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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1871. 14th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,367.

Ku-Klux Stories Exaggerated.

"I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-klux, and I am perfectly satisfied that the thing is overestimated, and that if the Ku-klux bills were kept out of Congress and the army kept at its legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all Southern States to put down Ku-klux and other bands of marauders."

So said General W. T. Sherman when in New Orleans a few days ago, and it will be admitted that no one can have better information upon such a subject than the officer in command of the army of the United States. But the testimony is concurrent and comes from all quarters, that there is no such organization in existence at this time, and it is very doubtful if there ever was. The New York *Tribune* and the *Times* of the same city have correspondents now traveling through the Carolinas and Georgia, and they write back to those journals that they can learn nothing concerning such a body of men and believe that it exists only in the imagination of those who wish to make political capital out of it. Gen. J. S. Hawthorn, a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, is reported to have said recently to a Northern gentleman traveling in that State, that a law making the crime of chicken-stealing and gin-burning punishable in the United States Court with heavy penalties, would be much more effective than any other repressive measure, because the evil would thus be torn up by the roots. He does not believe that the murders which have been committed in South Carolina originated from political enmity, but grew out of personal quarrels and private malice. Mr. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, testifies to the same effect.

The Alabama Treaty.

The general impression with regard to the treaty agreed to by the Joint High Commission, is that England has the best of the bargain, for in the cash settlement hereafter to take place between the two countries, the balance will in all likelihood be found to be due to her and not to the United States, as the latter expected would be the case. The sentimental part of the dispute seems to have been quietly ignored. The Commission, it appears, has settled nothing with reference to the claims of either country for past assumed violations of international law. The treaty provides for the adjudication of such claims by arbitrators who are to decide according to the law of nations as existing prior to the date of the treaty. Certain principles, very material by affecting international objections, however, have been mutually recognized which are to have altogether a prospective operation. It is easily to be seen, therefore, that the British Commissioners either dictated the terms of settlement, or the demands of the American Commissioners fell far below the pretensions hitherto set up on the part of the United States.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE PERHAPS.—It is just possible that the Ku-Klux law lately passed by the Congress, instead of proving to be a "terror" to the Southern people as the New York *Tribune* fondly believes, will prove to be "a blessing in disguise." One provision of the law is that if any person shall commit arson, robbery or certain other crimes enumerated, it shall be regarded as an offense against the United States and be tried and punished accordingly. The framers of that law could never have had in mind the thieving Radical officials, else they certainly would not have included the word "robbery" in the law. The law applies to the crimes of which many of these officials have been guilty. It is general in its terms. Why may it not be turned to good account?

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX ON COTTON.—Parties in Memphis who paid large sums of money to the Government as internal revenue tax on cotton have made application to the Commissioner at the head of that department at Washington for a return of that portion of the tax which was paid on the weight of the bagging and ropes which covered the cotton. Claim attorneys in Washington think the reclamation to be good, and on the ground that there should have been deducted from the weight of the bales a sufficient tare. The law did not require a tax upon the covering of the bales.

THE VIRGINIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—The attention of our readers, who contemplate a summer tour, is directed to the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. Geo. L. Peyton & Co., proprietors of the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. The fame of this fashionable resort has always brought to it an immense patronage, chiefly of Southern visitors. The society is of the best, and the entertainment afforded is in keeping with it. It is the aim of the Messrs. Peyton to maintain the reputation of this great watering place, and they announce its opening on the 1st June next. Accommodations have been provided for 300 persons, and the various railroad lines, North and South, have agreed to issue excursion tickets at a low price.

THE BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA, HOT SPRINGS.—These springs are renowned for their curative virtues in the treatment of a variety of chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, gout, torpor of the liver, enlargement of the liver, diarrhœa, dysentery, affections of the skin, etc., etc.

The opening day for the summer season has been fixed for the 1st of June. Messrs. Tardy & Co. and Price & Co. are the proprietors of the establishment. Every exertion will be made to render the stay of visitors agreeable to them. See advertisement in another column.

THE BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA, HEALING SPRINGS.—This is the name of another of those famous medicinal waters of Western Virginia, whose efficacy in restoring health to the diseased has obtained for them a national popularity. It only needful therefore to direct public attention to the fact that the opening day for the present season has been fixed for the 1st of June. These springs are easily accessible by railroad and stage. See advertisement in another column.

The Ammonia Car will continue to run, and will be at Clay Statue, on Canal street, to-day, (Friday,) at 11½ A. M., and 2½, 3½ and 5½ P. M.

Books of subscriptions to the capital stock of the company are opened at the office of G. L. Laugland, 125 Common street.

IMPORTANT TO COAST PASSENGERS.—On and after Saturday, the 13th inst., steamers Laura and Frances, of the Morgan Line, will make daily trips to the watering places, going and coming. On Sundays the steamer Frances will make excursion trips to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, leaving on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train Pontchartrain Railroad. Returning in time to connect with the early train leaving Lake End on Monday morning.

TO GO AND SEE the ICE KING REFRIGERATOR, at No. 6 Carondelet street, in operation daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Water frozen in it from the low temperature produced. It is the only refrigerator that is a preserver of food for an indefinite time.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 13, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family." For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 120 Carondelet street, New Orleans. [6 12 1m

The New York *Tribune* announces that the Government wrong from the people thirty-four millions, nine hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars in taxes, in excess of the amount paid in 1869.

Radicals are boasting of the [illegible] they have reduced taxation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrest of General Rossel.

A Great Battle Expected.

Delescluse Minister of War to the Commune.

The Journals Censure the Commune.

Versaillists Turn the Guns of Issy Against the Ramparts.

Capture of Fort Vanvres by the Versaillists.

Vanvres Recaptured by the Communists.

HOME NEWS.

Text of the Joint High Commission Treaty.

The Fishery Question to be Adjusted at Halifax.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 11.—Gen. Rossel was arrested yesterday and placed in the custody of Mr. Girardin. At 5 o'clock yesterday both of these disappeared and have not been recaptured.

The principal attack of the Versaillists is expected at Autouil and Point du Jour. Both sides are concentrating troops and a great battle is expected.

Delescluse has been appointed minister of war to the Commune.

The official reports of the Commune deny that the Versaillists have gained any victories.

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—The evening papers all condemn the Commune and Central Committee for thwarting Gen. Rossel in his plans, and recommend the conferring of dictatorial powers upon the General, who is yet in command of the army.

It is stated the Versaillists turned the guns against the ramparts.

Paris, Thursday evening.—Fort Vanvres was captured last night by the Versaillists troops and held for a short time, when it was recaptured by the Communist forces. There has been desperate fighting there to-day. The fort is in a very dilapidated condition, and it will become imperative upon the forces of the Commune to evacuate it. The Government troops make daring attacks upon Neuilly and Asnieres.

The *Bien Public* says: Gen. Chanzotte commands the troops in Bois de Boulogne.

Gen. Rossel has not gone to Versailles, as reported, but remains outside of Paris, ready to give assistance to the revolution.

Versailles, May 11.—Important news has been received from Algeria, where the condition of affairs is decidedly improved.

The Arab insurgents were defeated in an engagement in which their leader was killed.

London, May 11.—It is thought the trial of Bolton and Park, the two men implicated in the wounded persecution affair of last summer, will fall at the present term, as the setting of the court will expire at midnight of Saturday, and there are yet scores of witnesses to be examined. The proceedings will have to be commenced probably *de novo*, some months hence.

In the Commons, this evening, Mossell, Postmaster General, expressed his inability to explain why the Cunard Steamship Company declines to bring the American mails.

The Army Regulation bill was defeated at length in the House of Lords.

In reply to a question from the Opposition, Gladstone declined to state whether the English claims or the United States would be adjudicated in England.

London, May 11.—The treaty of peace just concluded at Frankfort gives rise to the commercial treaty between France and Germany, and gives to Prussia the control of the iron mines in the ceded territory in consideration of a deduction, from the war indemnity, of three hundred and twenty-six millions of francs. One of the clauses of the treaty provides for the acquisition, by Prussia, of the railway from Thionville to Luxembourg.

Passage Querrieu has gone to Mayence and Cologne to make arrangements for the speedy return of French prisoners to Versailles.

Port Dover, C. W., May 11.—The fight between Coburn and Macc was prevented by the Canadian authorities. The men in splendid condition, entered the ring shortly after seven, but during the first round, and before Macc was struck, the Sheriff and County Judge, backed by a number of soldiers from Simcoe, dispersed the crowd, who fled in every direction. The ring was pitched about four miles from Simcoe. The fight has been postponed indefinitely.

Toronto, May 11.—The release in the Macc-Coburn fight has decided that the men meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow at Erie, when he will name the fighting ground.

Abilene, Kansas, May 11.—The first drove of 1860 head of Texas cattle arrived here to-day, and go eastward by rail.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 10.—Advices from Venezuela state that by a decree of the Government the ports of Cumana, Barcelona, Carupana and Maturin are declared blockaded.

Another decree of Blanco's orders all goods passing from the ports of Venezuela from New Grenada shall be charged full duties according to the Custom House laws of Venezuela. The measure has called forth a general outcry from the foreign merchants, who are the principal losers. Blanco refuses to pay all international claims.

The outbreak at Carneas is expected to be headed by General Lucien Mendoza and Aristiqueta, both Liberals, and were formerly friends of Blanco.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 11.—Secretary Robeson has returned. The Russian Prince has postponed his visit until fall.

Gen. Babcock succeeds Gen. Michler as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Foreign Relations Committee were in session four hours to-day, but are not yet ready to report to the Senate.

Washington, May 11.—Synopsis for the past 24 hours, 7:30 P. M.:

The barometer has fallen very generally east of the Rocky Mountains. The areas of high and low pressure having moved slowly southward and eastward. A severe storm passed over a small portion of Georgia and South Carolina during the night, and another now forming in upper Florida. The clouds which extended Wednesday morning, from Delaware to Alabama after moving southward are now succeeded by slowly and threatening weather, extending from Kentucky south and east. Temperature has very generally risen on the lakes and in the western States.

Washington, May 11.—The differences regarding the fisheries are to be adjusted by a commissioner to sit in Halifax. The fisheries, except river and shell fisheries, are to be open alike to citizens of either country. The free transit of goods in bond, is allowed across the border. The treaty lasts ten years.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will continue falling very generally on Friday, with increasing cloudiness, variable weather and light winds from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 11.—Mr. Greely will reach Cincinnati on Tuesday and New Orleans on Sunday. He will spend Saturday in New Orleans, choose a delegation to Gallery, or an address at Houston on the 24th.

New York, May 11.—The inauguration of the Telegrapher statue to Professor Morse in the Central Park, is finally fixed for the 16th of June, at 4 P. M. It was found impossible to complete it by the 24th inst.

San Francisco, May 11.—Chinese in Portuguese are decimating the crops in Tuolumne county.

The citizens of Arizona killed 65 Indians and captured 35 children.

Four Indians had been protected at Fort Grant, but in return stole property and murdered citizens.

New York, May 11.—Hermes Gruby leaves to-day for the South. After delivering an annual address before the State Agricultural Society of Texas, he will visit where the proposed line of South Pacific Railroad is to reach.

Mr. Greely will be absent several weeks, and will not return to resume the editorial chair until about the 1st of June.

Memphis, May 11.—The crop reports from all sections of the surrounding country are unfavorable, owing to the cool weather, heavy rains and worms.

Horace Wood, a well-known citizen of Little Rock, committed suicide on Monday by taking strychnine. Causes, financial and domestic, assigned.

Charleston, May 11.—The feature of to-day's doings at Columbus was the formal interview of a committee of eleven from the Tax Payers' Association with Governor Scott. The committee said they had come, not as partisans but as citizens of the State, to consult and co-operate with the Governor in bringing about a better condition of affairs in South Carolina.

The Governor received them most cordially, entering them for the remainder and to consult, not only of himself, but of all his colleagues, in satisfying the public mind that the reports of financial irregularities were without foundation.

A long and full discussion about taxation ensued, the Governor promising to extend the time for the collection of next November tax until the following March in all cases where difficulty was found in making earlier payment. The committee on behalf of the convention, pledged its influence to the maintenance of peace and good order, and the Governor promised to appoint none but good men to office.

The interview lasted four hours, and was of the most pleasant and satisfactory character.

In the convention, to-day, the most important business was the introduction of resolutions that the convention is opposed to any form of repudiation of the legal debts of the United States; that the organization of the convention be maintained; that the President and Executive Committee have power to act, versus the same at any time; and that the Executive Committee be made permanent, and that it shall submit the Government, if desired, in securing the service of good citizens to fill offices, thus furnishing a guarantee for a wise administration.

The resolutions which were severally referred, were favorably received and will doubtless be adopted.

The Convention is in session to-night.

New York, May 11.—The *Tribune* publishes the text of the treaty. The Alabama claims are to be referred to five arbitrators, the executives of England, Brazil, Switzerland, Italy and the United States each nominating one to sit in Geneva.

If, instead of nominating an award in bulk, the arbitrators only establish rules for adjustment, a board of assessors is appointed by the Queen of England, one by the President, and a third chosen by the two—will meet in Washington to finish the work.

Three special rules of neutral obligations are laid down:

First—It shall be the duty of a neutral nation to use due diligence to prevent the building and fitting out, or the equipping of any vessel intended to make war upon another power, with which it is at peace.

Second—It shall be the duty of a nation not to permit such vessels to enter any of its ports for repairs, munitions or supplies, if having entered, not to permit their departure.

Third—It shall be the duty of a nation to use due diligence to prevent the violation of any of these obligations in any of its ports or waters.

Nashville, May 11.—The Tennessee expedition has gone to a point of agitation. Contributions are being added. There were 500 people present to-day. Sarah Johnson, of Williamson, while attempting some days ago to pacify her husband and sons who were fighting, was wounded in the arm by pistol balls and she died. Her husband Claiborne Johnson, a cripple, sympathize, was so affected by her death, he commenced sinking rapidly and also died; both were buried at the same time.

Helena, Montana, May 11.—Yesterday morning while the mail and express matter were being ferried across White Tail Deer Creek the boat sank and everything was saved, except two sacks of mail matter and the Treasure box.

Owing to the unusually heavy weather all streams in this quarter are very high.

Louisville, May 11.—Considerable excitement arose this evening, by two attempts by negroes to ride in street cars. The white ladies left the cars on each occasion. In one case the car ran off the track and was left standing. In the other the negroes, after considerable trouble and delay, took a separate car.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 11.—Cotton—Middling uplands 7½d, Orleans 7½d. Sales 16,000 bales, of which 5000 were for speculation and export.

London, May 11—Evening.—Sperm oil 80 10s.

Liverpool, May 11—Evening.—Linseed oil, 32 6s, 10s@34 6s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 11.—The plethora of money at this point is increasing to such an extent that the rates of interest on call are steadily declining. While the banks and money lenders can only find one outlet for their idle money. At the close money was freely offered at 5 to 4 per cent. on call. National Bank notes continue to accumulate here, and are a great source of trouble. Today these notes sold at a discount of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. to their denominations.

Gold opened at 111¼, sold down to 111⅛, then up to 111⅜. Governments dull and steady all day; 5-20s of 1864, 1865, old, ¼ @⅜ higher; 1867, ¼ higher; 1868, 110⅞; 5-20s of 1862 110⅝; 64s 110⅞; 65s 110⅝; new 113⅝; 67s 113⅝; 68s 113¾; 10-40s, 109⅝.

New York, May 11.—Cotton fairly active and higher, closing with the quotations 15¾. Flour—Southern rather steadier; sales 5000 bbls; extra $6 70@7 50; good to choice $7 25@8. Wheat—Winter steadier; sales 90,000 bu; winter-western 90@93c. Corn closed quiet and steady; sales 74,000 bu; West 67@70c. Pork 17 to 37 25. Beef quiet. Lard dull, kettle 12½c. Naval stores firm and steady.

New York, May 11.—Evening.—Money abundant—2@4 for sterling call and steady. Gold—111⅛. Governments steady—Tennessees, Georgians and South Carolinas dull. Virginias, 59; new, 71¾; Louisiana, 67¾; new, 60; Levees 6s, 76; 8s, 85; Alabamas, 105; 5s, 75; Georgian, 84; 7s, 90; North Carolinas, 47¾; new, 25; South Carolinas, 29¾; new, 65.

Hartford, Conn., May 11.—Both Houses passed a resolution declaring Jewell elected Governor. He will be inaugurated next Tuesday next, to which day the Legislature adjourned.

Norfolk, May 11.—Cotton firm; low middlings 15⅝c. Net receipts 149 bales; exports coastwise 1945; sales 50; stock 1049.

Charleston, May 11.—Cotton firmer; middlings 14¾c. Net receipts 698 bales; sales 300; stock 19,819.

Baltimore, May 11.—Cotton firmer; middlings 14⅝@15c. Net receipts 390 bales; gross 300; exports coastwise 200; stock 8502.

Wilmington, May 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 15c; net receipts 50 bales; sales 47; stock 2078.

Boston, May 11.—Cotton strong; middlings 15¾c; net receipts 103 bales; gross 676; exports to Great Britain 100; sales 600; stock 11,800.

Savannah, May 11.—Cotton—good demand; middlings 14¾@15c; net receipts 1489 bales; exports to Great Britain 3011; sales 400; stock 32,176.

Galveston, May 11.—Cotton active; good ordinary 12½@12¾c; net receipts 687 bales; sales 300; stock 56,755.

Mobile, May 11.—Cotton strong; middlings 14¾@15c. Net receipts 1081 bales; exports coastwise 600; stock 36,016.

Pittsburg, May 11.—Cotton firmer, 14½c. Receipts 595; exports 785.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, May 11.—Weather cloudy and quite cool. River rose a foot during the last 24 hours. Passed up—Groesbeck, Edinburg, Indiana, Cowan and barges. Passed down—Belle of St. Louis.

Pittsburg, May 11.—Passed up—Commonwealth, and Nest Night; boats to-day, Robb, Mitchell, at 8 P. M.; Allie, at 5 P. M. Thermometer at 7 A. M. stood 58; at 5 P. M. 60. Weather cool and clear. River stationary.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 11.—Barometer 30.30. Wind northwest, strong.

Arrived: Schooner Lady Woodbury, Woodbury, master, 8 days from Utilla; Brig Frank, Mechico; steamship Frankfort, at 3 P. M., Barns, master, from Brownsville via Havana, to E. F. Stockmeyer & Co.

Sailed: Ship Cordillera, steamship Dacia.

Inside, bound out: Brig J. Crosby.

(PRIVATE DISPATCHES.)

Berlin, May 10—Evening.—Prince Bismarck has met the requests of the Versailles Government in a very liberal spirit.

In the treaty of peace just signed, he has agreed to a reduction of the war indemnity by half a million of francs; consequently Germany receives immediately French bonds for five and a half millards of francs, payable within one year, and indorsed by French and German banking houses; bonds are convertible into stocks or coupons whichever Germany prefers.

Two milliards of francs have already been taken by Baron Rothschild and Baron Erlanger, the French bankers, and by Bert Hohl, a German banker.

The remaining three milliards are to be paid in eighty-four equal installments, beginning two months after the ratification of the treaty. Meanwhile the forts east and north of Paris are to be occupied by the Prussian Government, and all French prisoners of Germany are to be returned to France as rapidly as the milliards can be transmitted.

The Germans will hold only Belfort, Lunéville and Nancy as hostages till the fulfillment of the conditions of the treaty.

Gen. Chanzy has left Mamers last night. The evacuation of Le Mans continues.

General Rossel's resignation has been accepted, and the Central Committee arrested.

Delescluse has been appointed to the position vacated by the latter. Delescluse's appointment was opposed by the commune and by many, but carried, unless it is to be considered a mere formality.

Rumors are still current of the insubordination in Versailles, two wounded generals, demoralization of the troops, and that the Versailles Assembly are in the hands of the Communists.

Gen. Chanzy, who was wounded in the leg, is doing well.

Gen. Rossel, who was partially delirious yesterday, underwent examination at the Hotel de Ville. He was removed from the Mazas prison this morning.

Berne, May 10—Wednesday Night.—The grand attack on Paris is imminent. A thousand guards of Versailles have been conscripted, and the insulting columns are within five hundred yards of the ramparts, all ready for the assault.

During the past twenty-four hours the Government batteries have been firing an average of eighty shots per minute—an unprecedented rapidity—having a terrible effect upon the insurgents.

Versailles, Wednesday, 10 P. M.—The great attack upon the fortifications of Paris will be made to-morrow.

Point-du-Jour has been knocked to pieces by projectiles fired from the battery Montretout.

Versailles, May 11.—The ammunition continues. The object is described as immense. Fort Vanvres still resists.

The Government troops carried the barricades of Puteaux to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Very unseasonable weather yesterday, when winter clothing was requisite. A. E. Jacquet has been arrested at the instance of Michel Lion, No. 321 Old Levee street, who accuses him of embezzling other waters, a continued highway, over which commerce is or may be carried on with other States or foreign countries, in the customary modes in which such commerce is conducted by water. If a river is not of itself a highway for commerce with other States, or does not form such a highway by its connections with other waters, and is only navigable between different places within the State, then it is not a navigable water of the United States, but only a navigable water of the State. The decree was accordingly against the steamer in this instance, reversing the decree below, which was based on the contrary view that she was navigable State waters.

Counterfeiting Government Securities.

In the case of the United States against Howell, it was objected that the indictment charged an impossible offense in averring that Howell had passed a "forged and fraudulent note of the United States;" that if it was a note of the United States it could not be forged and fraudulent, and if it was false and fraudulent it could not be a note of the United States. The case came here on a certificate of division of opinion between the judges in the court below. This Court hold that this objection is hypercritical, and that to sustain it would be to hold the act of Congress meaningless—a construction which the Court will avoid, if possible. Usage, if is said, will allow the ellipsis to be supplied here, and when that is done the language becomes clear, and means a forged and fraudulent note, purporting to be genuine, and in the similitude of the genuine notes of the United States.

Limitations During the War.

In the case of the United States against Wiley, an action by the Government on United States Marshal's bond, the court below held that the suit was barred by the statutes of limitations, it not having been brought within six years. This Court reverses that judgment, holding that the act of Congress suspending statutes of limitation during the war requires all the time to be deducted during which the suit could not be prosecuted. By reason of resistance to the laws or interruption of judicial proceedings, whether such time was before or after its passage.

Allowance Made for the War Losses of British Subjects $9,000,000 Offset.

Washington, May 3.—The treaty agreed upon by the Joint High Commission will not be ready for signature until next Tuesday. It is likely that it will be elaborated so as to fill three or four newspaper columns. Secretary Fish expresses great displeasure at the prevalent disposition to object to provisions being made to pay the war losses of British subjects, and says if that had not been conceded England would not have considered other points at all. From data already in possession of a Senator, there is no doubt but these claims will run up to $30,000,000; and if the developments of the claims now coming before the present Claims Commission may be taken as any indication of the extent of losses when reduced to a money basis, they may run up to fifty or a hundred millions. Then if British subjects are indemnified, how can the United States deny to other nationalities the same treatment, and where will the end be?

Purify the Public.

From the Philadelphia Bar.

A cotemporary complains that public taste has grown frightfully prurient within the past few years, and exclaims: "Purify the public; that's the way to purify journalism. Yes, but how? What is the "mission" of the press? It can be to add fuel to the mal-odorous flames of prurient taste. But if we accept the theory of our cotemporary, the press is not a conservator of public morals, a teacher and a guide, but a caterer to whatever taste distinguishes the public. The press is thus wrested from its proper place and function as an educator, and made the pander to vicious habit and inclination. In one sense the press is an effect, the cause taking the form of a demand for information. But as all effects are themselves only links in the chain of causation, the press becomes in its turn a cause.

A cause of what? Being an active cause it must have an effect, or effects. To assume that its errors must be corrected by public opinion, is to give the press a back seat in the work of civilization. This is reversing the logical order of things, substituting a *posteriori*, a kind of reasoning allowable only when the cause is obscure, or not apparent, or as a measure of reflection. Now the causes of prurient public taste are not obscure, nor are so well understood that they need not be explained. It arises from the presence of a morbid appetite; and the appetite becomes morbid because its natural demand is not satisfied by a number of moral appetites are like all others, a craving for the means of growth. As the mental and moral natures expand they demand food to sustain the continued effort for expansion. The characters of men and women depend upon the kind of food furnished, just as physical health depends upon diet and regimen. The child is growing, its desire for food is constant and vigorous. Suppose you feed it upon fluids altogether, or upon rich pies, puddings, cakes and candies; you will thus inevitably make a weak, pulingchild, with unnatural cravings, subject to sudden fits of illness, to worms and convulsions. In like manner, if you feed the inquisitive period of the child, you fill its mind with false and frivolous ideas of men and things, you provide for a sickly mentality, which reflexively corrupts the life, the sense, and not seldom perverts and destroys it altogether. Many people are to the habit of asserting at the theory which gives rise to one's dietary some influence upon mental and moral characteristics. But the truth remains the same, that there can be no *mens sana* except in *corpore sano*. And without proper attention paid to quality and quantity of food, there can be no sound body.

The press which runs to sensationalism only heightens and intensifies the disorder of which prurient public taste is a symptom. How, pray tell, do true men overcome any obstacle to progress? Do they build with one hand while they pull down with the other? And how do men extinguish the fire? Certainly, not by flinging water on the flames with one hand and throwing them with fuel with the other. Yet our cotemporary would correct public taste in precisely this manner. The proposition is absurd. The press is to blame for the prurinesy of public taste, and there ought to be no whitling denial of responsibility. However public taste may have deteriorated, it is not too late to purify and exalt it. The pulpit can do much to this end, but the press, by its ubiquity, can do much more. At all events, the practice of arraying this falling off in morality in evidence against the reforming influence of the pulpit is most unfortunate. The clergyman reaches a few hundreds of people one day in seven. The press reaches thousands every day in the week. Directed to the conservation of public morals what limit could be fixed to its influence for good? Its leverage is simply immense. It reaches down to the very foundations of society, and up to the capstone as well. It has for its fulcrum the appetites which minister to mental and moral growth; and it rests with the man who yields this lever to decide whether that growth shall be natural and healthy. But for the fact that journalism is a struggling against difficulties and in the face of competition—a strife which renders men reckless as to the means of success—the press might starve out this prurient taste in a twelve-month. Unfortunately, the evil has a commercial value; and the laws of trade dominate all others, even among men who, outside of journalism, are high-toned and intolerant of demoralization.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Benefit of Mr. Wyndham.*—The performance on the bills for to-night, when Mr. Wyndham, the head of the troupe of comedians, who have been entertaining the public so agreeably of late, at the Academy, takes a benefit, is "Camille's Husband." The whole strength of the company will be cast in the play, which we have not yet seen, but which we have heard from those, in whose judgment we confide, is a drama of uncommon interest. Mr. Wyndham, whose talents and amiability as an artist have gained for him an honorable rank in his profession, deserves well of the public, and, as such merits as his are rarely overlooked by the patrons of the drama in New Orleans, we expect to see him greeted to night by crowded houses.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 11, 1871.

The Money market proper is without any material variation for commercial paper and notes bearing by collateral, but the notice as coming off in the rates for Al mortgages, which are still more in request. There $10,000 bankers' letter at 10 months time done to-day at a premium of 1@2 per cent. We quote at—@7 cent. premium for Al notes with unquestionable collaterals, 9@10 for good Al, 10@12 for short Al business paper without collaterals, 10@12 for Al long C. Mortgage notes rate at 9@— for Al and 10@12 for second grade.

The scarcity of cash gold and the refusal of the Government to sell, caused a very dull market which at one time touched ¼ above New York, opening at 111⅛@111⅜, (against 111⅛ at New York), and after selling as high as 111⅜, closing at 111⅛@111⅜, (against 111⅜ at New York). Sales were estimated $3000, $8000 and $5000 at 111⅛, $20,000 at 111⅛, $2000, $5000 and $5000 at 111⅛, and $2000, $5000 and $5000 at 111⅜.

In Silver $1000 in American half dollars sold at 108½. We still quote 108@108½ for American halves, and 94@97 cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The offerings in Foreign Exchange were light. The business in Sterling continued quite active, which caused a shade more firmness in the rates. Sales were made of 2,000 of which some bill of lading at 108½; 2,000, 2,500, 2,600, and 2,000 clear cent. 2,000 and 2,000 bill of lading at 108½; 2,000 bill of lading and 2,000 clear at 108½; 2,000 bank, 10 days date on Bordeaux, payable in London, at the same, and 4,000 at clear at 108½@108¾. Sterling may be quoted at 108½@108¾ for good to Al bill of lading and clear, and 108¾@109 for bankers.

We have still to report a steady market for Domestic Exchanges. The banks continue to remit freely with New York at ¼ cent. premium, and the Southern, including $1000 private bankers' and $10,000 and $8000 Commercial New York at ¼ cent. premium, $10,000 at par, $20,000 and $10,000 private bankers' and $20,000 at ¼ cent. and $10,000 St. Louis sight at par, and $2000 on Philadelphia, at ½ premium.

Nothing of any moment transpired in good checks on New York. Some of the banks drew for remittance at ¼ cent. premium.

The Stock market was even dullier than yesterday. There were some demand for Bank of New Orleans, Bank of Louisiana, and Louisiana Sanitary and Fertilizing Co. at 50 a 75 per share, and Louisiana Jockey Club, at 50 a 75 per share, and Louisiana Jockey Club, at 50 a 75 per share, and Crescent City Jockey Club, at 50 a 75 per share, and Crescent City Jockey Club, at 50 a 75 per share, and Crescent City