NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Daily—Per Annum—Cash, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements (leaving the size of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Regular Notices of Steamers, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
A contract once inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
If out, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $25 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such 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 25 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:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon—"Black Ardent." At night—"Richard III."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon—"Lady Audley's SECRET." At night—"Mary Stuart."

THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

The police administration of this city seems to exist less for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the citizens than for some other object not of praiseworthy. We all know that Gov. Warmoth obtained the control of the police force, principally for the purpose of wielding it as a political machine. That might have been borne. But since he has had the management of it, the members of the force, far from being a terror to evil-doers, have been a terror only to the innocent and law-abiding population. Some of them are in league with the thieves that infest the city. It is notorious that thieves and burglars roam about the streets to the knowledge of the chief officers of the force; that they carry on their depredations without interference from them, and in too many instances actually share their plunder with the very men who should be the guardians of the property of the inhabitants and are paid for that service. Every well-informed man knows that there is truth in what we say.

Again—numerous complaints of the insolent behavior to the citizens of both day and night patrolmen have been made to us, and of our own knowledge we can testify to it. Respectable and trustworthy persons have also related to us instances of the cruelty of those men. A few days ago two patrolmen were dragging along the pavement on Elysian Fields street, a poor drunken sailor, and beating him with their clubs until they drew blood. Now those men receive their instructions from Warmoth and his satellites, and are no doubt encouraged by them to terrorize over the people, because when citizens remonstrate at the cruel acts they see the policemen threaten to arrest them if they was so on this occasion. Why is it that the citizens of New Orleans submit to this treatment from their public servants? Why do they not make those men understand that they are the servants of the community and not its masters. The police construe a remonstrance from a citizen into resistance of their authority, and the inference is they are so instructed. It would not be tolerated in any other city in the world. We are told to complain to Warmoth's Police Board, and if that Board was properly composed complaints would be made, but it is the business of the Board or those having the appointing power, to appoint only good men and to drill them until they are made aware what their duties are. Another instance of misconduct in the police administration has come to our knowledge, and it needs to be ventilated. It is a case of false imprisonment. It shows that the police officers are under the impression they can arrest and keep in imprisonment any person whom they may choose to suspect of crime. It seems a respectable gentleman was suspected of being connected with the robbery of jewelry said to have been committed at Mr. Scooler's shop on Camp street. He was arrested and kept in prison for several days without a warrant or an affidavit having been filed. Now we believe it is doubted that any robbery was committed there, but whether this be so or not, it is a more serious crime to incarcerate an innocent person illegally than to commit a robbery, and it ought to be punished accordingly. The death of the drayman Dunn in the station house is chargeable to the officers of the police, and they should be prosecuted for it. It has come to a pretty pass when such things can be done in presence of a civilized community.

We say Warmoth is responsible for it. This miserable police force is one of his gifts to the people of New Orleans, and we suppose, according to some of our contemporaries, we ought to be thankful to His Excellency for it. We shall *think* of that.

THE CONFISCATION ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The text of the opinion of the supreme Court of the United States in the case of Miller's Executors vs. the United States, rendered last Monday, has not yet reached New Orleans so far as we can learn. There is much curiosity to see it, as by an abstract which has been telegraphed, it seems to reverse the opinion of the Court in the cases of McVeigh and Garnett, delivered some weeks ago. The case of Miller's Executors was taken up from Michigan. It does not follow because the constitutionality of the Confiscation acts are affirmed, that the proceedings in confiscation cases, instituted under the acts of Congress, were regularly carried on and the decrees all valid. It may well be that in some of the cases the proceedings were irregular, and the sales of property made thereunder were invalid.

Each case must be decided according to the facts appearing therein. The case of Miller's Executors just decided, having been taken up from Michigan, it may be that the defendant in that case had the opportunity of defending the libel. This opportunity, absent Confederates had not and we cannot believe until we see it, that the Supreme Court have decided that the property against which the confiscation acts were levelled, could be seized and sold without notice to the owner. This notice the Court has already decided in Dean vs. Nelson, could not lawfully be seen by parties within the Confederate lines.

We find the following brief abstract in our exchanges:

Washington, April 3.—A highly interesting case, namely: Miller's executors vs. the United States, was decided in the Supreme Court to-day. This is one of a number of cases involving the constitutionality of the confiscation acts passed during the war. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court. The court affirms the constitutionality of the acts in question, as being passed under the war-making powers of the Government, and therefore not bound by the restrictive clauses of the Constitution. The dissenting opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Field, and was a manly and robust piece of legal reasoning. Judge Field denied that these laws were passed under the war-making power, or directed against public enemies, but were acts directed against persons guilty of certain offenses; and from these acts were void so far as they conflicted with the Constitution. Judge Field also held that under the Constitution property could not be confiscated without due notice to the owner or his presence in court. This dissenting opinion is very able, and will attract attention.

We acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. W. M. Conner, of the Metairie Jockey Club, in transmitting to us an invitation badge to the spring meeting.

The committee of invitation of the anniversary party of the New Orleans Boys Central High School, to be given at Lyceum Hall on Thursday evening next, will accept our thanks for polite attention.

NOTICE TO TEXAS SHIPPERS.—Steamer L. C. Harris will receive Galveston freight, and steamer W. G. Hewes Indianola freight this day.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "In simple medicines, and the experience my daughters have had in speaking it, make the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hallock, 126 and 128 Canal street, New Orleans." [feb23 3m ddew

THE WEEKLY BEE, THE PARIS INTERPRETER, New York, April 8, 1871, will show from Europe only that the leaders who have promoted the Paris insurrection think for a moment that it is a mere step from the dregs of the population and of the scoundrels of Lorgnet, by a party of years old, Bonapartist, Communist, and great indemnity over the world, and that it is by his direction that the whole of the city, on the south bank of the Seine has been put into the attitude of defense in which it is known now to be. His game is already a word of terror to the Parisians—something to that of Marat was long ago.—*Special Dispatch to the Republican.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1871. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,338

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation in Paris Becoming More Alarming.

Battle Raging Between Chatillon and Vauvres.

Fearful Slaughter on Both Sides.

No Religious Ceremonies in Paris on this (Good Friday.)

German Intervention the Only Hope.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Great Miners' Strike and Riots in Pennsylvania.

Gov. Geary's Proclamation.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, April 7.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated night of 6th, says: Cannonade and musketry firing continued all this afternoon, to the south of Paris, between the insurgent position at Montrouge and that of the Government at Chatillon. Similar firing was also heard northeast of Paris, evidently between Asnieres and Nanterre, and towards Colombes. Forts d'Issy, Bicetre and Charenton were engaged in a contest with the artillery of the Versailles army.

The Government troops made a vigorous attack upon the insurgents, and were aided therein by Fort Mont Valerien and the batteries at Courbevoie. The combat still continues. The Nationals have everywhere abandoned the offensive for the defensive.

A large force of insurgents at Ginneviers are strongly fortified by the Government troops. A bold attempt was made by them to pierce the lines of the Versailles army and return to Paris, but proved futile.

A dispatch from Paris says several shells burst within the walls in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice.

The Communists are determined to continue the struggle, and have greatly strengthened the fortifications of Montmartre and Bonlongpre.

Gen. Cluseret is reorganizing the National Guard.

The part of Conciliation are redoubling their efforts. Several organs devoted to their object have appeared, all of which demand complete municipal liberty for Paris.

Hopes are entertained that an armistice of six hours will be concluded for the exchange of prisoners. The *Temps* newspaper proposes to dispatch Louis Blanc to Versailles to negotiate with Thiers.

The conditions of the new election law embrace the convocation of electors for the choice of a constitutional.

The so-called called the Paris Avengers is in the course of formation to operate as skirmishers. All the large shops have been searched by order of the Sub-Central Committee for men to serve in this organization.

London, April 7.—8 P. M.—*Cri du Peuple* asserts that the Federals maintain their positions. They repulsed the attack of the Versailles troops on the bridge of Neuilly, have retaken Chatillon, dismounted the enemies' batteries near Vanvres and captured two mitrailleuses. Considerable reinforcements have been dispatched to L'Hay, which is threatened.

The impression prevails in Paris, notwithstanding the contradictions of the Communists, that Versailles troops carried the barricade at the Neuilly bridge.

The Commune has prohibited the holding of a public meeting called in Paris to promote measures of conciliation.

London, April 7.—The United States steamship Supply, from New York, with a cargo of provisions for the destitute people of certain Districts of France, arrived at Havre, Wednesday of this week.

FROM NEW YORK.

(World's cable.)

Paris, April 7.—The situation is hourly becoming more and more alarming. The forces of the Commune are growing stronger and bolder. Thiers' proposition to treat, has inspired hope in the Commune with fresh hopes, and it is believed they have 100,000 men who will boldly fight. The government troops retain the conquered positions and make no advance.

To-day a battle is raging between Chatillon and Vauvres. From the latter place the insurgents maintain a incessant fire from behind the fort. Crowds of women and children, frantic with grief, are wending their sorrowful way in quest of news for the bodies of their husbands and fathers. The slaughter on both sides yesterday and to-day was fearful. Terror reigns, and the prisons are crowded. The churches and the houses of aristocrats are pillaged, and all priests are imprisoned. A great many murders have taken place. On this Good Friday, there was no religious ceremonies in Paris. German intervention is the only hope.

Panama, April 8, via *Kingston, Jamaica*, April 7.—Dates from Peru to March 23d. The recent freshets did immense damage. The losses are estimated at $1,000,000. The Government is giving assistance to many of the sufferers, whose houses and provisions were swept away. The storm was the heaviest experienced in 30 years.

The United States steamer Kipsic is at Aspinwall. Progress is making in the survey of the Isthmus for the canal route, but the prospect of a favorable result is slight.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 7.—The following nominations were made to-day: A. E. Howe, Collector, Third Mississippi; G. A. Gordon, First Texas.

SENATE.—The House Ku-klux bill was read the first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. No objection was made to the second reading because it is understood the committee will report it back Monday.

The committee on privileges and elections considered Vance and Abbott case without action. The Democrat will be admitted.

The Joint Committee resolution passed. The Speaker appointed the present Outrage Committee, of which Mr. Scott is chairman.

The New York appointments were confirmed by the Senate to-day, after two days' struggle. Only 36 Senators voted, many Republicans dodged.

There were no Southern confirmations to-day.

Washington, April 7.—Mr. Hill, of Georgia, spoke in the Senate to-day, denying that there were any Ku-Klux in that State. He claimed that the people were as orderly as any other community under the sun.

The Vice President appointed on the part of the Senate on the Joint Committee to investigate the alleged outrages, the present North Carolina investigating committee, Messrs. Scott, Chandler, Rice, Nye, Wilson, Bayard and Blair.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, April 7.—*Probabilities.*—It is probable that the stormy winds will continue on Lake Superior, and increasing winds with cloudy and threatening weather will be experienced on the lakes and in the Ohio valley clear weather followed by clouds; in the afternoon of Saturday are probable for the Atlantic and Gulf coast.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, April 7.—The funeral of Rev. Father Taylor, at the Bethel, this afternoon was numerously attended. Bethel is decorated. This if the first black pew ever sold, each decorated with velvet and brass, containing the dead. Following them were the National Guards, all were soldiers in hundreds along the boulevards in hundreds along the members of the Odd Fellows lines. Many were unable to get admitted in the church.

The funeral procession moved to Green Lawn. Both sidewalks were lined thirty-twenty-three other bodies of the dead.

It was said that the Fenians had the opportunity of shooting down the members of the Fenian Senate. Many were there, and the Irish Parliament was in session.

There was considerable excitement here to-day over the difficulty between Representatives Landman, (Democrat) and French, (Republican.) The former read the letter as a politroon and coward. All the parties concerned were arrested before a meeting occurred.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 7. — Evening. — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower; 90@90½c. Wheat quiet and firm; winter red and amber Western $1 40@1 45. Corn heavy and lower; 76@80c. Pork heavy; nominally unchanged. Lard unchanged. Naval Stores firm. Tallow steady; 8½@9c. Freights quiet.

Boston, April 7.—Net receipts of the week 3830 bales; gross 3203; sales 1400; stock 12,000 bales.

Norfolk, April 7.—Net receipts 445 bales; exports to Great Britain 501; sales 150; stock 6150 bales; market quiet 15½; net receipts of the week 4000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5633; coastwise 1226; sales 400 bales.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, April 7. — Direct telegraphic communication with Paris has ceased.

A deputation of Paris merchants had a consultation with Thiers.

A bill was introduced into the Versailles Assembly to accelerate the action of courts-martial.

It is apparently the design of the Versailles commander to thoroughly invest Paris.

The Commune has issued a decree arresting all persons accused of complicity with the Versailles Government, from whom a jury selected from the Legislature, of whom shall suffer death for every executed execution whether of captured National or civil partisan of the Commune.

All officers and professors of the Jesuit College have been arrested.

The Army of Versailles is awaiting heavy artillery to attack Fort Issy.

LAREDO.—Violent scrambling heard north, east and south of Paris.

Baron Together, who superintended the removal of Maximilian's remains from Mexico, is dead.

Advices from Paris state that all the Nationals have been ordered to retire behind the forts and to remain on the defensive.

The Commune made requisitions upon the shops for arms and ammunition.

A man who escaped from Paris has arrived at Brussels. He reports that the churches have been sacked, priests insulted, arrested and maltreated, and the convents sacked at night and plundered. The rumor prevailed before he left that twenty Jesuits had been shot.

M. Arey succeeded in escaping from Paris after he had been searched by the Communists.

Paris, April 6.—The funeral of the killed to-day, was an unprecedentedly second. Hearses were used, huge hearses, the dead were laid