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HORACE GREELEY AND THE PRESIDENCY. A Question and Reply.

Mr. Greeley is a Candidate. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 29.

Yesterday the Times published the following correspondence: "LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kan., May 29.

"Hon. Horace Greeley: "DEAR SIR—Your many friends in Kansas desire to have your views in relation to your name being brought before the next National Republican Convention in 1872 for the nomination for President. Without any disrespect to General Grant, we believe that no living American statesman has the claims of yourself for President.

"Very respectfully, your friend, "WM. LARAMORE. "NEW YORK TRIBUNE OFFICE, 1 NEW YORK, May 4, 1871. Y.

"MY DEAR SIR—I have yours of the 29th ult., asking pointed questions with regard to our political future. I must respond in great haste. I trust never henceforth to be an aspirant for any office or political position whatever, but fully prepared, also, never to decline any duty or responsibility which my political friends shall see fit to devolve upon me, and of which I shall be able to fulfill the obligations without neglecting other and more imperative duties. I have not yet formed a decided opinion as to the man who ought to be our next Republican candidate for President, but I am not so indiscreet as to think it should be a steadfast and constant believer in the 'good old Whig doctrine of one Presidential term.

"Yours, HORACE GREELEY." The Times remarks editorially that Mr. Greeley has many warm friends in Kansas, and in the southeastern portion of the State Greeley clubs are already organizing. The letter itself was evidently written for publication, and Mr. Greeley squarely before the public as a candidate for the Presidency.

FIRE. Five Thousand Bushels of Grain Destroyed. PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

Last evening a fire broke out in a building containing 5,000 bushels of grain, which was entirely destroyed. The building cost \$15,000, insured \$3,000. The stock is valued at \$10,000, fully insured \$40,000 WORTH OF LUMBER BURNED.

HARTFORD, Ct., May 29. A fire in the lumber yard adjoining the depot at Bridgeport, yesterday, destroyed \$400,000 worth of lumber and several adjoining buildings, including a grocery and confectionary store. The fire raged all day. No further particulars at this time.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 29. A fire broke out here yesterday morning in the lumber yard of Boardley & Watson, and proved more disastrous than any that has taken place in this city for twenty years. The track of the New York & New Haven Railroad pass this yard, and it is supposed that a spark from a locomotive ignited the immense piles of lumber. Among the buildings burned were the German Hotel, the inmates of which escaped without injury. F. Bartram's pork packing establishment, containing 1,000 barrels of pork and hams; the store of Michael & Co., fruit dealers, and the liquor store of J. E. Dunham. The docks and railroad track were much damaged, and the debris which had fallen across the tracks rendered the passage of trains impossible. The losses are as follows: Boardley & Watson, \$100,000; merchants, \$45,000; insured \$4,000; Fred. Bartram, pork and hams, \$39,000; insured \$30,000; German Hotel, \$8,000; J. E. Dunham, \$3,500; insured \$1,300; other persons, including the railroad company, &c., \$30,000.

Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.

Synopsis for Past Twenty-Four Hours.—The light rain reported on Sunday evening in California, ceased on the night, and today appears as a drizzle in the mountains. From Colorado to Lake Superior the temperature appears to have slightly increased, with falling barometer. The temperature has risen in New York and the Eastern States, with a decided fall in the barometer, and the pressure has generally diminished. In the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, light rain has generally prevailed from the south and southeast. Rain has been reported from Tennessee, and threatening weather still continues there, as well as in Georgia and Northern Florida.

Probabilities.—It is probable that fresh southwest and west winds will have experienced on Lake Superior, and threatening weather, with light rain, south and east of Tennessee. No important change is indicated from Illinois eastward to the Atlantic.

Mr. Colfax Recovering. NEW YORK, May 29.

In answer to a friendly dispatch sent on Saturday evening on receipt of the disturbing news from Washington concerning the health of the Vice President, Mr. Colfax himself on Sunday telegraphed as follows: "I send you thanks for such earnest sympathy, and dictate this reply. The attack which prostrated me was more violent than I supposed on Monday, but since Tuesday every symptom is favorable, and all my God's Providence. I hope for entire recovery. I am better, and I telegraph you, than at any hour since the attack.

The Martyrdom of Hovey. CLEVELAND, May 29.

The Bohemians of Cleveland and vicinity celebrated to-day by a procession, the anniversary of the martyrdom of John Hovey.

Rev. George E. Pierce, ex-President of the Western Reserve College, died at Hudson, Saturday, aged 76 years.

PARIS.

Fate of the Communist Minister of War.

Trial of the Captured Leaders.

Triumphal Return of Troops to Versailles.

Providing for the Government of Paris.

Extradition of Communist Chiefs.

NEW YORK, May 29.

A Versailles correspondent telegraphs that M. Deschamps, Delegate Minister of War under the defunct Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed, Saturday night, in an attempt to escape.

The trials of the Communist leaders taken alive will commence during the present week. Their conviction is inevitable. It is generally believed every one will suffer death. After a desperate and bloody conflict, the Government forces succeeded in capturing the insurgent positions at Belleville and Pere La Chaise late Saturday night. The firing then ceased, and yesterday morning, the troops advancing on one of the positions yet held by the forces of the Commune, the insurgents hoisted the white flag and surrendered in a body. They were immediately disarmed, and the great rebellion in Paris of 1871 is ended.

The Thirty-eight regiment of the line, belonging to McMahon's army, returned to Versailles in triumph, the men having flowers and branches in the muzzles of their rifles, and bearing also a magnificent banner of red silk, captured from the Communists.

Gen. Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris by M. Thiers. It has been proposed as a temporary measure, to divide the Capital into twenty military districts, each to be strongly garrisoned. This arrangement will be maintained until order has been completely restored, and the passions aroused by the insurrection have disappeared.

Owing to the admirable plan adopted by McMahon for storming the barricades held by the insurgents, the Versailles troops did not suffer heavily during the seven days fighting in the streets of Paris. The loss to the army altogether was only 3,284, while, according to the most reliable estimates, the losses of the insurgents were over fifteen times as great.

It is stated upon good authority that among the important persons held as hostages in the prison of La Roquette, who were murdered, were the nuns. On Saturday the insurgent prisoners at Sartory made a desperate effort to escape. They set fire to the straw given them to sleep on, and in the confusion which followed the breaking out of the flames 85 effected their escape. Of this number 24 have been recaptured.

The French Government will ask the extradition of all the Communist chiefs who have already taken or who may take refuge in England, as under the French law they are regarded as criminals who come within the terms of the extradition treaty.

A dispatch from Paris last night says fifteen from Antwerp are now entering Paris. The fire in Hotel Dieu has been extinguished. Paschal and Groussel, two of the principal leaders in the insurrection, have not been discovered. It is believed they are alive and hiding. Since 8 o'clock last night, when the entire city may be said to have been in the hands of the Versailles troops, pistols and calms are again making their appearance on the streets. This morning the firing ceased, and the Commune of the great rebellion gave its last gasp. The insurgents have laid down their arms. There are over 10,000 prisoners from Antwerp, and with their uniforms turned inside out. Among them are 2,000 regulars, who went over to the insurgents at the outbreak of the rebellion. The bystanders are quiet, and do not utter any words of reproach.

Military Executions in Progress. PARIS, May 29.

The fighting at Belleville, Menelmont, and Pere La Chaise was desperate, and no quarter was given to either men, women or children.

The military has been established in the city, and the executions are progressing in the Champs Elysees. The Communists and the Hotel De Ville, and from 50 to 100 of the insurgents are shot at a time. No one is permitted to leave Paris without a pass signed by McMahon. The troops, fearing incendiary fires, have caused all cellar gratings and other openings to be hermetically sealed. Among the hostages shot by the insurgents were the Abbess Quin and Dequing, Joseph Fathier Olyvan, Canber Bangy, Abbe Allard, Banker Jelcker, and twenty-five gens d'armes. The last band of the insurgents was crushed yesterday at the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. Three thousand prisoners arrived here yesterday. The disarmament of the National Guards is proceeding. Multitudes of people have been arrested.

The population of Paris are enthusiastic over their deliverance. Nearly every member of the Commune was shot or executed immediately after capture. The Western and Orleans railway lines were opened to-day. The exit of all persons from Paris is forbidden. Provisions are scarce, and the markets are quite empty.

LOUISVINE, May 29.

A Times special from Paris this morning says Favre and Simon are likely to be replaced in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction. The Bavarian General commanding at Champigny has asked for passports for insurgent officers and men captured by his troops at Vincennes, and was referred by Vinoy to an answer to the text of the Peace Convention. Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris.

PARIS, Monday Eve., May 29.

A portion of the army which entered the city is returning to Versailles. The 9th, 14th, 16th arrondissements and Belleville and Villette quarters remain under military occupation. The city is calm and the streets are thronged with sight-seers. Fires are still burning inside the Tulleries and Hotel de Ville. The discipline of the army is admirable.

Indicted for Murder. CINCINNATI, May 29.

A special from Chillicothe states that a man indicted for murder in the first degree, of Miss Mary J. Lovell.

SWITZERLAND.

The Extradition of Communist Fugitives. BERNE, May 28.

The Swiss Federal Council, after considering the dispatch of Favre, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, with relation to the extradition of Communist fugitives have decided that an investigation must be had in each case, and only those refugees are to be delivered over to the French authorities who are found guilty of ordinary crime.

AUSTRIA.

Ratification of the Naturalization Treaty With the United States. VIENNA, May 29.

The naturalization treaty between the Austrian Empire and the United States of America, which was signed by Baron Von Beust and Minister Jay last September, has been ratified by the Reichsrath, and will be submitted to the Hungarian Diet on the 25th of June. Twelve complaints have been lodged against the treaty for an exchange of ratifications.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Chicago General Assembly. CHICAGO, May 29.

An elders prayer meeting for half an hour preceded the regular hour of meeting by the Presbyterian Assembly. The initial half hour was devoted to the Assembly in singing and prayer. The report of the Judicial Committee presented by Rev. Dr. Prentiss recommended in reference to the complain of certain members of the session of the church in east Ohio against the anti-slavery that the complainants have no right to withdraw their complaint without producing and thousands of visitors witnessing the grand festivities.

PEACE JUBILEE AT MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, May 29.

The German Peace Jubilee to-day exceeds any demonstration ever witnessed in the northwest. The procession was comprised of military, civil societies and all occupations of peace beautifully represented. The procession was three miles and a half long and took one hour and a half to pass any given point. Business was generally suspended.

CELEBRATION OF WHIT MONDAY. NEW YORK, May 29.

The various German organizations of this city celebrating Whit Monday by picnics, excursions and social festivities. Nearly 5,000 Cubans were in Staten Island this morning, and numbers equally great went to different parks and places of resort in the vicinity of New York.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

The German citizens celebrating Whit Monday by visiting the suburban resorts and some in procession headed by music. Schutzen Park was crowded with the friends of the Little Club and target shooting on one of the features of the celebration. The various German societies held picnics at different places.

PEACE JUBILEE AT ALBANY. ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.

The German Peace Jubilee here to-day was the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The procession was nearly two hours passing a given point. The exercises, consisting of addresses in German and English, and music, will take place this evening.

PEACE FESTIVAL AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.

The German Peace Festival, which had been the topic of conversation among our German citizens for months past, was a success. The private residences were being crowded since morning with citizens from the surrounding country, and every train arriving filled with passengers. Some of the roads have been compelled to send out extra trains to bring in the passengers, as they could not be accommodated on the regular trains. The stores and public buildings were decorated. At 12 o'clock the procession had been moving one hour and a half, but still one-third of it remained at the place of rendezvous.

WASHINGTON.

A Veteran Pensioned. WASHINGTON, May 29.

St. John B. Skinner, of this city who served as a volunteer in the State Militia, N. Y., in the war of 1812 and who was personally named in a resolution of Congress May, 20, 1828, has just been granted a pension certificate in accordance with the act of Congress of February when it was first issued. Skinner first assisted as Postmaster General under Randall.

SOUTHERN LOYAL CLAIMS. The Southern Claims Committee published a list of those who have claimed under oath that they remained loyal during the late war, and Government of the United States during the late war; that they never yielded voluntary support to the Confederate Government. The list embraces one thousand names, the greater number of which belongs in Virginia and Georgia.

CANADA.

CONSPIRACY OF MR. COLFAX. TORONTO, May 29.

The following bulletin was posted to-day at the door of the Vice President's residence: "The Vice President slept better than on any night since he was attacked. He is able to sit up quite a long while at a time, and now only needs strength, which is gaining, though slowly."

THE NEW LOAN. The subscriptions to the new loan to-day up to noon were \$300,000.

President Grant has deferred his visit to Long Branch until Thursday. He will to-morrow attend the ceremonies at Arlington of the decoration of the graves of soldiers.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson will leave for Europe June 14th, accompanied by John J. Bigelow, chief of the loan branch of the Treasury.

BOSTON. BOSTON, May 29.

Decoration Day to-morrow, will be more generally observed than ever before. Banks will close, civil courts adjourn over, and many of the business firms will close their stores during the afternoon.

A fire in Gloucester, Mass., yesterday destroyed two blocks owned by Webster & Colson.

Sunday morning at Halifax, N. S., Capt. Mathewson and Dr. McKean, of the Inman steamer City of Durham, went down the harbor on a fishing excursion. About 11 o'clock a gale wind arose, the boat capsized, and both are supposed to be drowned.

THE GERMANS.

Celebrations and Jubilees Yesterday. GREAT PEACE JUBILEE AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, May 29.

The Germans of Chicago, to-day, held a great peace jubilee. The procession was about ten miles long, was three hours and quarter in passing a given point. Among the most noticeable features were companies of Prussian Uhlans, with blue and red huzzars, infantry and grenadiers. Hermann, Thumelido and a band of ancient Teuton warriors, the Emperor, Barbarossa, with knights, heralds, pages, &c., Guttenberg, Hans Sachs, Sotz Von Balingen, Franz Von Sickingen, Ulrich Von Hutten, Frederick William, the great elector, with the ancient Brandenburg cavalry, and grenadiers, Frederick the Great, and suite, Haidel and Hayden, Beethoven and the muses, fables, tableaux from Der Preschurtz Humboldt; a tableau representing Dje Wacht am Rhein; a brig in full rig, Anders Hofer and Tyroler, Koerner Buecher, a tableau; "What is the German Fatherland?" Fathers Jehan and Zumas, Kaiser William, the Crown Prince, Bismark, and Von Moltke, in a carriage drawn by six white horses and surrounded by a cavalcade of noted Princes and Generals; Goeth and Schiller, a tableau of Schiller's Bill Lorels, and the Rhine nymph Gamburgins. The characters were all clad in appropriate costumes, many being of a most gorgeous character. The tables were represented at work, newspapers were printed, bread baked and sausages ruptured. There were over two bands in the procession, and the banners could only be numbered by thousands. The city was profusely decorated, especially the German portion, and the streets were crowded nearly to their population and thousands of visitors witnessing the grand festivities.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, May 29.

A motion was made to-day in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham, for a preliminary injunction to compel the Methodist Book Concern authorities to permit Dr. Lanahan to examine the books. In opposition to the motion, an affidavit was made that Dr. Lanahan had been suspended, and declared unworthy. After some argument, the court adjourned until Thursday next.

The seventh national camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will, as last year, be held at Round Lake, Saratoga county, N. Y., and the exercises will commence Tuesday, July 4th, and close Friday, July 14th, 1871.

At Fire Island inlet, yesterday noon, there was great excitement in consequence of the sudden appearance of a tin-back whale, about 30 feet in length. The fishermen were unprepared for harpooning or the whale would doubtless have been captured. A whale crew will go to the place to-day.

When Ashbury, the English yachtman, was in this country, he claimed that his vessel was not required to race the whole American yacht fleet, as the President of the Queen's cup, which was won by the America. The New York yacht club has now conceded this claim, and the Lincoln, Mr. Ashbury's new yacht, will therefore contend for this prize with a single vessel.

In the National Convention of State Insurance Officers to-day, Mr. Crowell, resident manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, addressed the Convention. He said that foreign companies were willing to make the deposit required of them, but desired that their funds should be kept intact in the States where they have their principal offices, and that only weak companies would object to a rigid supervision by the State officers of insurance.

A communication was received through the committee from six foreign companies doing business in New York. The communication set forth that the business of the foreign companies is already valued at the investment of upward of \$6,000,000 of capital in this country and all the companies ask in return is that they may be subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges as companies in this country. They cheerfully pay all charges and taxes for which companies are liable, but they regret and protest against discrimination of taxes and laws to their detriment. This communication together with some reasons subsequently offered were referred to the Appropriate Committee. The Convention then adjourned to meet this P. M. at the 5th Avenue Hotel for informal discussion of the subject, and before being brought before the Convention for final action.

The Methodist Book Concern committee has postponed to June 15th the investigation of the charges against Dr. Lanahan, and will probably soon adjourn. Bishops Ames, Simpson, and Ames have been invited to attend the committee during the investigation. Dr. Carlton's affidavit, which was filed this afternoon in reply to Lanahan's petition for a mandamus to enable him to get access to the books of the Concern, reviews at length Lanahan's course as Assistant Agent of the Concern, and points out the difficulties in which he has been involved since 1859, and alleges the only object of the present proceedings is to interfere with the full examination of the books, lately begun by direction of Dr. Carlton.

Rodney Schurz, formerly a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician, of Brooklyn, is the State. He headed a party which in 1830 left New York for this city during a political meeting by friction matches and candles, whence arose the name "Lococo" Democrats.

Preparations are making on a most extensive scale throughout the city, for the celebration of the Decoration to-morrow. A. M. a government steamer will take on board at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, all the officers of the U. S. Navy, and of the foreign vessels in port, 100 marines and a marine band. The company will proceed to Harlem, and thence by rail to Woodlawn Cemetery to decorate the grave of Commodore Farragut. The celebration will be a grand affair. An oration will be delivered by Gen. Collins.

Gov. Hoffman returned to-day, by the office of Canal Superintendent and the Code amendment bill as not approved.

MISSOURI.

Opening of the Bridge at St. Charles. ST. LOUIS, May 29.

A large party of citizens, embracing all classes of business and professional men and prominent representatives of various enterprises, especially railroads, went to St. Charles this morning to celebrate the completion and opening of the railroad. Under the auspices of the Missouri River at that point, and which will be immediately used by the North Missouri Railroad.

A dispatch from St. Charles, Mo., says the excursion party, numbering nearly 900, who left St. Louis this morning, has just passed successfully over the most dangerous bridge on the continent. The length of the bridge is 6,370 feet; the bridge proper is 2,179 feet; number of spans 7, ranging from 305 to 322 feet in length. All the piers rest on solid rock, and range in height from 75 to 145 feet, according to the depth of the rock under the river. The bridge was begun on Sept. 14, 1868, under the supervision of Capt. C. Shalee Smith, Chief Engineer, Joseph Sherard, Chief Assistant, C. C. Wrenshall, Gen. Supt.; it was opened by a company, and leased by the North Missouri Railroad Company at an annual rental of \$150,000. Its completion will enable that railroad company to shorten their time three hours between here and Ottumwa.

DECORATION DAY IN RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, May 29.

Decoration Day was observed to-day in Newport, all the military in the city joining in the procession, while Fort Adams fired minute guns. An oration was delivered by Gen. O. Valzard, and a poem read by Rev. Charles T. Brooks.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN MAINE. PORTLAND, May 29.

The Grand Trunk express No. 2, from the east, ran off the track, Thursday, near Castle. The lamp in the mail car overturned, and the car was burned, together with a large portion of the mail.

THE "SONS OF LIBERTY."

The Milligan-Hovey Damage Suit—Charge of Judge Drummond. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 29.

This morning the argument in the Milligan case was concluded by Gen. Harrison for the defense, which occupied all of the morning session. In the afternoon Mr. Hendricks closed the argument in speech of three hours' length. Judge Drummond then charged the jury as follows:

"Lambdin Milligan vs. Alvan Hovey et al. in Circuit Court, May term, 1871. This is an action of trespass brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, alleged wrongful arrest and imprisonment on the 5th of October, 1864. During the rebellion the plaintiff was a citizen of Indiana, not engaged in the military or naval service of the United States. Gen. Hovey, one of the defendants, was Military Commander of the District of Indiana, duly appointed by the President, and as such commander ordered the arrest of plaintiff. He was accordingly arrested at his house there, and brought to Indianapolis and confined in prison. He was shortly after tried before a military commission for charges brought against him for conspiracy against the Government, affording aid and comfort to the enemy, inciting insurrection by dialy practices and violation of the usages of war, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. His imprisonment was continued under this sentence at Indianapolis until the 23rd day of June, 1865, when a communication having been made in the Senate of the United States, Gen. Hovey ordered the plaintiff to be removed to the Penitentiary of Ohio, at Columbus, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, where he remained until the 10th of April, 1866, when he was liberated.

In the meantime the plaintiff had made application to this court for writ of habeas corpus. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States where his trial was declared to be without authority of law. It is for these acts thus done by Gen. Hovey as Military Commander and by other defendants as members of the Commission and by others as having the same agency in his arrest, trial and imprisonment, that the plaintiff is brought before the military commission; and that he was guilty thereof, and that the defendants were acting as officers in the army of the U. S., under the authority of the President, without malice and with no more force than necessary. 3d. That the plaintiff was not a citizen of the United States, and that the plaintiff's participation in the present charges against him before the military commission; and that he was guilty thereof, and that the defendants were acting as officers in the army of the U. 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