NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as a new, each insertion.
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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:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1871.

FOR THE WATERING PLACES ON THE LAKE SHORE.—The Morgan line of steamers commence to-day to run to the watering place across the Lake on a new schedule. The Laura and the Frances have been put in the trade and will make daily trips to Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Ocean Springs and Biloxi. To Pascagoula trips will be made tri weekly. Passage to all landings fifty cents. See advertisement of Messrs. Charles A. Whitney & Co., agents of the Morgan line, in another column.

EAST PASCAGOULA.—This famous watering place has put on its summer dress in preparation for a large number of visitors. The various boarding-houses are rapidly filling up. Our old acquaintance, Maurice Guichard, whose accomplishments as a caterer for the entertainment of his guests are well known to many of our readers, has made ample arrangements to accommodate his old patrons. No hotel on the coast provides a better table than Maurice, whom we commend to our readers. The bathing and fishing are superb at Pascagoula.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—The State Commissioners of Emigration, Dr. James O. Noves, President, give notice to the public through our advertising columns that they have appointed Mr. Edward Gottheil as their agent, to proceed to Europe for the purpose of furthering emigration to Louisiana, particularly from Alsace and Lorraine. Mr. Gottheil can be seen at the office of the Commissioner, 106 Common street, daily from 12 to 2 o'clock, until his departure. Planters and others in want of laborers, would do well to confer with him.

The Ammonia car will run to-day and be at Clay Statue, Canal, Canal street, at 12½, 1½, 3½ and 5½ P. M.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the company are open at G. L. Laugh and 175 Common street.

BENEFIT FOR ARTISTS IN FRANCE.—We publish on the French side the programme of the performances to be given at the Opera House on Thursday evening, May 18, for the benefit of the Association of Dramatic Artists in France who have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the war. The principal artists of the French Opera troupe in this city will take part in the performances of the evening, and Madame Cambier has also kindly volunteered her services for the occasion. Selections from "Mignon," "William Tell," "Charles VI," and "Faust," will be given.

Tickets of admission can be obtained at the box-office of the Opera House.

The Shakespeare Club announce a performance at the St. Charles Theatre on Monday evening, May 22d. The play of "London Assurance" has been selected for the occasion.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the Club in sending us cards of admission.

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.

☞ GO AND SEE the ICE KING REFRIGERATOR, at No. 6 Carondelet street, in operation daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Water is 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 12, 1869, says: "To simple mechanism, and the experience we 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 Canal street, New Orleans. feb26 3m d&sw

FROM FRANCE.

Versailles, May 7th, A. M.—M. Leon Gambetta has issued an appeal addressed to all the municipal councils in the various cities of France, calling upon them to appoint delegates to attend a new National Assembly, about to be formed at Bordeaux, in contradistinction to that now in session at Versailles.

President Thiers and his colleagues express much indignation at the suddenness and boldness of this new movement against the power of the Versailles Government, and Thiers has issued an order for the arrest and imprisonment of Gambetta, and also of M. Laurier, his accomplice and accessory.

Dissensions have been of frequent occurrence in the Assembly of late, and several of the members are openly opposed to the policy of the Government and President Thiers in various matters. Thiers himself having many personal enemies. Of these facts Gambetta was no doubt fully cognizant, and he considered it an excellent opportunity to cause a break in the Assembly and establish a new Government. His movement is understood to have many sympathizers in the Assembly, and it is even credited with being a movement in the interest of a perfectly organized party formerly attached to the Versailles Government. The result of the movement is yet uncertain, but, as matters now stand, France would seem to be in great danger of having two Assemblies.

Bonapartist Plot.

Versailles, May 7.—A Bonapartist plot has just been brought to light in this city, in which several influential individuals are implicated. The necessary measures will be taken by the Government.

Notwithstanding that the strictest surveillance is exercised by the Government officials, the Bonapartist propaganda continues its operations. Numerous agents are actively at work in the provincial districts.

Gambetta's Proposed Government.

The *Journal Officiel* declares that the Government will employ legal power against the Assembly proposed to be established by Gambetta and his associates at Bordeaux.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 7.—In the interview between Prince Bismarck and Jules Favre, on yesterday, the German Chancellor insisted on an immediate fulfilment of the treaty stipulations.

Germany Favorable to the Bonapartes.

Prince Bismarck requires the Government of M. Thiers to enforce its authority and call a plebiscite to establish a legitimate Government. The belief gains ground that Germany favors a restoration of the Imperial Regency, and the belief is also prevalent that a fairly conducted plebiscite will accomplish that end.

Bonaparte Restoration.

Versailles, May 8.—The chances of a restoration of the Imperial dynasty to the throne of France are increasing. The Bonapartist cause is steadily progressing, and gains daily in strength and influence. Its agents are numerous and widely scattered over every district of France. They are indefatigable in their labors, and the alarming reaction which is taking place chiefly in the rural districts is sufficient evidence of the success of their labors.

Thiers on Gambetta's Proclamation.

President Thiers has issued an order forbidding the assembling of the various municipalities at Bordeaux, as called upon recent proclamation by associates in their the municipalities to remain firm to their duty and adhere to the Versailles Government, the only true and legal Government existing in France.

Activity of the Bonapartists.

Advices received here represent the Bonapartist imperialists as very active in the rural districts of France, actually among the peasantry and small landed proprietors, who were the chief supporters of Napoleon, in favor of a restoration of the empire.

Speaking of the return of Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte to Colonel Prevost, the New York Times says: "He is tall and rather slender, in apparent good health, notwithstanding many privations which he had necessarily to endure recently during the terrible war which has been brought to a close. He has perfect confidence in the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty, and believes that the civil strife in France will soon end. The Colonel visited a few personal friends last evening, and left this morning by the first train to visit his relatives in Baltimore. He claims that in case of the Prince Imperial's death he is entitled to the throne of France.

At Steinway Hall, New York, some time since, Wendell Phillips lectured on "The Questions of to-day," in which he declared that "the Republican party in relation to the core with its servility to rank and wealth in Washington."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1871. [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,868.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest News.

Washington Intelligence.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 12.—The Communists claim victories, and deny the reports of successes for the Versailleans.

Fort Vanvres was retaken by the Communists at the point of the bayonet.

A desperate engagement occurred around d'Issy, and the Communists claim the recapture of the Park of Issy.

The Versailleans are cutting trenches in front of Maillot Gate and concentrating troops in Bois de Boulogne.

There was a sharp fusillade about Fort de Bicetre to-day.

Victor Schoelscher has been arrested.

Paris, May 21.—The Committee of Public Safety has issued a proclamation to the people, which says: The Republic and the Commune have escaped a mortal peril. Treason had penetrated our ranks and bribes have been distributed. Rossel's surrender of Issy was the first step of the drama, and the opening of the gates of Paris was to follow. A majority of the guilty have been arrested. A court martial is now sitting and their punishment will be examplary.

Gen. Delescluse reports the rampants sufficiently guarded to prevent a surprise.

The *Siecle* says: "A vast Bonapartist organization exists throughout France."

The Commune emissaries are arranging for the convocation of four Municipal Congresses, at Bordeaux, Lyons, Nantes and Lille.

Versailles, May 12—Evening.—The Government troops to-day made a determined assault upon the Convent of Issy and carried the position at the point of the bayonet, though it was strongly defended by the insurgents. Many of the enemy were killed and 3 guns captured.

London, May 13.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Ridlesdale asked whether the United States could legally raise the question of remuneration for vessels and property destroyed by the Alabama. He argued that the Southern States of the American Union were alone responsible for the depredations of the Alabama and kindred ships, and that the government of Great Britain could not have legally detained the Alabama for she was not armed when she left British waters.

Earl Lauderdale concurred in the views expressed by Lord Ridlesdale.

Earl Granville said he was glad the question had been raised, as it gave him the opportunity of stating that the adjustment made at Washington, had not turned upon the point supposed by Lord Ridlesdale, which he thought his advisers had not even suggested. He promised that before the treaty was ratified there should be a ample opportunity for a full consideration of the previous, but in the meantime he expressed regret at the occurrence of disuitary discussions.

Earl Granville, in continuation, admitted it was the duty of the Government to give every attention to the subject presented by Lord Ridlesdale, as well as to all other matters which might aid it in resistance to the payment of those claims. He concluded by stating that the treaty itself would be in the hands of the Government by the opening of the next week, and it would be promptly laid before Parliament for consideration.

In the House of Commons, Gladstone announced that the Ottoman loan would be from May 26th to June 1st.

The Marquis of Harlington advocated a bill providing for the protection of life and property in Ireland by authorizing a local suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Consideration of the subject was continued until the recess.

At the evening session, Macfie, member for Lieth, moved for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the relations of the colonies both to the mother country and to each other, and to ascertain in what manner they can be strengthened and bound in closer ties of friendship and loyalty to the empire.

San Diego, May 6.—The too disease which prevails here is spreading, and over a thousand cases are in the hospitals.

Nothing later from Paris.

London, May 12.—The *Standard* of this evening has a dispatch asserting that the Communist forces are only 12,000 strong, and the Versailles army could go into Paris to-day if they would.

London, May 12.—Arrived—Virginia, Europa, Trojan, and also mail steamer Hamar, from Aspinwall. The Agnes Campbell, from Boston, reports damage from a hurricane.

Berlin, May 13.—In the German Parliament to-day, Prince Bismarck gave the particulars of his recent visit to Frankfort to confer with Favre and Prosper Quertier. He said if the object sought had not been accomplished, the Germans would have taken possession of Paris and demanded the withdrawal of the Versailles forces behind the Loire. My daughter which was concluded hastens the payment of the indemnity to Germany. Half a milliard of it is now paid by France 30 days after the entry of the Versailles army into Paris, and a milliard more before the end of the December, then only will the Germans evacuate the Paris forts. As to the abrogation of the commercial treaty, Bismarck stated the withdrawal of France from the maintenance of that instrument was merely for the purpose and hope of receipts and increase customs duties with which to liquidate her indebtedness. The ratifications of the treaty will be exchanged on the 20th instant.

Vienna, May 12.—American Minister Jay gave a banquet to-day in honor of Chilian, Admiral Williams. The purser of the steamer was fired at twice by the Italian, but the shots missed him.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

New Aministon, Berbice, May 5, via *Kingston, Jamaica*.—The journals of this colony denounce the tyrannical treatment of the Venezuelans by the school masters. The former, it seems, are much afraid of the latter that they dare not complain, and submit to the treatment, which is almost inhuman.

Demarara, May 7.—The sugar crop is the largest ever known here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 12.—Senator West, of Louisiana, is here.

A dispatch received at the State Department from Minister Washburne, dated Paris, April 26d, states that on Thursday preceding he had received letters from the Archbishop of Myrs, the Chanoine of the diocese of Paris, the Vicar General of Paris, and from members of the metropolitan Chapter of the Church of Paris, all making a stirring appeal to him in the name of the rights of humanity, and sympathy, to interpose his good offices in behalf of Monseigneur Darboys, the Archbishop of Paris now in the Mazas prison of Paris as a hostage by order of the Commune. Believing that by doing what he could to ameliorate the condition of the imprisoned Archbishop he would be complying with the policy of our Government and carrying out the wishes of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Washburne put himself in communication with Gen. Cluseret, who appeared to be the principal director of the Commune, and applied to him, not in his diplomatic capacity, but simply in the interest of humanity and humanity, to interpose if, it were not possible to have Archbishop relieved from arrest and confinement.

Gen. Cluseret replied that it was not a matter within his jurisdiction, and however much he might like to see the Archbishop released, he thought in consideration of the state of affairs, it would be impossible.

The Archbishop was not arrested for crime, but simply as a hostage, as many others had been under the existing circumstances, he thought it would be useless to take any steps in that direction. Mr. Washburne being under the impression that the Government would not dare, in the excited state of public feeling in Paris to release the Archbishop. Mr. Washburne told Gen. Cluseret that he must see him and ascertain whether he was in want of anything. Gen. Cluseret at once complied and went with Mr. Washburne to the Prefecture of Police, when permission was given to visit the Archbishop freely at any time. Taking his advantage of the permission the Minister in company with his Secretary, visited the prison and after being shown into a vacant cell, the Archbishop was very soon brought in. Mr. Washburne was deeply touched by the appearance of the venerable man, and told him he had taken great pleasure, at the instance of some of his faithful friends, in intervening in his behalf, and while he could not promise himself the satisfaction of seeing him released, he was very glad to be able to visit him, to ascertain his wants and to assuage the cruel position in which he was placed.

The Archbishop expressed his thanks to the Minister and cordially for the interest the Minister had manifested, and charmed with Gen. Cluseret, with whom in long conversation, the spirit and interest appreciate his critical situation, and he prepared for the worse. He had no word of bitterness or reproach for his prosecutors, but remarked that he had judged them to be worse than the world were. He was patiently awaiting the logic of events and praying that the ordeal might find a solution of these terrible troubles without the further shedding of human blood. He is confined in a cell about 6 feet by 10, possibly a little larger, which has the ordinary furniture of the Mazas prison, a wooden chair, a small wooden table and a raised bed, and is lighted by one small window. As a political prisoner he is permitted to have his food brought to him from the outside. In answer to the suggestion of Mr. Washburne, that the latter would be glad to be of any service to him, he said that he was not in need at present. Mr. Washburne thinks the last man he had seen from outside since his imprisonment, and he had not been permitted to see the newspapers or to have any intelligence of passing events. The Archbishop will make arrangements to send him newspapers and other reading matter, and would also visit him to the end that he might afford him any proper assistance in his power.

The fact could not be concealed that he was not in great danger, which Mr. Washburne would do all in his power to prevent.

The Secretary of State is in receipt of a dispatch from Minister Washburne, dated Paris, April 25th, in which he states that on the morning of the above date, application was made by Mr. Malet, of the British Embassy, to interfere to prevent the enforcement of a decree of the Commune, which provided a requisition was made on all the vacant apartments in Paris, so far as the decree related to the apartments of foreign ministers.

Mr. Washburne immediately communicated with Mr. Paschal Grousset, who at once informed him that the decree did not include the apartments of foreigners, though, by inadvertence, it was not so stated. The correction was made and the apartments were not disturbed. From the Foreign Office Mr. Washburne went to the Prefecture of Police, to obtain the discharge of several Germans, some of them at present incorporated at Mazas. He obtained orders for the release of the men referred to.

An American lady called on Mr. Washburne to interest himself to procure the release of two French Sisters of Charity who were in prison. The lady was herself a Nun, and daughter of the late Governor Roman, of Louisiana. Mr. Washburne said her case could do nothing officially, but willingly consented, as an act of friendship, to do what he could with the authorities. He accordingly mentioned the matter to the man in charge at the Prefecture, who, without hesitation, gave an order for the release of the parties. In an hour Mr. Washburne had the satisfaction of seeing the two sisters safely outside the prison walls. He had secured the release of a priest who had been incarcerated for some time, and while in the prison called upon the Archbishop of Paris who appeared to be quite cheerful.

Washington, May 12.—It is understood the sub-committee of 7, of the outrage committee, will sit at Washington to take testimony.

The Senate committee on Foreign Relations reported progress; examining treaty and after appointing a committee to investigate the Franco-Prussian publication of the treaty. Adjourned to Monday.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, in a message to the Legislature, urges compensation to the border counties for injuries inflicted during the war.

Washington, May 12.—The census tables for Louisiana show 363,188 whites, 363,057 colored, 350 Indians, and 13 Chinese. Born in the United States, and 61,827 of foreign birth, the latter nearly all white. The birth places of persons in Louisiana —, Alabama 9738, Arkansas 1625, California 2, Connecticut 13, Delaware 20, Florida 339, Georgia 9350, Illinois 69, Indiana 42, Iowa 4, Kansas 1, Kentucky 2603, Louisiana 363,057, Maine 17, Maryland 26, Massachusetts 60, Michigan 9, Minnesota 93, Mississippi 17,501, Missouri 1613, New Hampshire 3, New Jersey 38, New York 178, North Carolina 1, Ohio 186, Pennsylvania 152, Rhode Island 8, South Carolina 7048, Tennessee 4127, Texas 23, Vermont 5, Virginia 27, Western Virginia 65, Wisconsin 10, District Columbia 430.

Number of white citizens born in Germany 18,932, Ireland 12,336, Ireland 17,089 Italy 1869, Spain 1130.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, May 12—7:30 P. M.—Synopsis for the past 24 hours. The pressure and barometer remains stationary. The clear weather on the Pacific coast. The barometer is falling in western Nebraska, and is rising on Lake Superior. The weather has remained generally partially cloudy and hazy, with gradually diminishing pressure and increasing temperature from Missouri to Pennsylvania, and north and eastward clear weather has prevailed. Rain has fallen throughout cloudy weather from Kentucky south and eastward. The lowest barometer is now in Georgia. Very heavy rains have fallen during last night at Key West, Fla., and from Georgia to North Carolina, light rains have extended during the day to Maryland.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that by Saturday morning the storm prevailing in the Southern States will have moved north eastward with light rains and winds on the middle Atlantic coast. No serious disturbance is apprehended in that region. Fresh winds and cloudy weather will probably prevail during the day on the lakes.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 12.—The first anniversary meeting of the American Society for promoting christianity among the Jews was held here to-day. The report shows that there are 250,000 Jews in the United States and 65,000 in New York.

Albany, N. Y., May 12.—Doctors Gray and Vanderpool, have been appointed by Governor Hoffman to examine the prisoner Rulloff, under sentence of death at Binghampton, N. Y. It has been a report declaring that in their opinion Rulloff is in a sound physical health and entirely sane.

Boston, May 12.—At reunion of the army of the Potomac, which has been held here to-day, Gen. Meade presided. Most said the object of the reunion was simply social and congratulatory, it was not political.

Buffalo, May 12.—An excursion train, bound West, collided with a freight train, five children were killed, and 14 adults killed and wounded. The sisters of charity cared for the wounded at their hospital.

Memphis, May 12.—Horace Greely has signified his willingness to deliver a lecture here, on his return from Texas, about the first of June.

Galveston, May 11.—A special to the Galveston News from Corpus Christi, says: By a resolution of the House, Speaker Evans was removed by a vote of 41 to 29. Mr. Evans took the chair and said: The caucus has issued its fiat, the decree has gone forth, that because I would not violate the Constitution at the behest of the party and join the majority of the republicans in this Legislature in perpetuating our oppressors and usurping the power of legislating for the people of Texas, after the 3d of December next, that I must be sacrificed. Think not to bind the people by the mere representative of a party whose principles you thus trample upon, that you can hurl at me the shafts of your hate. Your eye is too dim, dignity fall short of their intended victim. For the ignorant simple men who are led in this movement by unscrupulous demagogues, I have nothing but pity, while for their leaders I entertain the most profound scorn and contempt.

You deem this the hour of your triumph; it is the hour of your shame and an open confession to the people of Texas that submission to a Republican caucus is inconsistent with an oath to support the Constitution. Let not the Republican party of Texas suffer for the folly and madness of the irresponsible men in this House who are its representative in name only. I have ever followed the dictation of the caucus, but upon a constitutional question which involves the observance of my oath of office I have refused to follow the dictation of the caucus and violate my oath to sustain the Constitution of the State. I have also denied the right of the caucus to make such a question partisan in its character and to compel its members to abide by the decision of the caucus thereon, nor such action as the midnight caucus last night determined to restore me to the position of Speaker of this House. I know I invited this removal when I espoused the cause of the people and Constitution. On the one hand it was the decision of the party caucus—on the other it was the Constitution I had sworn to uphold, and between them the Speaker's chair. I could not hesitate as to my course. My fate be that of men of all ages who have dared to do right—temporary defeat, succeeded by lasting honor. In this matter, my adversaries have erected to themselves a monument of shame, which shall rise higher and higher with the increasing years, and the finger of scorn shall be pointed at them withersoever they go.

Sheldon was elected Speaker by a vote of 44 to 30.

The fire at Bryan, Texas, yesterday, destroyed one block of buildings consisting, in part, of twelve stores. The loss is estimated at $190,000, on which there is $60,000 insurance.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 12.—A Another meeting of the creditors of the A. & C. R. R. was held last night. The committee reported that the best could be done was to take $1 stock and $1 bonds for each dollar indebtedness, and so retire all the debts in this country, and thus enable Stanton to pay parties in pressing the road into bankruptcy. A large amount of stock and bonds was subscribed in this way today.

A petition was also circulated to-day, and signed by the representatives of $600,000 of the floating debt, requesting a dismissal of the suit in bankruptcy.

The heavy rains of the past week will delay the completion of the road until the middle of next week.

Charleston, May 12.—The Tax-Payers' Convention to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to inaugurate a system of retrenchment, recommending to retrench the State expenses to prevent an increase of the public debt upon pay protest, and to postpone the election law so as to prevent wholesale frauds.

The committee of eleven will probably make a report to-morrow embodying the practical results of its labors. Great political and financial reforms are expected to result from its action.

Omaha, May 12—Kate Manning, who had taken a homestead at North Bend, Nebraska, was murdered night before last. The murderer is supposed to be her brother. The assassin had taken off his boots and was traced by a blackened foot which corresponds with his. He is under arrest.

Louisville, May 12.—Many attempts were made by negroes to-day in different parts of the city to bride in the street cars which created considerable excitement, and in the instance of much anxiety. No serious trouble is feared unless the matter is pushed to a firmly manhood. Is several cases to-day the negroes were forcibly ejected from the cars, and in one case a negro was thrown from a window of the car, in another case the newsboys attacked the offending white and negro beaten him when the police interfered; the boys mingled with the crowd and made a good escape. A crowd gathered in every occasion and a riot seemed imminent more than once. Where the cars were given up to the negroes, they rode on exulting amid the waving of handkerchiefs and the applause of the spectators of their race. The affair was evidently prearranged and has created intense feeling in the community.

The *Courier Journal* takes the position that these riotous demonstrations are unfortunate, but it is impossible to deny the negroes the right to pay the railroads, and to be equally convenienced with the whites for equal pay, and suggests that the city railway companies furnish special cars for the negroes, as the best way, at this time, to avoid trouble. The best class doubtless take the same view of the matter and that course will probably be taken on most of the roads.

Nashville, May 12.—Blood Horse Association.—Fourth day, first race, Association purse $600, two mile heats. Bayonet 1 1; Mollie James 3. Time 3:47½. Second race, Association purse $300, mile and a half dash, won by Sallye, beating Creole Dance, Naupie Douglas, Annie Walker and Arifoid in the order named above. Time 2:45½.

The attendance was large. The favorites won in both races.

(Previous Dispatches.)

London, May 12—Noon.—Consols 94½.

Liverpool, May 12—Noon.—Cotton market quiet but steady; estimated sales 10,000 bales; Uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; net receipts of 7,000 bales for the week 48,000, of which 29,000 were American; sales of the week 78,000 bales; for export 13,000; speculation 10,000 bales; actual exports 26,000 bales; stock of Cotton of all classes on hand 955,000 bales, of which 502,000 are American.

London, May 11.—Fort Vanvres was captured by the Versailleists and subsequently recaptured by the Communists. The fort is in a dilapidated condition.

Rossel has not gone to Versailles, but remains outside of Paris.

There was some excitement to-day in the Versailles Assembly when Thiers, in a somewhat excited manner, demanded a vote of confidence, which resulted in 495 to 10 in favor of Thiers.

Washington, May 12.—The Grand Army of the Republic has elected Gen. Burnside Commander-in-Chief.

Yesterday Coburn and Mace had been sparring for a long time when a magistrate and sheriff entered the room. While the magistrate was reading the law he was robbed of a thirty guinea watch. No arrests made.

Little progress has been made in adjusting the Pennsylvania coal mining troubles.

St. Louis, May 12.—The Southern Baptist Convention convened to-day. Several hundred delegates present. T. A. Mill, of Georgia, was elected President. Mr. Williams, of Greenville, S. C., delivered the opening sermon. Various reports were made.

Gen. John B. Gray has been mulcted in the sum of $113,000, retained by him as commissioner from the $5,000,000 obtained from the General Government on his accounts in raising and equipping troops. Gray will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Liverpool, May 12.—Afternoon.—Cotton market quiet but unchanged; sales of middlings on named ships at Charleston and Savannah 7¾d; at New Orleans 7¾d.

London, May 12.—Col. Brunet has been appointed Commandant of Fort Vanvres.

A series of batteries have been erected in the Boroughbourgh Pantheon.

A peaceful meeting occurred in Paris.

The National battalions are thinning since Rossel's resignation, which causes uncomfortable feeling in the Communists.

Delescluse is increasing in strength in consequence of sickness, but in a speech just delivered he expresses confidence in the future freedom of France and the success of the Commune.

A Versailles dispatch says: The insurgents are unable to repair their works, and will probably attempt to defeat the Versailleists by a strong attack.

The Mayor of Paris has been arrested. Floquet was arrested en route for Bordeaux.

Analysis of Alabama Claims Treaty.

Particulars of the Treaty.

Washington, May 8.—The following will answer for Minister Washington *National Republican* to-morrow morning. It is an authoritative and official statement of the results of the labors of the joint high commission:

The treaty is to be known as the treaty of Washington, for the adjustment of claims for injury caused by the United States on account of the escape of confederate cruisers from British ports and depredations committed by those vessels during the late rebellion in this country.

A Tribunal of Arbitration.

A tribunal of arbitration is constituted to consist of five arbitrators, one appointed by the President of the United States, one by Great Britain and the other three except by disinterested sovereigns of the States of Europe and neutral to the late war. The treaty established special rules for neutrals, duty and obligation, in addition to the generally received rules of law which rules, although not admitted by the British commissioners, yet have been in force at the time, are yet, it is agreed, to be retrospect and to govern the decision tribunal of arbitration. The tribunal may either award damages in the lump or in gross at its discretion; or it may refer the direct to a board of assessors first. The claim is estimated at $20,000, on which there is an insurance for $8,000.

A Pistol Condition.

This and thing to pass through the only half alive. Cotton—Receipts 1,000 bales; the only condition is one of hangover and tension. The condition pass; but they have no energy, they have no spirit, they have no moral or economic pleasure to their more recent visitors, they have no energy, they have cast out of her this state of lassitude and lethargy, they have no energy, they have destroyed the energy of both mind and body, they have destroyed the energy of both mind and body, they have destroyed the energy of both mind and body