NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 00 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 00 per month.
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All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not 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:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1871.

DUTY OF THE COUNCIL IN RELATION TO THE PROPOSED SCHOOL TAX.

It is stated that the Council were deliberating yesterday upon the request of the School Board for an election by the voters of New Orleans upon the question of the tax to raise the sum of money called for by the Board for the support of the public schools during the current year. We hope they have determined to decline compliance with this request. While it is true that section seven of the revenue act of 1871 contemplates the holding of an election before the levy of any municipal tax in excess of two per cent. on the assessed value of property within the limits of the municipality, it does not say that such election *shall* be held. The law is rather restrictive upon the authorities of cities in the matter of excessive taxation than mandatory or even permissive. "No city shall levy a tax for any purpose which shall exceed two per centum on the assessed cash value of all the property therein listed for taxation, etc., unless such excess shall first be sanctioned by a vote of a majority of the voters," etc. Now, this is not of itself enough to authorize the City Council of New Orleans to hold a special election even for a strictly municipal purpose. There must be other provisions of law, in furtherance of the legislative intention, for it will not be pretended that local authorities can submit such questions to the voters whenever they think proper. But granting that an election would be valid for a strictly municipal purpose, we may well dispute the lawfulness of such a proceeding when it is not for a local but undeniably for a State purpose and at the instance of State officers. There is nothing in the charter of New Orleans which requires the Mayor and Administrators to do the bidding of the School Board. The law regulating public education in New Orleans only requires them to levy the amount called for by the School Board, and this law must be taken in connection with that which prohibits the levying of taxes in excess of two per cent. The Legislature, therefore, did not contemplate the large revenue which have been made by the city of New Orleans for police, for education and for other purposes, and the result is that there is no provision for the schools. Already one and three-quarters per cent. of the two per cent allowed by act of the Legislature to be assessed, has been absorbed by the interest due on the consolidated loan, bonds issued as railroads, and other liabilities of the city which have a preference over other less pressing obligations. The remaining quarter per cent. is not sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of the City Council. The neglect of the Legislature, or rather of the author of the Education law, is doubtless unfortunate for the teachers of the public schools, but the tax-payers have no reason to regret it, and they will not thank the Mayor and Administrators if they should come to Mr. Conway's assistance and thus saddle them with an expenditure of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which can be so easily avoided.

Where is taxation to end if these State officers can put their hands in the City Treasury whenever they please?

There are certainly difficulties of detail in the way of an election. There are many persons entitled to vote, whose names are not now on the registration list, and which cannot be put there until the list has been re-opened. The members of the City Council know perfectly well that this proposed tax is not for the benefit of property-holders but for those who own no property, and will deserve the execrations of the tax-payers if they play into the hands of those who seek further their political aims by placing an additional burden upon property which is already assessed at a rate out of all reason.

In addition to these considerations, the tax proposed is clearly in contravention of the Constitution of the State, as expounded by the courts.

☞ THE ICE-KING REFRIGERATORS is admirably designed for preserving in a cool 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.

Hall of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 15, 1871.

At a meeting of the Academy held on Monday, the 15th of May, 1871, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Academy through the medium of all the newspapers of the State of Louisiana that will publish the same gratuitously, offer the following prizes for collections of Lepidopterous insects within the State of Louisiana, and descriptive essays accompanying the same, to-wit:

1. A prize of One Hundred Dollars for the best collection of insects peculiar or indigenous to the State of Louisiana. The insects to be shown, as much as possible, in their varying stages of development, *eggs, larvæ*, chrysalis and perfect insect. In judging, a preference will be given to those collections which most successfully illustrate the life, history, habit, propagation and alimentation of the insect, as also any of its peculiarities, whether shown by specimens, drawings, models or other means.

2. Second prize of Fifty Dollars for the second best collection, and

3. A third prize of Twenty-five Dollars for the third best collection.

Each collection is to be accompanied by a descriptive essay of the insect exhibited, and must be subscribed with the name of the competitor.

The collection and essay to be sent to the Recording Secretary of the Academy on or before the first day of June, A. D. 1872, to be transmitted by him to the Chairman of the Prize Committee, which shall consist of five Fellows, all of whom shall be immediately appointed by the President.

The Academy shall be entitled to take from any of the collections and essays sent in, whether successful or not, any portion thereof it may choose, at a price to be fixed by the Prize Committee.

The Prize Committee shall have power to decline awarding prizes should the collections seem not worthy.

Prize Committee—V. O. King, M. D., Chairman; J. B. Robertson, Gustave Kohn, A. F. McLain, M. D., John Kruttschnitt.

A true copy from the minutes.

ALBERT G. BLANCHARD,
Recording Secretary.

From Washington.

The correspondent of the Richmond, Va., *Dispatch* says:

WASHINGTON, MAY 22, 1871.

The formidable evidences that daily present themselves to the effect that the future campaigns of the Democracy will be based upon almost the very points which the Radical party have been endeavoring to make capital of by declaring their opponents would persistently ignore, is by no means encouraging to the party in power, as it proves to them that the hopes they entertain for a persistent sundering of the Democracy to "dead locked" are certain to be broken down.

Among politicians here generally it is not considered that during the hot days of summer there will be much talk or any work of a political character, but in the early fall the questions which are at rest for the present will be agitated with vigor. It is not the purpose of the Conservative and Democratic leaders to let their party rest under the impression that two opening speeches of the campaign are to be made. Great.

The signs in Ohio are pregnant with great foreboding to the Radicals, and these arise more from the evidences mentioned in the above paragraph than from any other source. The election for Governor is some months distant, and the opinion here is that within that period the chances are certain of a large gathering there will meet upon their pathways, just as they do in other States with their respective mainly ineligibles of the present Administration, charged with the responsibility of Grant.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1871. 6th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,382.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The graves of the Federal soldiers buried below the city are to be decorated to-day.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 109, viz: 63 whites, 27 blacks, 12 mulattoes, not classified 7—males 60, females 48, not stated 1.

Peter François, aged 18, was drowned while bathing in the New Canal, at the intersection of Johnson street, on Sunday.

Some silverware, some jewels and a small sum of money were stolen from the residence of Captain Cane, No. 55 St. Mary street, by burglars on Sunday morning about 3 o'clock.

The capacity of the London Avenue draining machine has been doubled, to compensate for the loss of the Orleans Canal draining machine, which has fallen into the possession of Mrs. Gaines.

The dwelling of Mrs. Jackson, corner of Chestnut and Soniat streets, was burglariously entered during Sunday night and robbed of articles valued at $50.

Verdict in a Social Equality Case.—The case of Latten vs. Dumontel was tried in the Fourth District Court, yesterday, Judge Théard presiding, and a verdict rendered. The names of the jurors are: F. G. Moran, foreman, Charles Volgamot, P. D. Saucier, John Wilson, Edward Lanigan, George Green, Alonzo Taylor, Henry Singer, C. F. Pinter, Martin Van Buren, James Lewis and Henry Granger, the first mentioned five being whites and the remaining seven colored.

The defendant, Col. F. Dumontel, at the time the cause of the suit originated, in 1866, was proprietor of the confectionery at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets. Plaintiff, who is a mulatto, accompanied by another colored man, entered the establishment and asked for soda to drink. They were refused entertainment, because of their color, as the house was kept for the entertainment of white persons exclusively. These were the facts. The case was argued by Mr. Fillent for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. J. P. Hornor and A. Atocha for defendants. It is the first case that came up which the proprietors of public houses organized in a body to defend, in order to maintain their right to select their guests and say who should or who should not be admitted.

The jury were not long out when they came in with a verdict for defendant. Mr. Fillent requested that the jury be polled, which being done, each juror responded to the question of the clerk, that the verdict as announced by the clerk was his verdict. Astonishment was very naturally expressed that the seven colored jurors should have joined the white members in such a verdict, but their concurrence with the whites was satisfactorily explained by those who had been observing closely, what had been going on. Quite a number of influential colored politicians were about the court before and during the trial, and the explanation is that these parties advised the colored men on the panel of jurors to swing in the court, to agree with the whites in whatever verdict they wished to render. Last year there was a mistrial in the case, the whites on the jury voting for a verdict, unless the jury trying the case should be all blacks or all whites, and all of the same mind, in regard to the principle at issue, an extremely improbable occurrence. Because the advice of the colored leaders, in order that the case might go before the Supreme Court, where, they feel sure, a decision will be rendered such as they want. Of course, an appeal will be taken. The suit is for $5000 damages. The jurors, all signed the verdict, four of them, colored, with crosses, they being unable to write their names.

Issuing Illegal Loans.—Messrs. John Davidson, E. A. Tyler, Edward Rudin, Williamson Smith, Alexander Hill and Henry Lindop, owners of real estate in the city of New Orleans, bonds issued as railroads, and other liabilities of the city which have a preference over other less pressing obligations. The remaining quarter per cent. is not sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of the City Council. The neglect of the Legislature, or rather of the author of the Education law, is doubtless unfortunate for the teachers of the public schools, but the tax-payers have no reason to regret it, and they will not thank the Mayor and Administrators if they should come to Mr. Conway's assistance and thus saddle them with an expenditure of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which can be so easily avoided.

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In addition to these considerations, the tax proposed is clearly in contravention of the Constitution of the State, as expounded by the courts.

The Ammonia car will continue to run during this week, and will be daily at City Station on Canal street, at 9½ A. M. and 5½ P. M. 5t

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, make the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 159 Canal street, New Orleans. feb23 3m d&w

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The Vote on the Treaty.

Washington, May 25.—Although the Senate refused to remove the injunction of secrecy, it has been ascertained that the affirmative vote on the ratification of the treaty stood as follows:

Ayes, Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Boreman, Cattell, Chandler, Cameron, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Craigin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, of Michigan; Frelinghuysen, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton, of Texas; Hamilton, of Maryland; Hamlin, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Kellogg, Lewis, Logan, Morrill, of Maine; Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, Wisdom, Wright—50.

The changes from the vote last night were Messrs. Bayard and Cattell voting for it; Carpenter, Howe and Howe abstaining.

The negatives were Messrs. Davis, of Kentucky, Davis, of Illinois, Ferry, of Virginia; Kelley, Saulsbury, Thurman, Tuckerman, Vickers, Winchester and Sprague—12.

Messrs. Cooper, Corbett and Howe did not vote. Messrs. Blair, Morrill, of Vermont, and Tarry, of Connecticut, were paired. Messrs. Brownlow and Johnston are absent.

The Amendments Offered.

More than twenty amendments were offered, principally by Mr. Sumner. The most important was to strike out the second article, as follows: "The arbitrators shall convene at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest day convenient after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Government of the United States and her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the arbitrators. Each of all of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration." He offered a substitute, giving more definite instructions and limiting the duties of the arbitrators to close rules. There was an animated debate over this, and it was only lost by two votes in a full Senate. The other amendment received from ten to twenty votes.

There is much exultation in Administration circles to-day, and Messrs. Cameron and Harlan, who had the treaty in charge, have received many congratulations.

Houston and the Fair.

(From the Galveston Bulletin.)

Houston is crowded as it never was before. The State Fair has brought thousands from all parts of the State, to see and be seen, to exhibit and have exhibited those articles in every line that tell powerfully of progress in art and agriculture. The Fair is a success. Nothing under the circumstances could be more so. This is but the second and might be said to be the first State Fair ever held in Texas, because everything connected with the place and preparation is new, and so yet in such an unfinished condition, yet all goes smoothly and quietly as though used to it. In that vast crowd of many thousands, so far, there has been nothing to mar the peace and quiet of all. That which in some places might be considered rather wonderful is the noted fact that there is no drunkenness and in consequence disturbing elements. Horace Greeley's visit and address constituted on Tuesday the main feature, to which attention was attracted. His address delivered from the main stand erected for the occasion was listened to by the thousands who could get in hearing distance with marked attention, and we venture the assertion that Horace Greeley never appeared to greater advantage in his varied life than on Tuesday when addressing, for the first time in his life, a Southern people at their home. Nor could there have been a more attentive audience. Amongst the crowd were many who had traveled even hundreds of miles to be present at the Fair and see and hear Horace Greeley. One family we met who had traveled three hundred miles, most of the way by private conveyance, simply to be at the Fair and see and hear Horace Greeley.

Texas has slumbered, but she is waking up all ever and making rapid strides for her rightful place as a great State. The Fair will increase her importance in the eyes of the Union, and we may expect a great accession to our population from the North, as all is fast becoming in harmony and fraternity with the spirit of the times.

Hon. Geo. Campbell.

Hon. Geo. Campbell, the Minister of Finance in the late Government of the Commune, who was reported to have been killed in the recent battle between the Versailles troops and the Communists, is still living and in good health. He was not in the battle, but was in the city at the time it was taken by the troops. He was not in any way connected with the Commune, but was a prisoner in the hands of the Communists, and was released by them on his promise to return to Versailles and use his influence with the Government in favor of the Communists. He has arrived at Versailles and has been released from his parole by the Versailles Government.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Military Law Established in Paris.

Gen. Vinoy Appointed Governor by Thiers.

Programme of Operations for Restoring Order.

Insurgent Positions at Belleville and Père Lachaise Taken.

Desperate and Bloody Conflicts.

No Quarters to Man, Woman or Child.

Commune Minister of War Shot by His Guards.

Desperate Effort of Insurgent Prisoners to Escape.

The Great Rebellion of Paris of 1871 Ended.

Monument to be Erected to the Murdered Hostages.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 29.—The fighting at Belleville, Ménilmontant and Père Lachaise was desperate. No quarter was given to man, woman or child.

Military law has been established in the city.

Paris, May 29.—General Vinoy was appointed Governor of Paris by Thiers.

It is proposed as a temporary measure to divide the capital in 20 military districts, each strongly garrisoned. This arrangement will be maintained until order is completely restored and the pusillanimous avowed by the insurrection have disappeared.

Owing to the admirable plan adopted by McMahon for storming the barricades the Versailles troops did not suffer heavily during the three days of the fighting in the streets of Paris.

Yesterday the insurgent prisoners at Satory made a desperate effort to escape. They set fire to the straw given them to sleep upon, and in the confusion which followed 65 effected an escape, of which number 24 were recaptured.

The French Government will ask extradition of the Communist chiefs who take refuge in England.

Versailles, May 29.—Troops fearing incendiary fires have caused all cellar gratings and other openings to be hermetically sealed.

Among the hostages shot by the insurgents were Abbes Tuin and Deguerry, the Jesuit Father Ducoudray, and Chabret, Bourgy, Abbe Allard, Jecker, the Mexican banker, and 35 gens-d'armes.

The last band of insurgents was crushed yesterday at Cemetery of Père la Chaise; 3000 prisoners arrived here yesterday. The disarmament of the National Guards is proceeding.

Multitudes of people have been arrested. The population of Paris is enthusiastic over the deliverance.

Maschal Grousset, one of the principal leaders of the insurrection, has not been discovered. It is believed that he is alive and hiding.

Versailles, May 28.—Delescluze, delegate Minister of War under the Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed, last night, in attempting to escape.

The trial of the Communist leaders taken alive commenced during the present week. Their conviction is inevitable. It is generally believed that every one of them will suffer death.

After desperate and bloody conflicts the Government forces succeeded in capturing the insurgent positions at Belleville and Père la Chaise late last night. The firing then ceased, and this morning on the troops advancing on the one position yet held by the Communists, the insurgents hoisted a white flag and surrendered. They were immediately disarmed and the great rebellion of Paris of 1871 had ended.

The 38th regiment of the line belonging to McMahon, returned to Versailles in triumph, the men having flowers and branches in their rifles and bearing also a magnificent banner of red silk captured from the Communists.

Versailles's Hotel.—In the Assembly today Gen. Changarnier defended Bazaine's capitulation of Metz. Gen. Leflo announced that all capitulations during the late war with Prussia were to be investigated by a council of war.

A motion was introduced, in favor of erecting a monument to the hostages massacred by the insurgents.

Remnants of the insurrection, consisting of scattered bands who had taken refuge in Bois de Vincennes, surrendered to-day.

Gen. Clinchamp's division has returned to Versailles.

London, May 29.—The *Times'* special, from Paris, says: Favre and Simon are likely to be replaced, in points of the Foreign Affairs and Public Instructions.

The Bavarian general commanding at Champagny has asked passports for the insurgent officers captured by his troops at Vincennes, and was referred by Gen. Vinoy, as answer, to the text of the Peace Convention.

London, May 29.—A dispatch from Cabral, dated May 23, says Gen. Feramosse reports that Kabool has captured Herat and Prethera. Mahommed Khan was killed and his son wounded.

Halifax, May 29.—Capt. Mathewson and Dr. McKean, of the Inman steamer City of Dublin, are supposed to have been drowned. The boat had been in a dangerous condition.

St. Louis, May 29.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine fall $4 75@5; extra $5 90@6 10; double extra $6 50. Wheat lower but active; Illinois spring $1 26; lower spring $1 22@1 20; No. 3 red fall $1 00. Corn firm and in fair demand, 50@50c; mixed in bulk 50c sacked. Oats dropping, 40½@40c in bulk, 43c sacked. Rye declining, 85@86c. Mess Pork dull, repacked $16. Bacon dull, shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9¾c; sugar-cured hams 15@16½c; lard 10½c. Hogs unchanged. Cattle dull; sales range $4 25@5 50.

Toledo, May 29.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring $1 26¾@1 20¾. Corn—No. 2 mixed quiet, 52c. Provisions quiet. Hogs 10½c lower; $4@4 50. Cattle quiet, $3 85@6 87½.

Charleston, May 29.—Cotton in light demand but holders firm; middlings 16½@16¾c. Flour and unchanged; family $6 75@9. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye dropping, $1 20@1 25. Oats quiet, 80@85c. Eggs dull and dropping, 16@16½c. Butter dull and dropping, 18@35c. Cheese dull and dropping; factory 13½@13c. Provisions dull and nominal; no sales of any consequence and no inquiry. Hogs dull, $4@4 25. Whisky dull and dropping, 87@88c, closing at the inside rate.

Louisville, May 29.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 15¾c. Flour firm and in good demand; extra family $6 50. Corn dull and declining; demand for the profound, 80c. Wheat quiet and firm $1 55@1 65. Oats quiet and steady 60@62c. Rye quiet and firm $1 05@1 10. Provisions dull. Mess Pork held at $6 50, regular lots. Bacon—shoulders 7c; clear rib 9c; clear sides 9½c; sugar-cured hams 15c plain 13½c. Lard 11c; tierces kept. Bulk Meats—shoulders 6c; clear rib 8c; clear sides 9¼c. Whisky—new quiet at 86c. Lead Tobacco continues active; prices very higher; sales to-day 110 hogsheads.

SEVER NEWS.

Cincinnati, May 29.—River 9 feet 8 inches; it has fallen 3 inches. Arrived—Wauzita, from St. Louis; Exchange, from Pittsburg. Weather hot; slight showers, tonight with prospect of more rain.

Pittsburg, May 29.—At 3 P. M. the mercury was 88. Monongahela 2 feet 8 inches, stationary.

Louisville, May 29.—River slowly falling, with 3 feet 6 inches in the shute and 4 feet 6 inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and warm, with a fine rain this afternoon. Freights offering more freely.

Arrived and departed—Kate Robinson, St. Louis; to Cincinnati. J. H. Greenbaum grounded in passing the canal. Will probably get through to-night. The Saint Silver and E. W. Gillender are advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

Memphis, May 29.—Weather unsettled. Mercury 83. River falling fast. Passed up—Robert Mitchell. Down—Olive Branch.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 29—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.10. Wind south, fresh.

Arrived—Schooner J. L. Somers, Wilson, master, 5 days from Brazos Santiago, in ballast to Fairbanks & Lemprerd.

No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Versailles, Sunday.—Among the hostages shot, besides the Archbishop, was the Apostolic Promotory and President of the Court Jean Compten, and the Mexican banker, Jecker, and ten nuns.

Fighting all day. Père la Chaise was recaptured from the Versailles, but was subsequently, after bombardment, retaken.

Gen. McMahon telegraphs that he is absolutely master of the city.

Cremation has been proposed as a sanitary measure.

The insurgents have hoisted the white flag on their last position.

Gen. Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris.

The Versailleists lost during the struggle 200.

Paris, Sunday Night.—The firemen from Antwerp are entering the city. The fire in Hotel Dieu has been extinguished.

Priests and cabs again appear on the streets.

Bystanders utter no reproaches as prisoners pass. Among the prisoners were 3000 regulars who had deserted; their coats were turned inside out.

Paris, May 29.—Executions are progressing at Champs de Mars, Park de Monceau and the Hotel de Ville—50 to 100 are shot at a time. Nearly every member of the Commune is executed immediately after being captured.

Persons leaving Paris require Gen. McMahon's pass.

Louisville, May 29.—Col. David K. Murray, a prominent citizen of Southern Kentucky, is dead.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Paris, May 28—Sunday morning.—Gen. L'Admirault yesterday captured Les Buttes Chaumont and Menitonontan and Gen. Vinoy at a late hour carried Cemetery of Père la Chaise.

The insurgents are now cooped up in a small space. Many taken prisoners. It is feared that the Archbishop and other hostages, who were transferred from Mazas to La Roquette prison, have been assassinated. The body of Delescluse has been found in the street and identified.

Outside Paris, Sunday evening, May 28. All is quiet within the city. Not a shot has been fired since 10 o'clock this morning. Firemen have the flames under control. There is still much smoke. The Prussians at Romainville made a thousand prisoners, including several armed women. Saturday evening all insurgents who came within their lines were disarmed and placed under guard. There are rumors of awful cruelties perpetrated by Versailleists, which are reported to have shot men, women and children found with arms. Provision trains are entering the city. There is great rejoicing within and without the city over the termination of the struggle.

Aubervilliers, May 27.—The tri-color now flies over La Villette. The insurgents are in the heights of Belleville Sunday morning. Thiers accuses the insurgents with having collected a large quantity of poisonous liquid for use against the Government troops.

Gen. Leroy, one of the commanders of the Versailles troops, was killed in action to-day.

Versailles, Sunday, noon.—The insurgents yesterday shot the Archbishop of Paris, Abbe Duquerey and sixty-two other hostages remaining in their possession. The troops had previously captured La Roquette and saved 160 hostages imprisoned there. Thiers, in a circular, gives the details of the capture of the heights of Belleville, and states that the insurrection is now compressed within the space of a few hundred yards between the French and Prussian armies. He offering insurgents must now die or surrender.

Versailles, Sunday, evening.—The insurrection is completely suppressed. Not one hundred of insurgents is left. A great number are prisoners.

London, May 28.—The London *Observer* says no confidence should be put in rumors of cabinet changes. They have no foundation.

London, May 28—10 A. M.—Dispatches received last night from Paris and Christian Versailles represent the Commune dying hard. The insurgents fought desperately in the Cemetery Père la Chaise, Sunday. The departure of the Prussian Guards from France has been deferred.

London, May 28.—Grand Duke Vladimir, second son of the Czar, has arrived in London.

Madrid, May 27.—The Ministers have decided to stop all French refugees at the frontier and give them over to the Versailles authorities.

Movements of Hon. Horace Greeley.

(From the Galveston Bulletin.)

On Wednesday morning, the Hon. Horace Greely and party left Houston for Austin, and proceeded as far as Huntsville, when the storm came upon them. This will not be so far as to induce them to return to Houston, which they did on yesterday. They will leave Houston for Columbus to-day, and will return to Galveston on Saturday.

We are sorry that arrangements are thus disarranged by any cause, as we had hoped that Mr. Greeley would return to New York, to see other portions of the State, and particularly the country round about Fort Sam Houston and New Braunfels, in order that he might know of what the country is capable. But the rain and the storm have overcome the arrangements, and we must submit.

Mr. Greeley at Brenham.

HOUSTON, May 25.

Mr. Greeley and party arrived at Houston by the evening train, and took quarters at the Hutchins House. They were hospitably entertained at Galveston.

McGuffin's Hotel.—Mr. Greley speaks in the highest terms of Washington county. The occurrence of the storm and consequent abandonment of his trip to Austin, was greatly regretted. Mr. Greeley says: "I intend to come to Texas when the International Road is completed."

At Brenham yesterday, a large crowd assembled, eager to see the distinguished traveler.

They called him out, and he said that he came to Texas as a farmer. What he had chiefly to say he had said to farmers. Anything else would be aside from the purpose for which he had come to Texas. He earnestly hoped that his visit would be the means of promoting a better understanding, but recalling the past year North and South. He believed they were about to have railroad facilities which would bring the two sections nearer together; when a journey from New York to Texas would not be the undertaking it now is. He congratulated the people of Texas upon this auspicious occasion; also upon their near future. He had come among them to view the country with reference to emigration. There was a great anxiety for immigration. The wages that Texas offered, and he had come to Washington county because this, he had been informed, was the county, not that there was one a hundred miles to the west of it. (Laughter.) He had been disabused of that. He had seen, and it was his intention, when he returned, to make a true report, as far as he was able, of the advantages of Texas, both with respect to its climate, productiveness and progress, also with respect to its advantages for the investment of railroad capital. Many citizens of Texas were already invested largely, and others were anxious to do so. So far as he had seen, all was encouraging. He intended to travel through the State as rapidly as possible, and through such sections as would give him the required information. He retired amid great applause.

How the Treaty Is Viewed in England.

IN ACT OF "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

(From the Saturday Review, May 13.)

The treaty proves to be an absolute surrender, every point for which successive English Governments have contended, it commences with the humble apology which was demanded in vain by Mr. Sumner and said to have cost the English Commissioners, as if for the express purpose of humiliating their country, have committed the blunder of declaring that the law which they recognize as the purpose of compensation was not in force when the supposed liability was incurred.

A penalty intimated to be the least obligation would have been comparatively endurable. The excuse for their inconsistency, frankness and the profound desire of the English Government to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. A blunder vail could not have been woven to disguise the *true motive of unqualified submission*. It is not easy to understand the lumbermen of the danger which seems to have frightened the Commissioners. At the worst the American Government could only have threatened a levies invasion of Canada; and it is not likely that so coarse a menace was used to enforce the negotiation.

If any patriotic American desires fully to appreciate the triumph of his country, he has only to contrast the treaty with the instructions of Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon, and above all with Mr. Sumner's excellent speeches, which from this time is obsolete. It is not surprising either that Mr. Sumner expressed himself dissatisfied with the treaty, or that he thinks it advisable to insist on England the additional affront of making the arbitration exclusively one-sided. Perhaps the very generous reception of his countrymen will satisfy him that he has ample revenge which they have secure for all past and imaginary offences.

A dragoon on Sixth Avenue, New York, has got an original way of telling things. He has moved up into from where he was located, and in front of the door in a blackboard with the following notice: "Age 36 years, 7 months, 10 days; he was born in the same place above. Will tell strangers, where he resides to people in town."

MR. GEN. QUAY ON REFUSING TO OBEY A STATE MANDATE.—The telegraph announced a short time ago that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts had pronounced to be constitutional a law of that State concerning witnesses, who refused to answer interrogatories on the ground that to do so would criminate them. The court decided the law to be unconstitutional as will be seen by the following:

A PRECEDENT.

Boston, May 24.—The Supreme Court has decided the law unconstitutional under which Major Emery of Lowell was sentenced to twenty-days imprisonment for contempt in refusing to answer questions before the legislative police investigating committee, feeling to criminate himself, and has ordered his discharge.

The first fruits of the Federal election law have ripened in the form of a draft for $17,000, drawn by the United States Marshal to pay his army of special deputies, who landed around the pole in New York last fall.

Yes Haven't tried them.

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your weakness? Not yourself, 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 dyspepsia, with an enemy stamped on every page of your face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torture. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Bilious stubborn, it is not yet too late, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Time will doubtless put you right. Very true, but you can't be sure of it. Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately have led and cold, and which death alone is to terminate, with the effects of your protracted suffering, do you assume the responsibility? Or, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regular medicines. What could you do more? Only this more—the very thing that would have prevented you from all the pangs that now rack you.

Yet have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Dyspepsia, what have you to say? Yes! good that you have taken all the harmless pharmaceutics. If they have done you good, it is not your body. You are not responsible. Yes, all well enough. You have, in fact, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters? Dyspepsia, which medicines are to you as Hostetter's Bitters are absolute spectres. may 30 2t

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 29, 1871.

The Money market presents no variation. We note—6@8 per cent. for Al business paper with unquestionable collaterals; 9@10 for good do, and 10@12 for short Al business paper without collaterals, 15@18 for good and second grade do, and 10@12 for Al long dates. Mortgages notes rule at 9@10 for Al, and 10@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 112@112¼, (against 111¾ at New York), and closed at the opening prices, 112@112¼. The gold clearings were $1063 at 111¾, $8000, $8000 and $14,000 at 112, $8000 and $8000 at 112¼, $1000, $2000, $8000 and $10,000 at 112½, and $7000 at 112¾. The Government offered $50,000 for sale at 112¼, but we did not learn of any of its having been sold.

No transactions were reported in silver. It is quoted at 108¼@108¾ for American halves, and 2 9-16@2 9-8 cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was inactive. The reported sales of Sterling were confined to £2000, though we heard of some other sales the particulars of which were withheld. The particulars of the transactions reported were: £500 at 109½, £2000 bill of lading at 112¾, £2000 first, 112¾, and £1000 private bankers' at 112¾. In France 100,000 and 500,000 commercial sold at ... and 200,000 at 5 francs. Gold may now be quoted at 112@112¼ for good to Al bill of lading and clear, and ...@112¼ for banks.

Domestic Exchange was quiet. The banks drew on New York at ¼@¾ cent. premium, and the private drafts on commercial sight on New York at 3-16 premium; $80,000 and $40,000 bank and bankers' at ¼; $20,000 sight on Boston at ¼, and $7000 three days sight on St. Louis at par.

No round sales of gold checks on New York were reported, but the banks drew at par@¼ cent. premium.

In Stocks a round number of Canal Bank shares sold at 100@100½ and. Loan and Savings Association at $115.

$5000 City 7 per cent. new bonds were sold on private terms. Old City Warrants, rates also not made known. Dealers' buying rates for State Warrants were Small 75@77, Medium 78@80 for small, and selling 80@85 for the former and 82@85 for the latter.

City Treasury Notes are quoted nominal at 99@99 ¾ cent. discount.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, May 29, 1871.

COTTON—The sales of the week embraced 4600 bales at irregular but generally stiffer prices, the closing rates showing an improvement of ⅛@¼c in low middling, and about ⅛c in most other grades, modify our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange figures which are for even-running of the week while ours are for average lots, with the outside rates for strict:

	Average	Exchange
Low Ordinary	10 @10¼	10c
Ordinary	11 @11	11c
Good Ordinary	12 @12½	12c
Low Middling	14 @14½	14c
Middling	15 @15½	15c
Good Middling	16 @16½	16c
Middling Fair	17 @17½	nominal

The market opened quiet but firm, and some few sales were made at Friday's rates, but the new dispatches from New York, reporting an advance of ¼@¾c, and the $1 at Liverpool, caused a sharp rise in the movement soon became more animated and factors were enabled to realize the advance noticed. The supply was only moderate and the demand fair, the latter being fully supplied. The market consequently closed strong at quotations.

The Exchange figures show a good, prices firm. In quotations for good ordinary and low middling are raised ⅛c.

FLOUR—Received to-day 108 bbls. The demand is good for both bottle supply, and prices are firm. Some fair sold at 10½c, and some fully fair at 11c @ ℔.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 60 bbls. The action is quite lively, prices firm, fermenting sold at 35c, and plantation rebolled at 50c @ gallon.

RICE—The supply is moderate and the market is dull, with a limited demand. The sales to-day are confined to 100 bbls. of which 50 were grocery at $6 25, and double extra at $6 50 @ bbl. Cargo is dull, the choice extra at $7 25, 50 do. at $6 50, 30 do. at $6 75, and 50 do. at $6 12½ @ bbl.

CORN—In fair supply and good demand; 6000 sacks were sold at 80c, of which 400 white mixed, in dandees, at 75c, 400 mixed and 800 yellow at 78c, 600 and 1000 white at 79c, 311 and 700 at 79c @ bushel.

OATS—Are in good supply and fair demand, but prices are easier; 1600 sacks were sold to-day, of which 400 at New Lonis at 52c, 300 and 500 do. at 53c, and 150 Gallons at 60c @ bushel.

BRAN—Is in good supply, but not much in demand; 150 and 150 sacks sold at $1 30 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good supply and moderate demand; 100 bales Western sold at $24, and 100 do. at $25 @ ton.

PORK—Heavy receipts have depressed the market, and none is offering at $16 75 @ bbl. for prime. It is nominally at $16 @ ℔ 532.

BACON—Heavy receipts have depressed the market. Sales: shoulders sold at 7½c, 5 casks clear rib at 9c, 5 casks clear sides, sugar-cured hams at 14½c @ ℔. Shoulders are quoted at 7½c, clear rib sides 9½c, clear sides 9¾c, sugar-cured hams 15@16½c for ham, and 14@15c for clear.

LARD—20 kegs refined sold at 12c @ ℔. The market is quiet but firm at 11@11½c for tierces, and 12@12½c for kegs.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 6¾@7c @