NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR, & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
Daily, delivered in the city, per annum, in advance, $10; independently, $8; quarterly, $2.
Daily, by the post, single copies, 10 cents.
Daily, weekly, or semi-weekly, as published every Tuesday morning, Thursday morning, Friday morning, Saturday morning and Sunday morning.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, ordinary time, per line, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Special or contracted rates, transient advertisements, first insertion, $1.50 per square.
Special or contracted rates, transient advertisements to be changed, 2 times, each insertion.
Rates of Editorial Page, or reading advertisements, 50 cents, lighted, $1 per square.
Business advertisements, when advertise largely, shall be charged each discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 10 cents per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Love's Masquerade."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"The Little Treasure" and "Minnie's Luck."

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY.

When the leaders of society fail to teach by precept and by example to the less instructed classes of the community who look up to them for guidance, what are their public duties, the bonds which hold the community together, inevitably become loosened and a process goes on which can only result in a complete breaking up of the body politic. When the fountains of justice become polluted and judgments of courts are bought and sold as merchandise is in the market, when the pulpit ceases to bring home to the individual consciences of those who attend upon its instructions, their faults and their delinquencies by placing the stamp of its reprobation upon evil-doers and saying to the individual offender "thou art the Man," when teachers of law and medicine fail to denounce the loose and dishonorable practices which degrade those professions, when the prevailing tone of society is one of frivolousness and insincerity, when the bonds which hold it together are snapping and public confidence ceases, it needs no prophet to foretell in what such a state of things must finally end. Can any well-informed reader deny that this is precisely our condition at the present time? Can any truthful man deny that one of the most melancholy signs of the times, is the want of moral courage, ay, the *cowardice* which is shown by those whose station in life imposes upon them the duty of setting a better example?

Has it not come to be a common saying that stealing is no crime when done in self-defence?—as if such a principle were admissible as a justification for an act of that character! Such a plea opens wide the door to every species of wrong-doing. Who are they that speak out in tones of condemnation against the frightful looseness of the public morals? Its writers and journalists of eminence, and men highly regarded by the people for their learning and worth, tell us that it has come to this—that they only injure their clients by appearing for them. They tell us that arguments before the courts, founded upon law and justice are thrown away in too many cases—that unless they have the Judge's ear and are willing to employ another kind of argument more potent they had better retire to private life. (See the address of Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, at a political reform meeting in that city, published in yesterday's issue of the *Bee*.) Physicians tell us they can succeed they must be blind to much wrong that they see going on under their very eyes and which they ought to expose. Respectable men in all the higher walks of life testify that corruption, bribery and favor is the rule and fair—open dealing the exception in almost every department of business, that modesty, talent and worth of character are no match for the impudence, the ignorance and the venality which seize without hesitation upon the prizes of life. We hope indeed that statements so sweeping admit of some qualification. But there is reason for fearing that the decomposition of society has made great head-way, even if the heart be yet sound. The question is, can the cancerous portions be cut away and the body be restored to health? To effect this we know of but one remedy, and that remedy must be applied at once if we wish to stop the disease. The sound portion of society must gather up its strength. Men of talent and character in all ranks must take hold of public affairs if they would see the Government properly administered. They must not suffer themselves longer to be misrepresented by the vile office-seekers, adventurers and speculators who, by dint of sheer impudence, succeed in foisting themselves into almost every public office in the State. The remedy is in the hands of that class of citizens to whom these remarks are addressed. The great majority of the people are yet free from corruption and can act without restraint.

The corruption which is the burden of conversation everywhere, pervades only that class of the community which may be described as the wealthy class who affiliate with the plunderers chiefly for the purpose of reimbursing themselves for the excessive contributions in the shape of taxation, demanded by our present rulers. If the leaders and teachers of society are too cowardly to denounce the bad conduct of our public men and those who have joined hands with them, let the native virtue of the common people shine out with the brighter lustre by their refusing to yield to the loose ideas of right and wrong which are now so prevalent and by an earnest effort to redeem their birthright from the possession of the vile miscreants who have bankrupted the treasury, done their best to corrupt society and destroy confidence between man and man. There is no other hope than in teaching our teachers.

Suit to Forfeit the Charter of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company.

The Attorney General, on behalf of the State of Louisiana, has filed a petition in the Eighth District Court, to the following effect:

That the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company, having received a grant of aid from the State of bonds to the amount of $600,000, of which amount they have received the sum of $476,000 in bonds, perpetrating the company, in this that it is made a condition by said act, that the proceeds of said bonds should not be directed to any object foreign to the construction of the said canal, otherwise said company should forfeit its charter and franchises, and the State authorized to foreclose the mortgage therein granted on said canal, its lands, fixtures and appurtenances.

Further, that said corporation should divert the amount of the proceeds of said bonds as they received in the State Treasury, and in default the State reserves the right to foreclose the mortgage granted by said act.

Petitioner alleges that the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company have directed the proceeds of the bonds to other purposes, viz: that the sum of $98,000 was given to members of the Legislature to procure the passage of act No. 116. That the interest which should have been deposited in the State Treasury, in compliance with said act, with amount of $94,000 00/100 has never been deposited, with the exception of $766 50.

Represents that the said corporation has forfeited its charter and franchises, and the State of Louisiana is entitled to foreclose the mortgage reserved in section 3 of act 116, acts 1869.

Represents that act No. 30, acts 1871, granting certain privileges to the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company is contrary to the rights of the city of New Orleans, and is manifest oppression of the citizens thereof.

Represents that the City Council of New Orleans is now preparing to turn over to said corporation, under the extraordinary claims, under the act No. 28, 1871, the entire management and control of the drainage of the city, etc.

Wherefore he prays that the company, through its President, J. O. Nuyes, be cited to appear and answer, and that it be adjudged declaring the charter and franchises forfeited and annulled, that the mortgage in favor of the State be foreclosed. And that the company and City Council be enjoined from further proceeding in the drainage matter.

(Signed) SIMON BELDEN,
Attorney General.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend a soirée dansante of the Deutsche Company, at their Hall, on Saturday evening next.

We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation from the Ladies Committee of Arrangements to attend a grand exhibition of tableaux, for the benefit of Mission Schools, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday next.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee's birthday falls on the 19th of January, 1871, and the Lee Monument Association, of this city, have had it in view to, on that day, inaugurate the work of erecting the Lee Monument. Cox & Ottes serving as the favorite in my family. For sale by S. Hedrick, 118 and 120 Carondelet, New Orleans.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1871. TRIS.—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,343

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. Bowers takes a benefit to night, when a delightful comedy, "Love's Masquerade," in which she has already appeared, during her present engagement, will be presented. We need not wish the gifted and accomplished lady a crowded house, for her claims upon the public consideration as an artiste of the highest rank are universally conceded.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Minnie's Luck," the specialty of Miss Cavender, of whose performance of "Minnie," we have already had occasion to speak, is still on the bills at the St. Charles and will be repeated to night, for her benefit.

CIRCUS.—The *Picayune* of last evening says:

We are informed by Lallande Ferrière, Esq., that a cryonge occurred last night, at the Pepet Plantation, about a mile below the Red Church, on the right bank. The break was about fifty feet at last accounts, and it was feared considerable damage would be done before the break could be closed, if, indeed, it is possible to close it at all.

PUBLIC REPORT.

At the meeting held in New York city last Thursday evening, for the purpose of agitating the question of public reform, Hon. W. M. Evarts delivered an address characterized by his usual eloquence and earnestness. We make these extracts:

Popular Distrust.

Now, gentlemen, there is a deep distrust in this country of the good faith of political managers, a feeling that the very institutions which make up the defences, as well as the glories of liberty, are in danger, because a people the best instructed, the most vigorous, and, I think, the most patriotic, and the most intelligently patriotic that the world ever saw, by the very confidence in its institutions, has relaxed that practical virtue, without which no valuable possession, however safe transmitted can be secured and enjoyed. Why, gentlemen, we really seem to have thought that the wisdom of the fathers of our institution was set going a machine in government that had the virtue of perpetual motion, and that it was not limited to an establishment of the organism of liberty which brave hearts and honest hands could wield for the protection of their country, of themselves, and of all their interests, and which slaves and knaves could trample in the mire as if it had not caused the long serious martyrdom which built up liberty. [Applause.] And we must get over that notion. And then there has always been another difficulty. When these institutions were made against the institutions and against the Government and its administration, we must look around to see where the protectors were. Cromwell was named Lord Protector of the liberties of England [applause], and he ably discharged that duty. [Applause.]

The Surrender of Liberty.

But who is named Lord Protector of the liberties of America? [A voice—"Another Cromwell."] The same persons that are named the sovereigns—the people. [Applause.] And you can surrender this liberty whenever you please. You can have it stolen from you whenever you do not resist the thief. You can have it murdered before your eyes when you are too cowardly to intercede the assassin [applause], and I would like to know who will do the weeping for you then? You have had everything that the human race, in its progress up to now, could give to help and maintain freedom. You have a creation as free as the air; you have freedom of conscience; you have a free press; you have the right of free assembly, the right to bear arms; you have the right of free and equal suffrage. And you have all the elements of justice, equality, and of contentment. Yet if the end of the whole of this is that the only combination that you are capable of, when the wolves of fraud attack you, is that sole combination which the sheep have never been known to exhibit, that is, following the first that run away—who will save you, who will help you? [Applause.] No it is very easy to say, we will fight for our rights. It is all very fine; we have always been ready to do something else than the blind man—we have called upon to do; and just so long as these marauders of our peace and these defamers of our character find out that we are always ready to do something else than the very thing we need to do, you may rely upon it they will laugh at us and be distrust at all.

The moral of it all, gentlemen, is that our liberties are all in our own hands. Neither a dungeon, or a thumbscrew, or a file of soldiers, or a tyrant of any kind, that threatens the person, or life, or the liberty of anybody. All they ask of you is that you will be quiet, and lie still while they pick your pockets! (Laughter and applause.) And if you repeat the dose a score and a dozen, and break the peace, why who could complain if they break your heads for doing so? (Laughter.) We understand that is precisely the matter; epithets are of no force. It is no longer a matter of pride to be a New Yorker; it is a matter of deep disgrace, if New Yorkers cannot save themselves from the infamy in which they are now submerged. (Great applause.) And there are great many people that think so, among which number I include all who are now in this room. (Renewed applause.) You may be assured there are a great many people outside of this building that are of the same opinion. There are always four people that will be of the same way of thinking, that stay away from the meeting, to one of those that come. The first quarter are those that do not come because they don't think there will be anybody there. (Laughter.) The next quarter stay away because the room will be so full they cannot get in. (Continued laughter.) The third quarter stay at home because they can read it all in the newspaper the next morning; and the next quarter stay away because they think it would not do any good if they would come, and so far as they are concerned, it is probably so. (Renewed laughter and great applause.)

Now, what are the great institutions upon which our liberty rests? The separation of Church and State, freedom of instruction, fearless administration of justice, and the suffrage. Now, who are interested in these particularly, I would like to know? Is it the rich man? Why, the rich men are those that come on pretty well, as is shown by the fact of their being rich under any form of government. [laughter], except that of the next world, perhaps. [Renewed laughter and applause.] I never heard there was any trouble about having rich men under an Empire, under a tyranny, under an East Indian mere government of nabobs and satraps. No more trouble with the rich men there; the trouble was with the poor. They kept growing poorer while the rich grew richer. Did you ever see, before this present exhibition, in America, in the face of the people, the tax-payers growing poorer every day and the tax-gatherers flaunting their riches in their eyes? [Applause.] We have gone on under our institutions with perfect safety and without discords between the rich and the poor. Why? Because justice has ever presided over them all. [Applause.] And the rich man's fortune marked his enterprise, his energy, his thrift; his frugality, perhaps his good luck, and the poor man's property, and earnest and honest labor gave him justice, and equality, and education for his children, and a vote at the polls, and it was the best country for him the world ever saw. [Cries of "Hear, hear," and applause.] And all these rich men that I see were sons of poor men.

The Uprising of the People.

But let me warn this nation that if you are going to introduce the inequalities of life made by the taxation of the poor to make up the fortunes of the rich, by fraud and force, the principle of justice no longer keeps the peace between these classes of society. [Great applause.] Why, we ought to be able to understand that, after the tremendous war we have seen through against the injustice and the oppression of Slavery, sacrificing 250,000 men, loading our homes and our posterity with debt for many years, and bringing on the field larger armies, with sterner fighting, than any fields have shown before; that there was some human nature in this American people, and that it would show itself in a way that human nature has shown itself all over the world when injustice and fraud become triumphant. [Applause.] We are none of us prophets, but we do know that people will make a wise man mad; and we know we are a wise people. [Laughter.] The truth is that this country now, for the first time, is brought face to face with real politics. It is the question whether freedom can peacefully preserve itself by the fact that every man has a peaceful vote, and every man has a musket behind his peaceful vote, to see that his vote is respected. [Applause.] Now, we have tried that. We made a peaceful vote in 1860, and it was not respected; and we shouldered our musket till it was respected. [Applause.] And now look at the poor man's vote. The rich man can stay away from the polls, as he often does. The poor man all go to the polls. I honor that vote. I honor the poor Irishman who goes to the polls as early as the rights of citizenship can be honestly given him. I honor the sturdy-looking German, who goes to the polls and votes according to his notions of what liberty and laws require. I honor the American youth who looks forward distinct and enjoys the privileges of a voter, equality of the vote, that suppresses the combination of the only Protection against the oppression of the Government, and, personification—infamous robbery—of the party, strike down the poor man's vote. [Applause.] And if I shake it, who care, and care much, from it personally, you may rely upon it that before long the poor men who are thus robbed will shake it, and shake the men that have robbed them.

☞ The Boston *Post* sometimes credits without name the "Log Con. Jour." The latter compliment of the *Post* is appreciated. The *Leader* now quotes from what it calls the "Lynchville Conglomerate-Journal."

Senator Carl Schurz, a positive and unconquered Republican, tells the people of Kansas that they have no power in attempting with sad-like steps upon the country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Circular of M. Thiers.

Communists' Account of Victories False.

Paris Delegates Arrived at Versailles.

Gen. Dombrowski's Report to the Commune Committee.

Englishmen Warned to Leave Paris

The Insurgents Light-Spirited.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Southern Claims Commission.

The Territorial Council Appointed.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, April 13.—Gen. Dombrowski reports to the Commune Committee that his troops are doing excellent service. They are already holding three-fourths of the town of Neuilly, and he hopes to recover the bridge across the Seine to-night.

Cri des Peuples says the Versailles troops have been driven from Neuilly, and are flying towards Courbevoie.

The Orleans railway has been cut by the Versailles troops.

Fort Valerien was firing heavily this morning.

Members of the Commune are personally on the field.

The British Consul at Paris warns Englishmen to leave the city.

Paris, Wednesday, 7 P. M.—The Curé of Notre Dame de Lorette and Abbé Migull, Vicar of St. Phillippe, have been arrested. The latter while visiting the Archbishop.

There was an artillery duel lasting throughout the day.

The Nationals refusing to fight have been disarmed.

The insurgents are in light spirits over the result of last night's fighting. An attack is expected to-night.

Jecy is accused of high treason to the nation.

Anavaxax has been released and made Secretary of the Commune.

Sheila are falling in rue Chaillot; firing continues.

Versailles, April 13.—It is officially announced that the alleged Communist victories are unfounded. There was no engagement to-day. All the roads to Paris are occupied by the Versailles troops.

Versailles, April 13.—Thiers, in a circular bearing date of evening 12th, describes situations as in main unchanged, and says the government will act at the proper time.

The Commune accounts of victory at Paris are false. Our victory will cease bloodlessly. The Paris delegates have arrived and were received, not because they are Communists, but because they are Republicans. My answer to them was that no one menaces the Republic but the assassins. The lives of the insurgents will be spared, but the worst cases temporarily subdivided in Paris must return to their labor. The rebellion will be suppressed.

A telegram from Marseilles says like city is quiet, and the police force is being reorganized.

Frankfort, April 13.—Delegations from the party conciliation have returned to Paris. The conditions of peace proposed to them by President Thiers were that Paris shall first lay down her arms and then the Municipal franchise will be granted to the city.

Brussels, April 13.—The German financial delegates, who are to assist in the peace conference, arrived here to-day.

Berlin, April 13.—The amount of the credit to be asked of the German Parliament is 120,000,000 thalers.

Gen. Herwarth von Bittenfeld has been promoted to the rank of field-marshal.

Hamburg, April 13.—It is reported that France has undertaken to restore to the owners all German ships taken by French cruisers, and not condemned as prizes of war.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, April 13.—Advices to the 3d have been received from Porto Rico. Gen. Baldric has again assumed the Captain-Generalship. Romero, his new appointed Secretary, will not take possession of his office for the present.

The list of the deputies to the Cortes soon to be voted, have been published. Conservative parties are making strenuous efforts to organize for efficient campaign.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 13.—SENATE.—The Senate continued the Ku-Klux debate, and will meet to-night for talk only.

The bill will be disposed of to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The House is engaged on the deficiency appropriation.

The Senate amendment repealing the law fixing the time for the meeting of Congress March 4th, was concurred in by a vote of 95 to 95.

In the course of the discussion of that amendment Mr. Dawes said he believed this session had been a mistake and that there would be more to repent than to boast of. He alluded to the struggling in the House and to the deeper wounds in the Senate, which bled internally. If anyone could heal the people to forgive, if anyone could heal the people to forgive, it would be their moderate measures had prevailed in the last few days.

Mr. Beck, in advocating concurrence, said the next Congress would be Democratic, and their Speaker would then be in the same position of responsibility as the present Speaker was new placed, in regard to the appointment of committees, before he became acquainted with the members; hoping, they would have a Democratic President, and there would be no danger of his violating the provisions of the Constitution.

The Southern Claims Commission rule, that in every case where the testimony of the loyalty of the claimant and the facts of the case be given before them orally.

In cases where circumstances prevent witnesses coming to Washington, application must be made for permission to take the testimony in some other manner, the nature of witnesses, material facts to be proven by their testimony, and the respective causes of their inability to be examined in Washington being set forth. *Ex parte* affidavits will not be received as evidence.

The President today nominated the territorial Council of this territory, including three colored, one of which is Fred. Douglass.

Washington, April 13.—The Southern Claims Commission to-day took up the case of two, sons of ex-Adjutant General Thomas, who claim damages for seizure of a brick kiln in Arlington.

The subscriptions to the national loan to-day amounted to $9,000,000.

Washington, April 13.—It is probable that should the bill in Friday's issue be generally prevail, with light rates, at a few points in the South and Southwest; easterly winds on Lake Michigan, and northeasterly on Lake Superior.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, April 13.—Arrived—Cuba, Pereire and Paraguay. Arrived out—Hermann.

The steamer Seven arrived here towing the Swedish bark Trafo from New York for Cronstadt, laden with coal and cotton. She had her mizzen and spreaker took in a hurricane April 24. The ship had been 7 days at the passage.

San Francisco, April 13.—The steamship Arcadia, carrying southward, sant, San Francisco and European mails to 11th January, was wrecked near Turanda.

The mail steamer Idaho was wrecked on the coast Otago. All but except the Captain.

The steamship Rengitata, with the San mails, foundered at Pacosum.

Albany, April 13.—The Republicans in the Legislature have passed a resolution against certain pending bills, denouncing the party measures, and therefore, be to denounce any Republican voting for the measures.

New York, April 13.—Alternative mandamus has been granted by Judge Brady, thanks the Erwin Booth to admit to his weekly newspaper, and critic of a publication on a proscribed ticket.

St. Louis, April 13.—Valentine Burk, a well known citizen, died to-day, in his 70th year. He left a large estate, the greater portion of his property to his children.

The 6th Treasury call $3,000,000 for.

St. Louis, April 13.—The Flour exchange adopted a resolution to-day, in favor of the Commercial Exchange Committee.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

The following is the text of the proclamation issued on the 4th of March, at Versailles, by the National Assembly, to the *Citizens and Soldiers*:—The greatest crime with a free people, a revolt against national sovereignty, adds fresh disasters to the troubles of the country. Insurrection, criminals on the morrow declaring a great pacification, when the honest and patriotic organizations of Paris, which they have put behind to carry disorder, ruin and dishonor into Paris, which they prevented the city from being bombarded, have entered the city with blood, which they have the public confidence placed them, and which they have used to the public weal. Republic! Which has only been a name for us, and Liberty, Force tranquilizes. Do not, then, be with indignation. Do not, then, be weak—men on our part to compromise with the guilty. We shall maintain the trust confided to us. Paris will be respected, and the principle of the National Sovereignty. We are your representatives. Paris will not be insulted by a factious minority. It is for you to defend your rights. Rid to maintain yourselves. We appeal to your courage and assistance. We appeal to you to rally around the Assembly, which is your work and the symbol of hope and safety.

M. Jules Favre, in his speech at the sitting of the National Assembly on the 20th ult., announced that he had sent to Paris the deputies of Court Bismarck to the Mayor of the second arrondissement, Mr. Tenaillon, and to the deputies of Paris, M. Jules Favre and to his colleague the Count Bismarck, that the deputations had already repudiated all connection with the Paris committee, and stated to the Government and the National Assembly. The Government has prepared the officers of Versailles, for the purpose of not to inflict the threatened punishment on Paris, because the Deputies of innocently would thus suffer for the crimes committed by a few wrong-headed persons.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY—EVENING, April 13, 1871.

The money market continues quiet and easy, with no change in street rates, which continue as follows: 8@10 $ cent $ annum for A1 notes and bills, well known and unquestionable collaterals; 10@12 for short, and 12 for long A1 business paper without collaterals, and 6@12 for good to fair and 12@15 for inferior paper, and 10@12 for second grade.

We called to mention in our previous report the quarterly dividend of four per cent declared yesterday by the New Orleans City Railroad.

Gold opened yesterday at 110@110¼, closed 110¼, touching 110¼, at 110¼@110¼, fluctuated 110¼. The sales included $10,000 at 110¼; $50,000 at 110¼; $20,000 at 110¼@110¼; $20,000 at 110 9-16; $20,000 at 110¼@110¼; and $4000 and $11,000 at 110¼.

In silver there is little doing. In American bankers sold at 109¼. Quote 1871@109¼ for American halves, and 2@3 per cent. premium is paid for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was more active but still the business was only of moderately fair extent. Rates ruled very firm and lower during the forenoon but stiffened up later, closing at yesterday's quotations. Bankers continue to report a fair demand for $4000 bill of lading at 109¼, $4000, $4000 and $3000 A1 bill of lading and $4000 clear at 108¾. Quote bankers' bills of lading at $4000, $4000 and $3000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 108¾@109. Quote bankers' bills of lading and clear at 108¾@109. Quote bankers' bills of lading and clear at 108¾@109. Quote bankers' bills