy, with a moderate demand for the accommodation of the approved paper. There is more than ample supply of capital for all legitimate wants of borrowers. We quote —@6 per cent. banking for all notes with irreducible collateral; 8@10 for good do, 8@10 for short; All business paper without collateral, 12@18 for good to choice. Mortgage notes right at 8@10. All at 10@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 112¼@112¾ (against 111¾ at New York) and closed 112¼@112¾ (against 111¾@111¾. The sales lasted at 112¼ (against 111¾; $2000 at 112¼ (same); $1000 at 112¼; $2000 at 112¼@112¼; $1000 at 112¼; and $4,000 at 112¼.

The exportation of silver reported is $650 in American halves at 100. The quote 100@100¼ for American half dollars, and 100¼@100½ premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was more active, but prices ruled lower, by sympathy with gold and bills on New York. We quote: Sterling, unchanged, £44,000, of which Glasgow clean at 19¾, £3000 clean and three bills of lading at 19¾, £7000 bills of lading and £12,000 clear at 19¾, £3000 bill of lading and clear at 19¾, £3000 bill of lading and clear at 19¾, £1 bill of lading at 19¾. Sterling sight was quoted at 19¾@19¾ for good to prime bills of lading and clear, and 19¾@19¾ for bank, showing a net decline since yesterday of ⅛@¼ per cent.

Domestic Exchange was dried up and very nominal. We quote Sight on New York at ⅜ per cent. premium for cash, and ⅛@¼ per cent. discount for time. Specie shipments to New York yesterday consisted of $2,000 in private bankers' packages, and $20,000 private bankers' gold.

The sales of gold already included $95,000 private bankers' at ⅛ per cent. discount. Some of the bankers asked ¼ per cent. premium for exchange on New York.

Only a small business was done in Gold Bank Bank was more in demand and rallied somewhat, closing at 90 bid for improvement of $1 5 share over what was offered at yesterday. Canal-Bank opened and closed down to about yesterday's quotations, and Level Level and Lafayette Association dropped 50@75 a share. The sales included 600 Level, Lake and Lafayette Association at $1 25@$1 50; 100 Canal Bank at $95, 100 do at $95 50; 300 do at $95 50 and 50 do at $95 75.

In Bonds $10,000 New City 7's sold yesterday at 71@71¼; $10,000 do, at 71¼; $1000 Duty Water Works 5's sold at 90.

The Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co's certificates of stock sold at 90@95. The State Firemen's 5's sold for large and 50 for the former and 50@55 for the latter. City Treasury notes are nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, 1871.

Cotton—The sales to-day continued up small, at higher prices, closing up at the quotations accordingly, and we place also the quotations generally, and the prices running up higher than we could quote for average low, with the entire upper for strict:

	Average	Middling
Interior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts and Exports.

Stock on hand last year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand this year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received to-day	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received to-day	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day's sales embraced the following lots to Liverpool, to be taken for account and 3000 to Havre, on Foreign account, and their evening bids, compared with those on last Wednesday, and one year ago:

Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of cotton at this port for the week ending the 19th inst., amounted to 17,000 against 16,000 last week and 16,000 last year, and 17,000 against 16,000 last year.

It was generally expected that the market would have been more active, but the supply by yesterday's receipts was limited, but the movement was fair from the opening, and after the receipt of the favorable dispatches from Liverpool and New York, became much more active, resulting in the liberal sales noted above. Good ordinary was quoted at 10½c, low middling at 11c, strict middling at 11½c, middling at 11¾c, strict middling at 12¼c, and low good middling at 12¾c. Yesterday's sales were 3000 instead of 4000, making a total for the two days of 14,000 against 17,000 for the corresponding days of last week, and 15,000 for the corresponding days of last year.

The Exchange quotations—Domestic sterling was nominally unchanged.

Freight—The offerings for foreign ports are only moderate, and the demand for tonnage is more than ample for the demand. The cotton trade is dull. We quote Cotton to Liverpool, steam, ¾d; to Havre and Bremen, ⅝c; to Amsterdam, ⅝d; to New York and Philadelphia, ⅝d; to Boston, ¾d; to Liverpool, sail, 3d, steam, 40-64d; to London, steam, 40-64d; to Havre, 5-16c; to Cork, for New York, sail, 40-64d; to Boston, sail, 3d, steam, 40-64d; to Baltimore, sail, 3d; Flour to do, 40c; Corn to New York, sail, 3d; Corn to Boston, 3d; Corn to New York, steam, 3d; Corn to Liverpool, sail, 3d.

SUGAR—The market is quiet this morning. The market is firm and the demand is supplied for the single at 10@10½ for fair, 10½c for fully fair; 11¼@11½c for prime, 11¾c for choice; refined, and 13@13½c for white.

MOLASSES—Only 12 bbls were received to-day. Prices are nominal, plantation reboiled is quoted at 35@38c; cane, 45c; refinery reboiled 30@35c, golden syrup 40@45c.

RICE—Stock of new crop is quoted at 6½@7c.

LARD—The market is quoted nominal at 11@11½c for prime and 12@12½c for keg.

CORN—Receipts for the week, including first hands 11,600 bags. Demand moderate, 6000 bags. Stored lots are quoted at 85@90c; 2 bbl lots, 95c; only a few for prime, 14½@14½c for good and 15@15½c for fair.

BUTTER—The stock of new Western is low, and it is selling at 35c P lb for choice Western and 30@32c for choice Western. Old unsaleable.

RICE—The market is very dull, but prices unchanged. Carolina is quoted at 6½@7c for prime. Fair for prime, 6c for fair. Louisiana on spot, 6@6½c for prime, 5½@5¾c for fair, and 5@5½c for common.

SALT—Dull, and prices nominally weak. Fresh Liverpool at $1 10@1 15 P sack for fine. When large lots are taken at a little more than these quotations is made for drayage. Table Salt in packets, $2 25. Turk Island $1 50@1 60 P sack.

New Orleans Canal & Banking Co.

THE Board of Directors of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of the company, for the year ending the 1st of April, 1871, payable on demand, free of Louisiana State tax, to the stockholders of record on the 1st of April, 1871. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JOHN T. WALKER, Cashier.

GREAT REDUCTION.

THE firm of DERBIGNY, wishing to retire from business, offers for sale, from the 25th of May, to the 1st of June, at Cost and Upwards, the entire stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpacas, Linen Goods, Cambrics, Muslins, Ginghams, Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies' Underwear, Gents' Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Linen Bosoms, Collars, Cuffs, Gents' Underwear, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Cottonades, Jeans, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Linsey, Brown Linens, Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Ticks, Denims, Cotton Flannels, Canton Flannels, Cotton Batting, Wadding, Thread, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Buttons, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soap, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, Hardware, Cutlery, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Kerosene, Hardware, Mattresses, Cots, Cribs, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Rocking Chairs, Cradles, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Clothes Pins, Clothes Lines, Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery