NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 16. — NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871. — WHOLE NUMBER 1287.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING, HOWELL & McDONOUGH, Proprietors and Managers.

Last Appearance of the world-renowned MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER ELEGANT COMBINATION.

Thursday Evening, April 27.

Last time, most positively, of the great comedy and burlesque bill,

IXION.

TO OBLIGE BENSON.

FRIDAY, April 28—A grand gala night. Farewell Benefit of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, when she will appear in two pieces, comedy and burlesque, sustaining five characters, and introducing her famed Rifle Dance, LES BRIGANDS, the performance commencing with A DAY IN PARIS, which will be repeated on SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING.

SUNDAY EVENING, April 30—Last appearance. By special request, TAURLINE, and one act from GEORGE THE SAILOR.

MONDAY, May 1—Wyndham Comedy Combination. ap27

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Ben Debar.....Proprietor.
Robert Strong.....Treasurer.
Lew Gaylor.....Manager.
Joe Gaylor.....Agent.

Skiff & Gaylor's WORLD RENOWNED MINSTRELS.

TWENTY-FIVE STAR ARTISTS.

First appearance this week in black faces. Change of programme each evening. The great DISSOLVING PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. ap25

CHILDRENS' BALL,

In connection with the

FETE CHAMPETRE

AT CARROLLTON.

For the benefit of the little people, the ladies will open their entertainment at 4 P. M. to-day, and the early part of the evening will be devoted to DANCING and SPECIAL AMUSEMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

Admission Twenty-Five Cents. ap28 1t

GRAND TURNER "MAI-FEST."

Sunday, April 30, and Monday, May 1,

AT THE

FAIR GROUNDS.

Admission, Fifty Cents. Children Free. ap28 3t

FOURTH AND LAST OF THE SERIES OF FOUR

PARLOR CONCERTS

AT

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

On Friday Evening, April 28, 1871.

1. Piano Solo—"Valse de Concert".....Adler. Miss Melanie May.
2. Aria, Domani.....Lillo. Mr. A. Davis.
3. Duo, Soprano and Tenor, from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi. Miss E. L. Viole and Mr. A. B. Chase.
4. Grand Aria from fifth act of "Le Prophete." Meyerbeer. Mlle. C. Zeiss.
5. Song—"Good Night, Farewell".....Eucken. Mr. J. G. Wheeler.
6. Scene and Aria from "Traviata".....Verdi. Mr. Thomas C. Dean.
7. Duo—"Les Mousquetaires de la Reine"..Halevy. Mlle. Zeiss and Mr. J. Meteye.
8. Romanza—"Les Deux Langages".....Henrion. Miss E. L. Wilde.
9. A—Slumber Song.....Naegle. B—"Last Rose of Summer."..... Mlle. C. Zeiss.
10. Tenor Solo—From "Jaguarita".....Halevy. Mr. J. Meteye.
11. Piano Solo—"Rhapsodie Hongroise".....Liszt. Miss Melanie May.
12. Cavatina—From "Tancredi".....Curto. Miss A. Wagner.
13. Serenade—"Love's Delight".....Abt. Mr. A. B. Chase.
14. Quartette—Good Night, from "Martha"..Flotow. Miss E. L. Wilde, Miss A. Wagner, Mr. Davis and Mr. Wheeler.

Doors open at a quarter past seven; to commence at eight o'clock.

Tickets $1, at the music stores and at the door. ap28 1t

FESTIVAL.....FESTIVAL

For the Erection of a PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ON NAPOLEON AVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT, AT MASONIC HALL, April 25, 26 and 27, 1871.

Admission.....Twenty-five Cents.

Concert, April 28.

Admission, One Dollar. ap18

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

CALVARY CHURCH,

Commencing

Tuesday Evening, April 25, 1871,

At Six O'clock,

AT THE

CARROLLTON GARDENS.

MUSIC BY JARGER'S BAND.

Admission.....Fifty Cents.

Executive Committee:

H. R. SHROPSHIRE, Chairman.

E. Phillips,	H. Haskell,
H. Van Vleck,	H. Von Schlegen,
Richard Flower,	J. P. Rondeau,
W. H. Burrows,	C. A. Scott,
Shelby Seymour,	R. J. West,
Thomas Dunn,	C. H. Allen,

A. W. Roberts,

Lady Managers:

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Mrs. A. W. Roberts,	Mrs. R. J. West,
Mrs. S. H. Postlethwaite,	Mrs. J. J. Brown,
Mrs. C. A. Lunds,	Mrs. H. Van Vleck,
Miss Wingate,	Mrs. J. Bell,
Mrs. Richard Flower,	Mrs. L. B. Johnson.

Reception Committee:

Colonel G. W. RACE, Chairman.

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George S. Lacey,	J. M. Reid,
C. W. Newton,	Eugene May,
Atwood Violett,	J. O. Nixon, Jr.,
William McC. Holmes,	C. H. Nash,
E. R. Hicks,	George M. Mosely,
H. Armstrong,	W. F. Pinckard,
Fraser Kelly,	John Haskell,
C. C. Tracy,	Alfred Moulton,
Peter Lehonleas,	Fred. Southmayd,
E. Comandeur,	John Pickerell.

ap21

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

The Board of State Assessors have removed their office from the corner of Conti and Royal streets to Room No. 8, Sheriff's Court, Carondelet street, between Conti and Common streets.

mh30 1m J. W. SWORDS, President.

REMOVAL—DR. O. ARNOUX HAS REMOVED his office to No. 8 Carondelet street, up stairs, near Canal. 2t 4m eod

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISIANA IMMIGRATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$250,000

Corporators.

L. F. Generes,	Bradish Johnson,
J. U. Payne,	Duncan F. Kenner,
D. A. Chaffraix,	Adolphe Schrieber,
Effingham Lawrence,	George Urquhart,
George W. Campbell,	William Von Puhl,
Arch Montgomery,	S. P. Griffin,

AND P. S. Wills.

Extract from the Charter:

ARTICLE II. The object and purpose of the company shall be to induce immigration from foreign countries with a view to supply laborers to the agricultural, manufacturing and other industries of the United States.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the company are now open at the offices of

L. F. GENERES, No. 109 Customhouse street.
ARCH MONTGOMERY, No. 13 Carondelet street.
TRIST & OLIVER, No. 13 Carondelet street.

ap23 1m

DULUTH INFORMATION BUREAU.

Full and honest information on all subjects connected with Duluth given on the receipt of a fee of one dollar. Here are many business openings connected with the Northern Pacific railroad—questions relating to them, to price of property here, etc., promptly answered. Candid advice given as to investments. Address

H. T. JOHNS, Duluth, Minnesota.

REFERENCES:

HON. C. MARKELL, Mayor of Duluth
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, Duluth,

ap22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons that payment has been stopped by me at the Treasurer's office, of State Warrant No. 99, for $375, issued thirty-first December, 1870, in favor of M. J. Duncan, now deceased, late District Attorney for the Thirteenth Judicial District of Louisiana; the warrant having been lost, or in some way withheld from my rightful ownership. At the proper time I shall apply for renewal of warrant.

MRS. M. M. DUNCAN, Tutrix.

New Orleans, Louisiana, April 19, 1871.

ap20 10t*

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.

Address Washington, District Columbia, No. 1423 I street, corner of Fifteenth.

ap19 JOHN M. G. PARKER.

BUY YOUR FRENCH SHIRTS,

ALL LINEN AND COTTON, LINEN BOSOMS,

AT

LION & PINSARD'S,

151 and 153 Canal street, near Holmes'.

ap18 1m

COW PEAS.....COW PEAS.

2500 bushels for sale low by

TOULMIN & MARTIN,

ap14 1m No. 41 Natchez street.

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, ETC.,

Manufactory, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Warehouse, No. 82 Carondelet street,

NEW ORLEANS.

ap15 8ak8u3m

IRON COTTON TIES.

The Arrow, also Open Side Slot and Self-Fastening BUCKLE TIES, manufactured of the best quality of English iron by J. J. McComb, Liverpool, England.

For sale at the lowest market rates by

BARTLETT & RAYNE,
General Agents,
ap7 1m No. 48 Carondelet street.

THE WIRE-CLOTH VENTILATOR.—Windows and doors screened with this cloth will not only bar all flies, mosquitos and other insects, but will answer for blind from the outside, while it does not obstruct the air, light or view from the inside of a room. We are now prepared to fill all orders in this line. We have all patterns, both plain and landscape. All orders promptly attended to. Please call and examine our goods, at No. 1½ Carondelet street.

J. B. HURLBUT.
mh26 1m S. M. TERRELL, Agent.

COW PEAS.....COW PEAS.

CHOICE CAROLINA CLAYED,

For sale by

TOULMIN & MARTIN,

ap2 3m No. 41 Natchez street.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE STOCK FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received until the first day of May, 1871, at 12 M., for the purchase of Four Hundred and Twenty Shares of the Capital Stock in the Loan and Pledge Association. The privilege to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved. Address

F. C. MAHAN,
ap19 11t Glass Box 351, Postoffice.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.

A fine three-story RESIDENCE, which cost over twenty thousand dollars to build, and nine Lots of Ground, fronting Washington avenue, filled up two feet above the street, with all necessary out-buildings, all in good repair, rented on a long lease at fifteen hundred dollars a year,

FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Title guaranteed.

Apply, between the hours of ten and two o'clock, to JAMES READY,
fe2 No. 41 Natchez street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE HOYLE MARKET, ON THE corner of Broad and Gasquet streets, the largest private market in the city, thoroughly fitted up with stalls and ready for business. Possession given immediately.

Apply at the market, or to J. M. HOYLE,
ap25 6t No. 32 Canal street, corner New Levee.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or in suits, at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. mh26 1m

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 221 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS ASKED—The above reward will be paid to the party returning to the undersigned a certain DUE BILL or NOTE for Twelve Thousand Dollars, dated December 6, 1870, signed by Schmidt & Ziegler, a commercial firm of this city, and payable to Thomas L. Maxwell or order, and not indorsed. The same having been lost or stolen, and legal notice to that effect having been given by previous advertisements in the official and other journals of this city, and the payment of the same having been stopped, the said note or due bill is of no possible value to any person except the undersigned. The public are, therefore, again warned from trading or negotiating for the same, and the above reward (and no questions asked) will be paid for the return of said note to

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
ap24 No. 158 Chartres street.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—SALIM THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

19.....Commercial Place.....19

NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts. ja13

T. A. BARTLETTE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

149.....Gravier street.....149

(Up stairs),

jel3 1y NEW ORLEANS.

CONDITION OF THE LEVEES

BONNET CARRE NOT CLOSED

NO DANGER ELSEWHERE

We present to our readers this morning the following reports from General M. Jeff Thompson, Chief Engineer:

OFFICE BOARD OF STATE ENGINEERS,
New Orleans, April 27, 1871.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I have learned this day by telegram from Vicksburg: "River eight feet eight inches below high water mark of 1867; heavy rain all yesterday." From Baton Rouge I hear: "Heavy storm last night; river rose six inches since yesterday."

The Poverty Point crevasse is closed, and the tugboat Vulcan has returned and been dispatched to Bonnet Carre.

The Marero crevasse is closed, and the stern-wheeler J. F. Frazier has returned and also been dispatched to Bonnet Carre crevasse.

No "futile attempts," as the *Times* says this afternoon, have been made to close any crevasse, but each attempt to close one has been successful, and those evidently beyond our power to close have been restricted to prescribed limits, except the Bonnet Carre crevasse, on which we will now concentrate all our powers to check its increase.

The Board of State Engineers do not claim any credit for this success, for it surely belongs to the energetic gentlemen and willing laborers near each scene of danger; but unfortunately there was no concentration of purpose among the immediate neighbors at Bonnet Carre, and their desolation has been the result.

Except to the Jackson railroad, the injury has been truly local; for the river is so near the lake at that point that the water soon finds the level of the ocean; and on the plantations that have back levees and draining machines within but few miles of the crevasse, there was no overflow, and the field hands were at work yesterday.

Yours most respectfully,
M. JEFF THOMPSON,
Chief State Engineer.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY.

An Act of Incorporation—Veto of Governor Powers.

We present to our readers the message of Lieutenant Governor Powers to the Mississippi Senate, returning with his objections the bill to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith return to the house in which it originated Senate bill 281 (old series), an act to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West, to dispose of certain lands of the State, and to provide for the settlement of the same. My objections to the bill are that it provides for the disposal of four hundred thousand acres of land granted by the government of the United States to the State of Mississippi, in entire disregard of the statutes under which the said lands were granted to the State. The lands belonging to the State of Mississippi, and, therefore, subject to the disposal of the Legislature, may be divided into three classes, viz: Lands granted by the general government for the purposes of internal improvements, lands appropriated for the use of schools, and lands that have reverted to the State on account of non-payment of taxes. An act of Congress, passed September 4, 1841, and donating to Mississippi five hundred thousand acres of land, provides "that said lands shall not be disposed of at a price less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, until otherwise authorized by a law of the United States; and the net proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvements within the States aforesaid, namely: roads, railways, bridges, canals and improvements of water courses and draining of swamps," and further provides that the government shall have free use of said improvements for the transportation of mail, troops and munitions of war.

The act of September 28, 1850, granting to the State all the swamp lands within her boundaries, provides "that the proceeds of said lands shall be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands."

In an act providing for the sale of lands appropriated for the use of schools, approved May 19, 1852, it is stipulated that "said lands or any part thereof shall in no case be sold or leased without the consent of the inhabitants of the several townships and districts of county for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use or purposes whatever."

The above extracts from the statutes of the United States set forth with clearness and precision the object for which land has at various times been granted to the State of Mississippi; and specifies the manner in which it can be legally used. In none of the acts referred to, nor in any other law that I have been able to find, has Congress authorized the Legislature of Mississippi to dispose of these lands in manner or for the purposes indicated in the bill before me. But even if the lands held by the State of Mississippi, under grant from the United States, could be disposed as proposed by this measure, without a violation of law and a betrayal of a sacred trust, there are not now four hundred thousand acres remaining unsold, or which have not been otherwise appropriated. Although I am unable at this moment to ascertain the exact amount of lands still belonging to the State, it is safe to say that less than two hundred thousand acres can be found which are not covered by some claim or other sanctioned by legislative enactment. It is, perhaps, not using too harsh terms to say that most of the State lands have been squandered by having been turned over to companies and corporations with inadequate security, or been frittered away under the pretence of sustaining some local enterprise or public improvement that has never been completed.

A further objection is that section five of the bill proposes "to appropriate two hundred thousand acres of land to the northern and southern levee boards of the State," whereas, in fact, no such designated boards ever have or do now exist. And even if there were legally constituted corporations known as the northern and southern levee boards of the State, the loose manner in which lands are proposed to be conveyed to them leaves it a matter of doubt whether the appropriation is in the nature of a gift or a conditional sale. In either event, no security is required to be given that the lands appropriated or the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be faithfully applied to the construction of levees. This objection applies with equal force to the lands proposed to be sold to the "Navigation Company." Under the provisions of the bill the entire two hundred thousand acres may be transferred to any party agreed upon by the company at the nominal price of two cents per acre. Should the company then go into liquidation, the State would be left without any remedy whatever according to the terms of section nine, to "wind up" at its own expense the affairs of the company by instituting the necessary proceedings "in the proper court." This is a very grave objection, and involves a principle of requiring security, which the Legislature, charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the State in any disposition that may be made of her lands or other property, should never fail to recognize.

So far as the objects of the bill as set forth in the preamble are concerned, being that of giving additional security to life and property and cheapening transportation by placing upon the Mississippi and other rivers of the State a line of improved low pressure steamboats, it is doubtless a worthy enterprise, and one which, when successfully carried out, will promote the general welfare. But as it is as yet only an experiment, the practicability of which remains to be demonstrated, it is a matter of doubt whether it is of sufficient importance to justify the State in extending to it aid.

These objections, and others which I do not deem it necessary to mention here, have induced me to withhold my approval to this bill, and to return it for your reconsideration, with an assurance that upon a fuller examination of the subject you will coincide with me in the opinion that it ought not to become a law.

R. C. POWERS,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.

Executive Office, April 21, 1871.

The question being "shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" it was lost.

Yeas: None.

Nays: Messrs. Abbott, Castle, Dowd, Gartman, Gibbs, Gleed, Hardy, Leachman, Little, Millsaps, Morgan, Mygatt, Packer, Pierce, Rushing, Seal, Smith, Stone, Sullivan, Stringer, Warner, Watts, Williams—23.

The Vicksburg *Times* says of this veto:

It gives us much satisfaction to be able to record in our Jackson dispatches of the twenty-second instant the prompt action of Governor Powers in giving the death blow to an effort to deprive this State of its public lands for the benefit of individuals. This he has accomplished by an exercise of the veto power. The bill to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company was a scheme gotten up by foreigners—people residing in another State. It was prepared with thin coverings over its more vulnerable points, so as to make it sound well to the casual observer, and yet a more careful reading of the bill developed its true character and intent. It recited many "whereases" respecting the valuable patents and privileges owned by this company in connection with "low pressure" and improvements in navigation of the Mississippi, which, once put in operation, would work a complete revolution in travel and commerce upon the "Father of Rivers"—and, without committing themselves by any promises upon their part, proceeded very modestly to solicit the Legislature by this bill to present them with 200,000 acres of the public lands of the State, and also 200,000 acres more to the levee board—[of course this deep interest in this imaginary levee board must not for a moment be attributed to self-interest; to be accomplished by way of "log rolling," but merely to the promptings of the generous heart and impulses of this navigation company (!)].

By some means or other, with the aid of the Democratic side of the house, this scheme passed, and came to Governor Powers for his approval.

True, the company did by the bill propose to pay fifty cents per acre for their pick of the public lands of this State to the tune of 200,000 acres, not in cash, however, nor even to give adequate security therefor, but to secure its payment "by and by," with a mortgage on the land itself, which mortgage, however, the State was to release so far as the company should succeed in selling the lands—which would probably be in about twenty-four hours after the title vested in them by the patents—the sale being made to some friend at the price of about one mill per acre or such other smaller sum as might be agreeable to these disinterested gentlemen from Louisiana; at least this is the opportunity the company reserved to themselves by this bill.

This bill was passed and came to Governor Powers for his approval, and never a villainous scheme came into safer hands. True, if the howlings and forebodings of a partisan Democratic press were to be regarded, such measures as this in the hands of our acting "carpet-bag" Governor would meet a ready approval. Actions speak louder than either the croakings of an enemy or the promises of a friend. The message of Governor Powers putting the seal of disapprobation to this bill is a lively assurance to the people of Mississippi that their interests are safe in his hands, and is also a damning refutation of the deceitful prophecies of Democracy respecting him. By this veto the credit of the State is preserved, the public lands are being guaranteed from being perverted from the purposes for which they were dedicated to the State, and the people will be reassured of their safety in the hands of the present administration.

Governor Alcorn, our Southern Republican Governor, has been tried and found true and devoted to the sacred trust the people of Mississippi have imposed upon him in his position. Governor Powers is now put to the test, and his first important official act as Governor has evidenced his readiness and ability to protect and guard this people nd all their interests.

We desire again to call the attention of legislators to an exercise of greater caution and closer investigation into these various measures and schemes that are now, or may hereafter, come before them.

The Joint High Commission.

A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

There appears to be no longer any doubt that the joint high commission will sign the treaties, the details of which have all been agreed on this week. The commission was in session to-day putting one of them into proper shape.

Dispatches per cable to the British commissioners announce that the doubtful points submitted to the home government have been accepted. It is thought by Saturday all three of the treaties will be signed in duplicate.

The British commissioners have paid over $100,000 in gold since they met, for cable telegraphing.

The Washington *Chronicle* has a partial list of alleged Southern loyalists who have presented claims to the Southern Claims Commission, on the ground of having furnished supplies to the Union armies in the rebel States during the war. These lists will be published for general information from time to time. The list for Louisiana and Mississippi embraces the following names:

Louisiana—Asa F. Cochran, New Orleans; Marco N. Radovick, New Orleans; Lavinia J. Downes, Plaquemines; Adolphus A. Stone, New Orleans; William Golding, New Orleans; Dr. J. C. Patrick (executrix of), West Baton Rouge.

Mississippi—Cyrus McEwen, Oxford; A. G. Dumm, Holly Springs; Samuel Shultz, Lafayette county; Armisted Burwell, Vicksburg; David E. Sanderson, Holly Springs; Wiley E. Blount, Holly Springs; Mrs. Low King (widow of James H. King), Holly Springs; Leopold Bickart, Adams county.

The Atchafalaya Channel.

The *Attakapas Register* says:

Three dredgeboats, employing between sixty and seventy men, in the interests of Charles Morgan, and under command of Captain John Atkinson, have labored about nine months at the mouth of the Atchafalaya in dredging a channel. The new channel is about three miles southeast of the present one. A channel has been dredged two miles in length, fifty feet wide and nine feet deep. The work will be continued until a depth of twelve or fourteen feet is obtained, and it is expected to be completed within one year. At present boats of light draft only, drawing from six to seven feet, can cross the bar and enter the port of Teche. When the work is completed it is hoped to increase the commerce of Brashear and to employ vessels of heavy tonnage on lines to Galveston and other ports. If Brashear has only a reasonable public spirit and enterprise she may become a thriving city and control a respectable trade.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

TREASURER SPINNER WORSE

EX-SENATOR MASON DYING

SOUTH CAROLINA PLEASANTRY

MURDERING UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

ARRESTS FOR FORGING BOUNTY CLAIMS

A MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED

The Commune Lacks Men and Money

CONTINGENT INTERFERENCE OF GERMANY

Extraordinary Scenes in Paris

Clamoring to Leave the Horrible City

WASHINGTON.

Treasurer Spinner Worse—Corcoran Better—South Carolina Pleasantry—Striking United States Officers on the Back of the Head—Georgia Case Involving Value of Notes for Slaves—Supreme Court on Legal Tender, Gold Contract and Other Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Treasurer Spinner is worse. Mr. Corcoran is better.

Colonel Ruger has been appointed Superintendent of West Point.

Collector Wallace, third South Carolina district, and Deputy Marshal Sherman, while seizing contraband whisky at Greenville, were struck on the head from behind, and had their skulls fractured, probably fatal.

The Georgia case recently argued before the Supreme Court, involving the validity of notes for slaves, will not be decided until another case, from Arkansas, is argued, which argument will probably not occur until December.

The Savannah *Republican* of the twenty-sixth says: "The Supreme Court of South Carolina has recently declared in favor of the validity of contracts in which slaves were the consideration. The court was unanimous on the question."

It has been ascertained that the opinion of the majority and minority of the Supreme Court, on the legal tender cases, will not be read on Monday, but will be reserved for the adjourned term which commences October 15. It is understood, however, that an elaborate opinion will be read next Monday announcing an unanimous decision of the court, on a collateral point, sustaining the validity of gold contracts made since the passage of the legal tender act of 1862.

There seems to be no reason of doubt that a majority of the court, consisting of Justices Miller, Swayne, Davis, Strong and Bradley, will affirm the constitutionality of the said legal tender act, and decide that contracts made before the war, in which no special kind of money is mentioned, may be fulfilled by the payment of greenbacks. The minority, consisting of Chief Justice Chase and Justices Nelson, Field and Clifford, will dissent from this decision, and declare an opinion that the legal tender act can not constitutionally apply to any such contracts.

Several important cases which have been argued this term will not be decided until after the expiration of the recess, among which is one from Kentucky, involving the constitutionality of the civil rights bill. The case of Klein & Pargout, involving the constitutionality of the Drake amendment, relating to the effect of a pardon in the Court of Claims, will be held under advisement until October, as will be the case of Watson et al vs. Jones et al, involving a decision of the disputed rights to property between the Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church South.

The case of White vs. Hart et al. on appeal from the Supreme Court of Georgia, involving the binding force of notes given for slaves previous to the emancipation proclamation, will not be decided until the argument is heard in a similar case of Holmes vs. Seiver, appeal from the Circuit Court of Arkansas.

The decision of the former case will turn upon the question whether the provisions of the Georgia constitution prohibiting enforcement, the consideration of which concerns slaves, is in contravention of an article of the federal constitution, which declares no State shall make any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Recent decisions in the Supreme Court in a case in which a note for slaves was concerned, was determined by other considerations, and the impression prevalent in some quarters that the foregoing question was then decided is erroneous.

In consideration of a recent Supreme Court decision, asserting the right of State officials to exemption from the income tax on their State salaries, Commissioner Pleasonton is instructing assessors and collectors to act according thereto in assessing and collecting the salaries of State officers.

Weather Report—It is probable that brisk and high westerly winds will be experienced for a short time on the lower lakes, followed by clearing up weather on Friday. Partially cloudy and clearing weather is probable for the Ohio valley and lower Mississippi; cloudy, followed by clearing weather on the south Atlantic coast.

NEW YORK.

Twelve Arrests for Forging Bounty Claims—A Million Dollars Involved—Governments Advanced—State Securities Dull—Panic in the Stock Market—Convention of Railroad Freight Agents—Variations of the Stock Market—Letter Denying Charges of Fraud.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Twelve persons were arrested here to-day for forging bounty claims. The fraud involves over a million dollars.

Money 4@6. Sterling steady. Gold 111⅛@111¼. Governments have advanced about ⅛, closing firm. State securities are dull. Tennessees 66⅝; Virginias 70; new 72; Louisianas 67, new 63; levee sixes 73; eights 85; Alabamas 100½; fives 70; Georgias 82; sevens, 86; North Carolinas 48; new 25; South Carolinas 70; new 60.

There was almost a panic in the stock market, with a decline of from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Money remains very easy. The influx of money continues. It looks like New York would absorb all the money in the country during the summer. Gold opened at 110⅝, declined ⅛, advanced to 111¼. Sixes of 1881, 116⅞; five-twenties of 1862, 113⅞; of 1864, 113⅞; of 1865, 113⅞; new, 112¾; of 1867, 112¾; of 1868, 112⅞; ten-forties, 109⅞.

The convention of railroad freight agents adjourned to-day. Their tariff of rates varies only slightly from that now in force.

At the stock exchange to-day the dealings, which were large, were attended with confusion, at one time almost chaotic. Railway speculation was seized with a sudden remarkable depression during the session of the second board, and prices declined 1 to 4½ ⅌ cent. At the height of the depression the market had every appearance of drifting into a panic, but at the very moment that this seemed imminent the disaster was averted, and a steadier feeling prevailed.

After the breaking up of the record board, and the return of the brokers to the long room, there was a firmer tone to the dealings and a general rally in the market, which was again, in many cases, 2@5 per

best. This condition of affairs, however, did not last long, and the depression was resumed with increased violence. When the lowest prices of the present downward movement were made on many stocks, there was a tremendous pressure to sell, and stocks were poured out without regard to price.

The stock market at the close assumed a steadier tone, and there was an advance from the lowest point to ½ to 2¼.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* will contain a letter from Victor Place to-morrow, denying the charges of fraud in the purchase of arms and supplies for the French government.

PARIS.

Commune Suffers for Lack of Money, Men and Unity—Where the Commune Will Make Its Last Stand—Fort to be Stormed by Versailles Army—Battery Claimed to be Silenced by Communists. Extraordinary Scenes—Clamors to Leave the Horrible City.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Evening Standard* has the following dispatch from Paris:

"The commune suffers from a want of union among its members, as well as a lack of money and men. The national guards openly disobey the orders of the commune."

It is believed the commune will make its last stand in Rue de Rivoli and Rue Castiglione, in the immediate vicinity of the Place Vendome.

Fort Montrouge will probably be stormed by the Versailles army to-day.

The commune has impressed into military service the porters on the Lyons railway.

The communists claim to have silenced the Versailles battery at Meudon, captured a barricade at Neuilly and dismounted five guns at Courbevoie.

PARIS, April 25, Noon.—There is an armistice to-day.

A committee of five members of the commune have been appointed to preside over the entry of the sufferers from Neuilly and to take steps for the accommodation of the destitute. All the vacant apartments in Paris have been requisitioned, and inventories have been taken of the furniture and seals placed on all portable objects.

At an early hour this morning Portes Bivan and Ternes presented extraordinary scenes. Carriages, ambulances and all kinds of vehicles were crowded with men, women and children, rich and poor—all clamorous to leave the horrible city. Only persons possessing conveyances were allowed to leave. Some took up decent women who wished to go in search of relations at Neuilly.

There was great distress outside the gates, and the sight was pitiable. Many of the nationals were drunk. The poor were collecting the remnants of furniture; ambulances seeking the wounded; houses torn open by shells; railings and lampposts ripped off, and horses killed.

At the barricades, where, in spite of the armistice, the nationals were working, the devastation was horrible.

At a point near the junction of the Avenue Reuil and Rue Orleans it was evident that nothing with life could have existed under such a storm of iron hail, and many were the impromptu places of shelter resorted to. There was a strange mixture of ruins and magnificent furniture. The asylum for the aged and bedridden is full of wounded, and everybody is hurriedly placing the sick and dying in vehicles, and their goods in vans, before the slaughter recommences.

In the Champs Elysees crowds of people were viewing the scenes of destruction of removing their furniture.

The Ottoman embassy is being dismantled.

Many distinguished persons were present.

By five o'clock five thousand people had gathered at the ramparts, waiting to see the first shot fired.

St. Croix is all in ruins. In it was a young man, much emaciated, who had lived in a cellar for three weeks. Last week the nationals came to the place and demanded the plate and money, and the following day the priests removed to the English convent next door.

Friday last the communists visited the English convent and demanded the priests. The concierge attempted to save them, but those who could be found were seized, bound and taken to Mazas prison. The nationals attempted to set the convent on fire.

Three hundred persons are at work today repairing Porte Maillot. Every person going out is forced to carry a sack of earth to the works, and any one refusing is arrested.

The members of the commune, accompanied by an escort, attempted to approach Versailles, but were driven back by the Versailles troops, who are stern and uncompromising in appearance.

At half-past four o'clock the people were hurrying home, and there was a general stampede toward the portes. At five o'clock the Versaillists had withdrawn behind the barricades, where they have been fraternizing with the communists.

There was no firing from Neuilly until six o'clock.

LONDON.

Joint High Commission in the House of Commons—Result of Newmarket Races Yesterday.

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Enfield, under foreign secretary, in reply to a question concerning the Joint High Commission, stated that no convention had yet been signed, and, at the same time, he declined to specify what points the commission had already adjusted. In consequence of a circular addressed to the supporters of the ministry announcing that Disraeli intended to oppose the budget, there was a full attendance of the members.

Mr. Gladstone announced the proposition to impose a tax on matches and to increase the duties on legacies and successions would be withdrawn to reconcile the opposition to the remaining recommendations of the budget, and that an addition of two pence a pound on the income tax would be substituted.

The race for one thousand guineas stakes, for three year old fillies, at Newmarket to-day, resulted as follows: Baron Rothschild's Haurch first; Lord Anglesey's Steppe second; Mr. Naylor's Noblesse third. Seven horses ran.

BERLIN.

Interference of Germany if a Mishap Occurs to the Archbishop of Paris.

BERLIN, April 27.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* announces that Prince Bismarck has instructed General Fabrice to represent to the Paris commune that in case any mishap occurs to the Archbishop of Paris the Prussians might probably interfere in the affairs of that city, in favor of the Versailles government.

CUBA.

Movements of Valmaseda.

HAVANA, April 26.—Valmaseda left Ciego de Avila this morning for Marron.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of J. M. Mason Momentarily Expected—Fight With Robeson County Outlaws—Second Day of Memphis Races—Advertisement for Barnum's Circus—Escape of Noted Virginia Criminals—Indian Report at Fort Hill—Indian Opposition to Extension of Railroads.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 27.—Hon. J. M. Mason, ex-confederate minister to England, is not expected to live through the night—general nervous prostration.

WILMINGTON, April 27.—A fight took place yesterday between the outlaws of Robeson county, and a party of citizens under command of the Sheriff, in which two of the Sheriff's posse were killed and one severely wounded. No further particulars received.

[illegible], April 27—Spring races, [illegible] day.—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages; mile and a quarter dash; $50, half stakes; club adds $300; eight subscribers; won by Banquet beating Billie Farrell, Wildmain and Style. Time, 2:15.

Second Race—Sweepstakes for three year olds; mile heats; $25; club adds $300; eight subscribers; won by Sentinel, in two heats, beating Sir Rufus. Time, 1:49½—1:[illegible].

Third Race—Purse $600. Mile heats for all ages. Consolation, 1; Sue Dougherty 2, 2; Ella Jackson 3, 3; Beringer 4, 4; Quartermaster 4; 5; Tangleefoot distanced. Time—1:49¼; 1:48¾.

The favorites won in every instance.

The track is still heavy.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 27.—The train from Plainfield for New York struck one of Barnum's circus wagons this morning near Crawford, killing three men outright and dangerously injuring two others.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—Lucien Bonaparte, the notorious horse thief, with Alfred Wade and J. W. Watson, two men from North Carolina, held by the United States authorities for passing counterfeit money, escaped from jail this morning at three o'clock.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Colonel E. [illegible], of the United States army, returned to Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday from Fort [illegible]. He says there are about three thousand Indians at the Cheyenne agency, mostly Arrapahoes and Cheyennes. The former tribe is very well disposed, but among the latter there seems to be a feeling of discontent, probably growing out of the appearance of surveying parties in the interest of railroad corporations. These Indians are very much opposed to the extension of railroads through their country.

The chiefs representing the principal tribes have been invited to Washington, and it is likely the railroad question will be discussed. Little Raven will go on behalf of the Arrapahoes, and Little Robe or Wild Horse for the Cheyennes. Should the chiefs refuse to attend the proposed conference in Washington, trouble is to be feared this summer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Mrs. Fair, convicted of the murder of Mr. Crittenden, will not be sentenced until the twenty-sixth of May, her counsel desiring a month's time to prepare an application for a new trial, they having reserved about forty exceptions to the ruling of the court, but generally upon unimportant points.

Up to yesterday morning gamblers were ready to bet that two of the jurors would refuse to agree on a verdict of guilty, thus creating an impression in the community that there had some ground for the belief that the jury would disagree.

General Buckingham and party have arrived.

William H. Seward Jr. and party are traveling in the southern part of the State, where they are warmly received.

The steamer Constitution arrived at San Diego yesterday, and will arrive at this port to-morrow. She has no Mexican mail.

The rumor that