NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VI—NO. 304. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1834.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SECOND WEEK OF
CAVANAGH'S
COMIC AND VARIETY SPECIALTIES,
Commencing Monday, March 31.
First appearance of the well-known Author and popular Actor,
W. B. CAVANAGH,
In his great character of
THAXTER ROSS, THE MAD POET OF THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
In connection with his Mammoth Organization in entirely
NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME,
Introducing
NEW SONGS, DANCES, MYSTIC CHANGES, ARIEL FEATS, SKETCHES,
And
CHARACTER REPRESENTATIONS.
m30

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DEBAR.....Proprietor
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

Second night of the beautiful equestrian artiste
MISS LEO HUDSON
And her famous trained steed
BLACK BESS,
Tuesday Evening, April 1, 1873,
The great equestrian drama of
MAZEPPA;
Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Mazeppa.....Miss Leo Hudson
The Wild Horse.....Black Bess
Friday—Benefit of Miss LEO HUDSON.
Saturday—LEO HUDSON MATINEE at noon.
Doors open at a quarter to seven. Overture to commence at a quarter to eight.
ap1 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.....LAWRENCE BARRETT

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
LAWRENCE BARRETT WILL APPEAR AS
DAVID GARRICK,
The Great Actor.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 5—Benefit of A. O. Bemion, gas engineer of this Theatre, (and a member of Perseverance Fire Company No. 13), who was disabled by the accident at this Theatre March 24, when Mr. Lawrence Barrett will appear, for the first time here, in "Damon and Pythias."
Inpreparation—The Great American Comedy of "Extremes." m30

LOST.

$200 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, from the Bank of America, a TIN BOX, No. 511, containing the following described papers, to wit:
Several tax receipts of L. Durand.
Insurance policies in favor of Mrs. Lefaure, Mrs. Bousquet, and heirs of Ca Claver.
Five certificates of Carondelet Canal Navigation Company stock in favor of F. Lefaure.
Five shares of above stock in favor of heirs of Caldavet.
Three notes, secured by mortgage, drawn by Commagere & Lambert and indorsed by them for $700 each, dated December 14, 1872, and payable in one, two and three years.
One certificate of stock of ten shares of Germania Insurance Company, No. 26 in favor of L. Durand.
One note for one year, dated January 5, 1873, drawn by Ch. Pegueroy in favor of Mrs. Lefaure, on $100.
Six rent notes, drawn by G. Monie, for $175 each, and falling due on June 1, 1873, and each month thereafter.
Six rent notes, drawn by Mr. F. Schexnaider, payable to his own order and by him indorsed, for $35 each, falling due on the first of June, 1873, and each month after.
Four rent notes, drawn by Daniel Broderick, payable to his own order, for $25 each, payable on the first of April, 1873, and first of each month after.
And several copies of title deeds of property, tax receipts, etc.
The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate for the above described papers, payment of the same having been stopped.
The above reward will be paid on delivery of the box and papers to the Bank of America, or to
L. DURAND,
Corner of Toulouse and Chartres streets.
mh26 1m

CAUTION.....CAUTION.

The following described notes having been lost or stolen, viz: A note for the sum of $450, drawn by Paul St. Pierre to his own order, and by him indorsed, dated the twenty-fifth of May, 1872, and payable twelve months after date, with eight per cent interest per annum from date until paid. Paraphed "ne varietur" by E. Commagere, notary, in order to be identified with an act passed before said notary on the twenty-fifth of May, 1872.
The public is hereby cautioned not to negotiate or trade for the same except with the undersigned, the legal holder thereof.
MARCELIN SICARD,
No. 22 Jena street, Sixth District of New Orleans.
mh25 30 ap5

LOST.....LOST.

Certificate No. 1441, dated May 13, 1871, for 100 shares Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, in favor of M. F. Botile.
Certificate No. 902, dated June 11, 1870, for fifty shares Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, in favor of L. E. Lemarie.
Certificate No. 696, dated May 19, 1870, for two shares Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, in favor of L. E. Lemarie.
Certificate No. 1617, dated May 9, 1871, for five shares Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, in favor of L. E. Lemarie.
Application for duplicates of same has been made to the company.
New Orleans, March 5, 1873. mh6 30t

FOUND.

FOUND—A LADY'S SCARF. THE OWNER can get it by applying at this office and paying for this advertisement. mh29 3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE MATERIAL OFFICE FURniture, etc., lately used in the publication of the National Republican. Also, the unexpired term of the lease. Apply on the premises, No. 109 Gravier street, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. apl 3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A NEW RAISED cottage in the Sixth District, on State street, between St. Charles and St. Patrick streets. The house has all modern improvements. The grounds have a front of 70 feet, by 178 feet in depth. Terms reasonable for either rent or sale. Apply at the corner of State and St. Charles streets, or at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, to C. B. FISH.
mh9

FOR RENT—A RAISED COTTAGE (IN THE Sixth District), on Valence street, between Constance and Laurel, containing six rooms, front and side galleries, wood shed, large yard. Will be rented cheap. Apply on the premises, or address letter "C," this office. fel2

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE for sale.—A comfortable two-story house, eligibly located on Camp street, with everything complete for housekeeping, and all in good order, being nearly new, will be sold in block to a purchaser for his own use. The establishment is complete in all departments, having been selected by its owner for use. Will be sold on account of bad health. Furniture dealers and vendors need not apply. Address HOUSE, at this office. jad

FOR RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, in suites or single. Also, a few day boarders taken. Apply at No. 217 Camp street, near St. Joseph. de22

HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1822.

SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO.,
HARDWARE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS,
Nos. 74 Canal and 91, 93 and 95 Common streets,
Adjoining City Hotel, New Orleans, La.
Cutlery, Guns,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
Paints, Oils, etc.
A LARGE STOCK OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS—PLOWS, SCRAPERS, SWEEPS, ETC.,
Yost's Patent Plow and Scraper.
Mechanics' Tools,
Railroad Supplies,
All at the lowest prices.
SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO.,
mh8 1m New Orleans, La.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H D D

FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS I WOULD REquest my patrons and the public to come and examine my extensive stock of RED and WHITE RHINE WINES, LIQUORS and FRUITS, suitable for basket.
F. HOLLANDER,
mh16 2w No. 63 Customhouse street.

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS.

C. H. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 84 New Levee Street,
Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants for covering merchandise on the levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.
All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. mh4 3m

NOTICE.—AN ASSOCIATION UNDER THE title of the "Southern Publishing Company" was authorized by an act passed before Edward Hogan, a public notary in the city of New Orleans, of date the seventh day of December, 1869. The capital stock of this company was never subscribed. It has no assets, and the term for which its officers were appointed expired one year from the date of its incorporation, as stated. This company has, then, no organization, no assets, and no legal responsibility.
W. M. Burwell, named in the act and articles of incorporation as president of the Southern Publishing Company. mh20 1aw 4t

THE "LOUISIANA FARMER,"
Published at Trenton, La.,
Has the largest weekly circulation of any paper in the State. Merchants of New Orleans will find the Farmer an excellent medium to make their business known in. Address
F. M. & W. W. FEATHERMAN,
mh16 1y Publishers, Trenton, La.

MOSS.....MOSS

MACHINE PICKED AND COUNTRY MOSS.
Cash paid for Country Moss.
J. M. FERGUSON,
Factory No. 99 Peters street, above Canal.
mh4 1y

HIDES.....SKINS.....FURS

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR.,
Dealer in
Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,
No. 29 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Liberal advancement made on consignments.
ja 4 1y

McCLELLAN SADDLES AT $5 EACH.

Five Dollars Each.
500 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $5 each.
500 BRIDLES at $1 each.
500 HALTERS at fifty cents each.
IN SPLENDID ORDER.
For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL,
No. 40 Magazine street,
Between Gravier and Natchez,
ap10 1y Under St. James Hotel.

L. GERTEIS, AGENT,

GUNMAKER,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS,
Ammunition of Every Description
AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE,
No. 130 Common street.

Special attention paid to altering muzzle to breach loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds.
ja26 1y

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES
WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED.

H. SPILLMAN,
93.....Baronne Street.....93
Manufacturer and Applier.
The best trusses and braces, abdominal and uterine supporters (for the falling of the womb) in America or Europe, can be had, and be applied by the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, whose motto is "Honest dealing will last longest." The highest honors awarded at the St. Louis, Missouri, Jackson, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans State fairs. My instruments are recommended by all leading surgeons and physicians. Twenty-six different patterns of trusses on hand. Send with stamp, for circular. no26 6m 112p

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.
Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by
ED. L. ZELL & CO.,
Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Goods sold fully warranted. mh12 1m

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

ON THE

COMBINATION PLAN.

DRAWS DAILY.

CAPITAL PRIZES

$6000.

$5000.

$4500.

All orders should be addressed to the Manager's office, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR;

Shares in Proportion,

Sent to any address on receipt of the price of tickets or fractions.

THE POLICY PLAN

ALSO

DRAWN DAILY.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.
de24 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MARCH 31, 1873.
CLASS 76.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	22	18	59	50	43	40	17	71	12	37	33	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this thirty-first day of March, 1873.
R. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap2

FIREMEN'S ANNUAL PARADE

SIXTH DISTRICT DEPARTMENT

FIRE FIGHTERS IN RANKS

The fifth annual parade of the Jefferson City (Sixth District) fire department yesterday was like its predecessors—a complete success. The weather was spring-like; trees freshly green, and happy birds furnished music. The firemen were in excellent humor, attired as neatly as could be, while their paraphernalia was resplendent. The streets along the line of march were crowded with ladies and children in holiday attire, most of them carrying pretty bouquets, intended for acquaintances in the ranks.

The several companies assembled on Lawrence square, next the market, and when all was declared ready they started off on their march, keeping step to the music of fine brass bands. They moved up Magazine street to Valence, to Tchoupitoulas, Peters avenue, Magazine, Ninth, St. Charles, Louisiana avenue, Magazine, and back to the starting point. All along the route the companies received tokens which denoted a kindly feeling and a good understanding among the residents.

First came Grand Marshal P. Blessey, mounted on a splendid charger. He was supported by the following named gentlemen as aids: J. Van Hoven, Dr. A. B. Wefelsburg, S. Rapp, L. Redon, W. Thomas, N. Fause, F. Folger, all looking manly. Chief engineer, S. F. Parmelee; assistants, F. Geiss and G. Ackor.

Pioneer No. 1, of course, led off, having with them a delegation from Volunteer No. 1 and other guests. This organization is a staunch one, always ready for hard work. The officers of Pioneer Fire Company are: Frank Leidenheimer, president; Joseph Maybaum, vice president; Dominick Altenhofer, secretary; Charles Seidenstricker, assistant secretary; Christian Schopp, treasurer; Jacob Gassenberger, foreman; Ph. Draube, first assistant; Theodore Graever, second assistant; Aug. Miller, steward; F. Kuhboden, engineer; Louis Heun, housekeeper; Valentine Reith, marshal; H. Bassemir and George Blappert, aids.

Following was Protector No. 2, accompanied by many members of Washington No. 20, guests. The Protectors looked fine in their new white shirts, black pantaloons and pink neckties. Their steamer and hose carriage were as bright as strong arms could make them, all fully prepared to undergo a rigid inspection. In front was foreman H. P. Phillips, his keen eyes constantly supervising his command. The marshals were Messrs. J. C. Bast, B. M. Turnbull, C. J. Fox, E. Chevalley, Mr. S. F. Parmelee is president, E. S. Marks, vice president, J. L. Weymer, treasurer, J. Bendernagle, secretary, H. P. Phillips, foreman, W. Weidner and A. Jagot, assistants. This company is as effective as any in New Orleans.

Then came Home Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, solid as the ground under their feet, never failing to be on hand when wanted at a fire. Their apparatus is excellent, quite up to the mark. Black crape showed on the ladders, in memory of the late Mr. Fulmer, formerly a member. The president is Mr. E. May; J. Simpson, vice president; G. Weisse, treasurer; J. H. Dillon, secretary; C. C. Piper, foreman; L. Lethique and B. Belson, assistants; marshals, Messrs. Henry Brown, Henry Wintz, H. Zimmerman.

Young America No. 3 looked as well as the best in almost any department, well disciplined and tidily dressed. When their services are called for to save life or property, they are on hand with strong arms and willing hearts. The officers of Young America No. 3 are James Fabvre, president; C. Weiss, vice president; J. Stantz, treasurer; F. Blessey, secretary; John Klein, foreman; S. Lutter, first assistant; G. Ucas, second assistant; Lorenz Carbo, marshal; E. Legin and J. Pudeser, Jr., assistant marshals.

The route completed at the square, the companies were dismissed, each organization taking up a new line of march, when the day's festivities really began.

Protector No. 2 retired to St. Stephen's Hall, Napoleon avenue, where long tables were spread, bearing abundance of good things. Members and guests sat down willingly, and there was a deafening clatter of knives, forks and dishes. Of course toasts were drunk pleasantly.

Among the guests were a number of uniformed lads, second edition of the Protectors, a small company of juniors. They have their little machine, officered as follows: J. J. M. Parmelee, president; L. Redon, Jr., foreman; A. F. Parmelee, assistant. The engine was made by one of the members, and was neatly trimmed, with the motto, "Every little helps."

Dinner over the boys started out to salute some of their friends. Mr. G. H. Vinten, E. R. Chevalley, George H. Garner, C. H. Allen and others, were called on. A photograph of the company, with engine, was taken.

Pioneer visited the residence of Mr. Schofp, Chippewa street, after having the engine christened. Miss Lena Schofp made a handsome present to the company.

Other companies paid their respects to friends, enjoying themselves in good style.

Last night closed the fifth annual parade, by Protector No. 2 giving a ball in the hall of Home Hook and Ladder Company, Marengo street. The ball was all that could be asked, and all who attended were amply repaid.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* has the following:

Cæsar Hamilton, colored, was tried at the last term of the district court of this parish for the killing of a man named McKenzie last summer, and the jury brought in a verdict of "murder without capital punishment." Yesterday a pardon from Governor Kellogg was presented to Deputy Sheriff Ashmore, who did not feel authorized to respect the same. To-day an application was made to Judge Looney for his release, but, we are informed, District Attorney Wise called the attention of the court to the fact that the prisoner was pardoned for the crime of "manslaughter," whereas he was convicted of "murder," whereupon he was again lodged in the parish jail.

A Boston gentleman writes to the papers regretfully: "Thirty years ago a beefsteak, oyster and chicken supper, with cream toast and coffee, and fixin's generally, cost but twenty-five cents ahead, and 'dark seal' brandy, or any other brand, was only six cents a glass—and large bottomed, cup glass tumblers at that."

The Steamship Crescent City.

As the sale of the steamship Crescent City in New York on Wednesday last was thought of importance enough to be telegraphed to New Orleans, and as a great many of our citizens have traversed the "treacherous sea" successfully upon this ship, a little sketch of her career will doubtless prove interesting to them.

The steamship was built at South Boston in the year 1860, by Harrison Loring & Co., for the purpose of establishing a line between Boston and Charleston, South Carolina. Upon her completion she was very properly called the Massachusetts. At the same time another ship was built after the same mould, for the same route, she being called the South Carolina, which vessel now bears the name of the Juniata, and runs between this port and Philadelphia.

At the commencement of the war the Crescent City was bought by the government and immediately commissioned as a supply ship for the naval fleet along our Southern coast, making monthly trips. In the fall of 1867 she was sold by the government and purchased by William F. Weld & Co., of Boston, for the Merchants' Steamship Line, between New York and New Orleans, which was established the following spring. She was bought for the sum of $50,000, and under their supervision her hull was most thoroughly overhauled. The old boilers were replaced by new ones, and her saloon elegantly fitted up. The repairs were estimated at $50,000. Her first trip was made the latter part of March, 1868. That spring she was literally crowded with passengers from this port, being then the most comfortable and best arranged ship on our coast. In addition to that, she was fast, of light draft, always crossing the bar readily, and was an excellent sea boat.

The Crescent City was the first coastwise steamship to carry bulk grain away from this port, taking on that trip 22,000 bushels, besides 500 bales of cotton and other freight, on a draft of seventeen feet six inches of water.

From the commencement of 1868 to September, 1871, nearly four years, the Crescent City made forty-three successful trips between New York and New Orleans. In October of the same year, after making a satisfactory trial trip, in the line of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, between New York and Havana, she was sold to them for the handsome sum of $125,000—a most excellent bargain for Messrs. William F. Weld & Co., but rather an expensive one for the Atlantic Mail Company, for the reason that the ship was not adapted for their route in consequence of not having passenger accommodations enough. Then again the boilers were so constructed that in moderate and hot weather it was difficult to get steam enough to make her as fast as other competing steamers in that trade, and so a surface condenser was found to be indispensable. This was put in at a cost of over $12,000. Then her saloon appointments were made much more elaborate and extensive, and many other alterations, in all amounting to over $40,000.

For a while all went well, but before many months had elapsed it was found that with all the improvements they had not got a new ship. An iron hull at twelve years of age is only in its prime, provided it has been well taken care of. During the war all vessels were more or less neglected, and especially iron ones. Instead of being docked twice a year, some of them were allowed to run until their bottoms were so foul and full of marine matter that their speed was greatly affected. In the case of the Crescent City it was soon found that under her engines and boilers several of the plates were very thin. This necessitated docking, and putting in many new sheets at considerable expense. After this was done another perfectly natural circumstance came to light. This ship being built of iron to her upper between decks, then a wooden top, even a novice upon reflection would know that twelve years of hard service would weaken the parts where wood and iron came together; in fact, so much so that condemning would be inevitable, and more especially in a trade subject to intense heat and cold.

This, no doubt, was the principal reason why she was sold for the small sum of $60,000, at least two-thirds less than her actual cost to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company only a few months since. The sale of the Crescent City closes out one of the longest established lines on the Atlantic coast, which was managed before the war by the well known firm of Spofford & Tilerton, the Morro Castle and Columbia having been sold some time since.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call public atention to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. Two lots of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Philippa street, between Hevia and Girod streets.

2. A portion of ground with the buildings thereon, rights, etc., situated in the same district, at the corner of Pensacola landing and Benton street.

3. The undivided fourth part of a square of ground, situated in same district, and bounded by Claiborne, Willow, Poydras and Lafayette streets.

4. And the undivided fourth part of another square of ground, situated in the same district, and bounded by Poydras, St. Magdalen, Lafayette and St. Adeline streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the sheriff of the contents of store No. 74 Camp street will be continued to day, at 10:30 A. M. Catalogues can be had at the sale.

Free Drinks and a Free Lunch.

There are some liberal gentlemen about town, and many of them are engaged in conducting coffeehouses. With commendable liberality, we understand, free drinks will be disposed of by Johnny Hawkins, on Common street; by George Ittmann, on Gravier street, and by Andy Parle, on St. Charles street, to-day from ten to twelve o'clock, during which period there will also be free lunch.

Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*, gets a salary of $10,000 a year; Jennings has $10,000 on the *Times*; Croly had $5000 on the *World*; Hudson had $20,000 on the *Herald*, and was retired on a pension of $10,000.

Police Retrenchment.

The Board of Police Commissioners have come to the conclusion, after having taken legal advice on the subject, that act No. 64 of the Legislature of 1873 is unconstitutional, and therefore will abstain from issuing the additional warrants provided for in the act. This judicious and commendable action of the police commissioners, under the circumstances, will have the effect to strengthen their warrants in the market, and create a better feeling among the public generally.

Furthermore, we learn that the board yesterday voted to reduce the force fifty men forthwith, as follows: First precinct, eight men; second, five; third, eight; fourth, eight; fifth, ten; sixth, six; seventh, two; eighth, two; St. Bernard, one. There are now fifteen vacancies on the force. These numbers are not to be filled, and no promotions will be made until the new apportionment is reached by resignations, dismissal, etc. No supernumeraries will be appointed for the next sixty days. We annex the opinion of Messrs. Rice and Whitaker, attorneys of the board, on the unconstitutionality of act No. 64:

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1873.

To the Honorable Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN — We have received your resolution requesting us "to furnish a legal opinion regarding the constitutionality of act No. 64 of the General Assembly, approved March 26, 1873, and the powers and duties of the board under the same," to which we reply as follows:

From its title act No. 64 is "an act to provide for a full and prompt payment of the members, officers and employes of the Metropolitan Police by authorizing the issuance of additional warrants to make up losses which may hereafter be sustained by members, officers and employes by reason of the depreciation of Metropolitan Police warrants; to make such warrants so to be issued for discount receivable for taxes by, and chargeable (pro rata) to, the general corporations of the Metropolitan Police district, and to provide a penalty for refusal to receive the same, and to limit the power of the Board of Police Commissioners to issue such additional warrants."

Most obviously, section eight, providing "That the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners shall have power and authority to reorganize the police force of the Metropolitan Police district by removing and dismissing such officers and men as said board may elect; provided, that the board shall reorganize the force within thirty days from and after the passage of this act," is unconstitutional and void, there being no expression of any of the objects of this section in the title of the act. (Constitution of Louisiana, article 114.)

And further, under section nine of the act of March 9, 1869, it is provided "That each officer and member of said Metropolitan Police force shall hold office respectively during good behavior, and shall be liable to removal from office or membership of the said police force only after written charges shall have been preferred against him," etc.

It is under this section that all the officers and members of the force have been appointed. So long as the act of March 9, 1869, is in existence these officers and members have "vested rights" to their positions, of which they can only be divested by the terms of the law under which they were appointed.

We would, however, suggest that the terms of the act of March 9, 1869, are sufficiently broad for the board to accomplish a reduction of the force and still keep within the limits of their authority.

As respects the provisions of the law for the issuance of additional warrants, the title of act No. 64 provides that this issuance is to "make up losses which may hereafter be sustained by members, officers," etc. Section one of the act provides for the issuance "monthly to each and every member, officer and employe of the police, in payment for services rendered, a warrant for a sum sufficient to realize in currency the amount severally due said members, officers and employes at the annual rate, as is severally provided for in sections 2281, 2285 and 2286, Revised Statutes of 1870, provided," etc.

Thus the body of the act does not provide for the issuance of any "additional" warrants, but a larger warrant, or of any warrant at all to "make up losses," but "in payment of services rendered." The latter object of the law is not expressed in the title; the title and the body of the act do not correspond.

If the act be regarded as to increase the payment of the members, officers, etc., of the force, thence as amendatory of sections 2281, 2285 and 2286 of Revised Statutes of 1870, the title of act should so express it; but it does not, and the amendment should then conform to acticle 115 of the constitution of the State: "No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title, but in each case the revised or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at full length."

From our examination of the act, as above set forth, and from the practical effect of the act if carried out, in depreciating the value of Metropolitan Police warrants upon the market, as has already to some extent occurred, and from the fact that the present value is so near the face value of the warrants, we believe it to be to the interest of the board to refuse to issue the larger warrants, as directed by section one of the said act. Respectfully,

RICE & WHITAKER, Attorneys.

State Board of Education.

The new State Board of Education, which met yesterday in the office of the State Superintendent and perfected its organization, is constituted as follows: William G. Brown, State Superintendent, president; P. M. Williams, superintendent first division; E. S. Stoddard, superintendent second division; George B. Loud, superintendent third division; C. W. Keating, superintendent fourth division; James Brewster, superintendent fifth district, C. W. Boothby, superintendent sixth division; M. C. Cole, secretary.

The address of the president to the board clearly indicated that he fully appreciated the vast responsibility attached to the great work intrusted to his care, and the difficulties to be encountered in carrying it forward. From the character of the gentlemen that have been selected as superintendents, and their recognized ability, we may confidently expect a successful administration of the school department.

The first action of the new board looks to a speedy reorganization of the school boards throughout the State and a strict inquiry into the administration of the schools which have been and are now in operation. At no time since the establishment of the school system in this State has there been so much to encourage its friends as now, and, under the supervision of our excellent Superintendent and his staff, the efficiency of the schools will become recognized and permanently established.

Very little business of public importance was transacted yesterday. The board adjourned subject to the call of the president.

St. Louis has been struck by the revival wave. It has restored the backslidden concert saloons. They close at twelve o'clock Saturdry night, but reopen at daylight on Sunday morning.

It is said that the minuet is to be the fashionable society dance, tight lacing and French heels making a lively quadrille a painful impossibility.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

LANDS SOLD FOR DIRECT TAXES

A SURVEY IN THE SOUTH

SUPREME COURT DECISION

A TRIUMPH FOR MRS. GAINES

THE POSTAL CAR DISCUSSIONS

MRS. JAMES GORDON BENNETT DEAD

EXCITING NEWS FROM ABROAD

KING LUNALILLO COMING HERE

ACCIDENT IN A CHURCH

AN IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts—James Brooks Very Ill—Survey of Lands Sold for Direct Taxes—Supreme Court Decisions—Decision in Favor of Mrs. Gaines—Southern Tour of Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Internal revenue receipts for the month $8,125,000.

James Brooks' condition is unfavorable to-day.

Commissioner Douglas has appointed an engineer to survey lands in the South sold for direct taxes, with a view of their restoration to owners upon the payment of taxes, costs, etc.

General Canby telegraphs to General Sherman that he thinks when the avenues of escape are closed and supplies cut off or abridged the Modocs will come in.

Supreme Court.—State of South Carolina ex rel. Wagner vs. Weasner, of Charleston county.—The question was whether a tax officer was bound to accept bills of the bank of South Carolina in payment of taxes, the allegation being that its charter made its bills receivable for all public dues. The county treasurer answers that the bills were issued in 1861, and in aid of the rebellion; therefore are not a legal tender; and further the charter under which the bills were tendered had been repealed. The first question was found by the jury in favor of the bank, but the court held that the clause requiring the State to receive the bills in payment of taxes was subsequently repealed. This ruling is sustained here and judgment affirmed.

City of New Orleans vs. Myra Clark Gaines—From the Circuit Court for Louisiana.

The appeal sought to reverse a decree of the court below, in favor of Mrs. Gaines, for $125,226, as rents and profits of lands belonging to her which had been in the possession and use of the city.

Mrs. Gaines brought her action to recover possession under a former decision of this court in her favor upon the general question of her rights. The report of the master to whom the case was referred was in her favor, and the court entered a decree thereon in her favor.

This court directs the affirmance of the decree and dissolves the exceptions thereto.

Postmaster General Creswell, with Senators Howe and Cameron, will make a Southern tour to inspect the postal car service. These gentlemen also seek health from the sunny Southern breezes.

Commissions to the Georgia postmasters are not issued. They have been referred to the Postmaster General for a full investigation of the questions which led to the squabble in the Senate. The commissions will probably not be issued for some days, and if certain charges are verified they will be withheld.

The Postmaster General has made the following reply to the announcement of railroad companies of their purpose to continue, for the present, the running of postal cars:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1873.

To Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad:

SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of the communication, dated the twenty-eighth instant, signed by yourself and the representatives of several other railroad companies, requesting that the notice given me under date of the tenth of January last, relative to the withdrawal of railway postal cars on after the first of April proximo, be considered suspended for the present.

The announcement made in that communication of the purpose of the companies to continue to run such cars until a sufficient time shall have elapsed to ascertain the views of the special committee charged by the Senate of the United States with the duty of considering and reporting upon the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between the railroad companies and the postal service of the country is duly noted, and in the event that the companies obtain a hearing before the committee, shall be happy to be present as they request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. CRESWELL.

NEW YORK.

Death in High Circles—Mrs. James Gordon Bennett Dead—The Stokes Case—Judge Brady Declines to Amend the Record.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Hugh Maxwell, for a long time a prominent business man, and once collector of the port, is dead, aged eighty-five.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Smith, wife of E. Delafield Smith, and daughter of Rev. Gilbert Morgan, of South Carolina, died yesterday.

A private cable announces the death of Mrs. James Gordon Bennett at Kenigstein, Saxony.

Judge Brady to-day declined to amend the judgment record in Stokes case, and said the proper method was by certiorari, which would qring the case before the general term.

Money very strong; borrowers on call are forced to pay higher rates than for a long time past. Early in the day all renewals and new loans were at 1-16 ⅌ diem, but later the price of money rapidly advanced, and before three o'clock ½ ⅌ cent and interest was paid, or in plainer terms 189½ ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. After that time ¾ ⅌ cent was paid, and before four o'clock loans were made at 1 ⅌ cent, or 365 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. Banks were calling in loans to-day, and one institution banking for the city called in a large amount, which was one great reason for the stringency. Exchange was completely demoralized by the advance in gold and money stringency. Prime sold at 7½, but at the close quotations were entirely nominal. Gold very active. Opened at 116¾, sold up to 117¼, fell to 116⅞, rallied and advanced to 118½, fell to 117¾, rallied to 118, closed 117½@117⅝.

Evening.—Sixes of 1881, 119⅞; of 1862, 116½; of 1864, 116½; of 1865, 117⅞; new, 116¼; of 1867, 117⅞; of 1868, 117; new fives, 114⅝; ten-forties, 112.

State bonds quiet and nominal. Tennessee sixes 80¼, new 80⅜; Virginia sixes 44, new 50, consolidated 54½, deferred 13; Louisiana sixes 42, new 40, levee sixes 40, levee eights 60; Alabama eights 80, fives 55; Georgia sixes 70, sevens 88; North Carolinas 30, new 16, special tax 12; South Carolinas 35, new 17, April and October 22½.

At a meeting of the Internationals last night a committee was appointed to call a convention of delegates of the trades unions, to be held in a fortnight, to perfect the measures for the enforcement of the eight hour law.

The high wind of Saturday night and yesterday caused considerable of the coast parts of Long Island to be submerged. At Hunters' Point large quantities of lumber floated off by the overflowing of wharves. The passenger train on the Long Island railroad narrowly escaped floating off while on the bridge.

The Hudson river is now open to Poughkeepsie.

FOREIGN.

Interesting News from London, Madrid, Sandwich Islands, Paris, Rome, Cuba and Leipsig—King Lunalillo Coming to San Francisco.

LONDON, March 31.—The Rev. Mr. Miles, secretary of the American Peace Society, sails this week for the United States. The results of his mission to Europe, in the interest of arbitration as a means for settling all international disputes, he says, are encouraging.

Since his return to London, accompanied by Minister Schenck, he has had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, which was of the most satisfactory character.

More than half of the striking colliers at Bolton have gone back to work.

Fifty emigrants left Carrick, on Suir Island, to-day for the United States. Other parties will follow soon.

The *Times* in a recent city article stated that speculation in sterling exchange was going on in New York on a gigantic scale, and estimated that loans to the amount of $12,000,000 existed. Subsequently a telegram from New York showed that the *Times'* estimates were exaggerated, and stated that the bankers there were of the opinion that the loans were considerably inside of $5,000,000.

The *Times* to-day alludes to the contradiction, and explains that the statement in its city article was based only on quotations in New York papers and on the circulars of American bankers.

The council of foreign bondholders have opened communication with the Samana Bay Company with a view to bringing about an arrangement of their claims on the republic of San Domingo. A memorial expounding the whole case has been forwarded to the government of San Domingo.

Competitive sports between the undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge universities continue. Matches at billiards, running, jumping, and other athletic exercises are kept up. Honors about equally divided.

[First Dispatch.]

MADRID, March 30.—The Carlists have captured Berga with 500 prisoners.

The woman's meeting was a failure; that of the Internationalists was thinly attended, and that of the Federalists passed off orderly, and nothing of importance transpired in either.

A deputation visited the Minister of the Interior and demanded the demolition of the monarchical municipalities.

The minister replied that the government had no power to overthrow the regularly appointed authorities of cities.

Barcelona dispatches represent the situation in that city as grave.

It is stated that the Carlists, after capturing Berga, burned it.

Crowds were assembled in the streets of Barcelona, and threats of reprisals against the clergy and Carlist sympathizers were made by the government to restrain the people.

[Second Dispatch.]

MADRID, March 31.—Intelligence has reached here that the town of Berga, which was captured by Carlists on Friday, had been destroyed by fire by the insurgents, who, before applying the torch, saturated a number of the buildings with petroleum.

The news of the burning of the town creates great excitement in Barcelona. At the time the last dispatches were forwarded from that city the populace were assembling in the streets in large crowds, and disorders were feared. The authorities were making every effort to allay the excitement and prevent a disturbance of the peace.

[Third Dispatch.]

MADRID, March 31.—Contreas, Captain General at Barcelona, has resigned, and General Vilasade is gazetted as his successor.

It is expected that Catalonia will soon be declared in a state of siege.

Acts of lawless violence are of daily occurrence in Barcelona, and the burning of churches and massacre of priests are being threatened. The authorities are doing all in their power to prevent outrages.

Ten thousand armed citizens maintain order in the city of Malaga, but refuse to admit regular troops or government custom house officers, nor will they allow vessels conveying soldiers to other points to remain in port. They provide for their expenses by taxing the wealthy citizens. In the absence of customs officers, smuggling is carried on to a large extent. The citizens are divided into two parties; the moderate and the ultra federalists. The moderates now have the upper hand, but the ultras are gaining strength.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Letters from Madrid represent Spain as in a very turbulent condition, and the prevalent belief is gaining ground that the army will yet reestablish a monarchy, but it is doubtful whether Don Carlos or Alfonso will be put on the throne.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—News from Australia and the Sandwich Islands by the steamship Moses Taylor is unimportant.

There is great scarcity of coal in New Zealand, and prices have advanced to fall rates.

King Lunalillo, now the monarch of the Sandwich Islands, has made the tour of his kingdom in a United States steamship, on the invitation of Admiral Pennock.

The King will come to San Francisco with General Schofield to make a tour of the United States.

PARIS, March 31.—The government is sending troops to the Spanish frontier.

President Thiers has received an invitation from the Emperor of Austria to attend the Vienna Exhibition.

Senor Olozaga, Spanish ambassador,