NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 15. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1856.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Management announce to the citizens of New Orleans the engagement, for a short season, of

PAULINE MARKHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE.

who will produce in rapid succession all of the new and popular Burlesques and Extravaganzas of the day. The initial performance,

Monday, Evening, April 21,

presents the Markham Troupe, in connection with W. B. Cavanagh's Specialty Organization, in the grand mythological burlesque and extravaganza entitled CUPID AND PSYCHE, with new scenery, music, costumes, appointments, etc.

Pauline Markham Matinee Saturday noon.

ap26

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALDERNAY HEIFERS FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SOUTHERN STOCK BREEDERS TO INTRODUCE AND PERPETUATE A MILK BREED.

One Brown and White HEIFER, eleven months old.
One Golden Colored HEIFER, nine months old.
One Brown and White HEIFER, five months old—half breed.
One Golden Colored and White HEIFER, two months old—thorough.
One Golden Colored and White HEIFER, one month old—thorough.
One Golden Colored and White HEIFER, two months old—half breed.

I will sell all or a portion of this young herd less than their value. The calves are weaned and all the stock in fine condition. Apply at the store, No. 77 Camp street, for further information.

ap26 1d N. C. FOLGER.

SODA AND MEAD

FOR THE

LADIES

AT THE

Corner of Camp and Gravier Streets.

THE MOST DELICIOUS CAKES AND PASTRY AT ALL HOURS.

ap26 2m

ALDEN EVAPORATED FRUIT.

Just received direct from the factory, at Anna, Illinois:

30 barrels APPLES, 100 pounds each.
40 boxes apples, 9 pounds each.

We would call the attention of the retail grocers to the above FRUITS, which are equal to the green fruit when properly prepared.

J. L. DUNNIGA & CO.,
No. 60 Tchoupitoulas street,
ap27 1m Agents for Anna, Illinois, Factory.

MOSS ..... MOSS

MACHINE PICKED AND COUNTRY MOSS.

Cash paid for Country Moss.

J. M. FERGUSON,
Factory No. 89 Peters street, above Canal.

ap26 1y

FORSTALL & DELAVIGNE.

OCTAVE FORSTALL, ALFRED DELAVIGNE

No. 64 Magazine street, New Orleans,

Dealers in LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, FIRE BRICKS, KETTLE TILES, FERTILIZERS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, NAVAL STORES, etc.

Sole agents for Blood Fertilizer Manufacturing Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the style of FORSTALL & DELAVIGNE, and will continue the same business at No. 64 Magazine street heretofore carried on by Octave Forstall, who will personally attend to the settlement of the affairs of the old firm.

OCTAVE FORSTALL,
ALFRED DELAVIGNE.

New Orleans, April 1, 1873. ap1 2m

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

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

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR.,
Dealer in
Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,
No. 89 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Liberal advancement made on consignments.
fa16 1y

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 breech 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) to 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. no16 6m ltp

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Thomas Chaney vs. Steamboat Ozark—No. 10,175.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, May 3, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse, on Canal street, between Old Levee and Peters streets, in this city—

THE STEAMBOAT OZARK, her Boats, Engines, Tackle, etc., now lying in Algiers, above Canal street ferry landing.

Terms—Cash, at time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-first day of April, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
ap22 24 26 29 my1 3 United States Marshal.

The United States vs. 297 Rolls Cigarettes, etc.—No. 10,119.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the district of Louisiana.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on MONDAY, May 5, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance of the Custom-house, on Canal, between Peters and Old Levee streets, in this city, the following described property, to wit—

297 rolls CIGARETTES,
120 packs CIGARETTES,
500 CIGARS.

Terms—Cash in United States funds at the time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-third day of April, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
ap24 26 my1 2 3 4 United States Marshal.

The United States vs. Sixty-Six Rolls Cigarettes, etc.—No. 10,147.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, May 5, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance of the Customhouse, on Canal street, between Old Levee and Peters streets, in this city, the following described property, viz—

66 rolls CIGARETTES,
21 dozen WAX MATCHES,
102 packages TOBACCO,
1500 CIGARS.

Terms—Cash in United States funds at the time of adjudication.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, twenty-third day of April, 1873.

S. B. PACKARD,
ap24 26 my1 2 3 4 United States Marshal.

FOR RENT.

LAKE SHORE RESIDENCE FOR RENT or for Sale.—That desirable house in Pontchartrain, Mississippi, formerly the residence of Captain Joseph Walker, containing parlor, three bedrooms, two cabinets, dining room, breakfast room and one finished attic room, with a bath-room, and one finished attic room, with a bath-room, and one kitchen, and large grounds, some garden and shrubbery, and large grounds surrounding the house. House completely furnished throughout. Apply to

W. H. HENNING,
No. 75 Camp street.

ap9 1m

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 G. B. STEIN.

mh29

THE GRANT PARISH TROUBLE

A SHORT STATEMENT OF THE ORIGIN

The Result of Taking Offices by Force

We have been favored with something of an insight into the true history of the origin of the Grant parish troubles, with the progress and final culmination in the unexampled butchery at the courthouse on Easter Sunday.

The whole difficulty is traceable directly back to the system adopted by the Fusionists of taking forcible possession of offices to which they claimed to have been elected, and which claims were disputed by the Republicans. About the time that Judge Elmore appeared at the head of an armed force and ousted Judge Dibble from the bench of the Eighth District Court in this city, the Fusion candidates who claimed to have been elected to the offices in Grant received commissions from Governor Warmoth. Most of the incumbents being in this catagory, and with their friends for the rest of the offices, the transition was comparatively easy. This took place in January. In Rapides, Catahoula, Natchitoches, Winn, Franklin and the other Red river parishes, however, these commissions sent out by Warmoth were not treated with the same respect, and the Fusionists generally waited until the pretended inauguration of McEnery, which took place on the thirteenth of January. Thereupon he made out duplicate commissions and sent them up, and taking pattern again from the Fusion leaders in the city, who made an attempt upon the police stations and the sheriff's office, without success, however, the noble army of office-seekers in eight or ten parishes made a general movement, and succeeded in installing themselves in the coveted positions. The Republicans of Grant, who had been expelled by force, naturally thought that the only agency by which they could regain what they deemed to be their rights, and accordingly took measures to install their candidates, thinking, doubtless, they had a right to do in one parish what their opponents had successfully attempted in eight or ten, and tried but failed to accomplish in Orleans. Accordingly Shaw, the sheriff, Register, Brantley and the rest, applied to Captain Ward, who is regularly commissioned in the militia, for a force to aid them. Ward called together his militia, and succeeded in retaking all the offices and maintaining possession.

It may be proper to state here that it is the curse of the whole Red river country, especially in Rapides, that the judges, sheriffs, etc., are totally wanting in the qualities required in such officers, and from motives which we may suppose, but do not wish to express, invariably neglected to bring disturbers of the peace to trial and punishment. This policy of non-action emboldened the bad, invited them to the commission of all manner of crimes, and drove citizens, who were disposed to be peaceable and law-abiding, to adopt forcible measures in self-defense.

The Republican officials of Grant, therefore, employed the only means left them to obtain the places to which they had been elected and commissioned. The ousting of the Fusion officers created great excitement—more for one little parish than for all the others which had been captured by the other party. Messengers were sent to the white people living in the hills of Grant to rally in force to retake the offices. These generally refused to respond. Rapides was applied to and a force was sent up from there, which marched within ten miles of Colfax, captured Calhoun, and took him to Alexandria a prisoner. Finding that the better part of the white people were rather apathetic, they sent out messengers to Catahoula, Winn, Franklin and the surrounding parishes, with the fearful story that the negroes threatened to kill all the white men and reserve the women for the purpose of raising a better race of people. This wicked, absurd and entirely unfounded story had the desired effect. Thoughtless and characterless young men armed and put themselves under command of the designing fellows who were bent upon success at any hazard. Rapides sent up about thirty men, not half a dozen of whose names appear upon the assessment rolls; eighty or more came in from Catahoula; about thirty from Grant, including the claimants of the offices, responded, and the rest came from Winnsboro', Franklin parish, Natchitoches, Winn, Bossier, and even from Caddo, in all numbering about two hundred and fifty. Arrived in Grant, they were placed under command of Nash, who had convinced himself that he was sheriff of the parish, and the armed men around him were his *posse comitatus*. An intemperate demand was made upon the occupants of the courthouse to surrender, which was refused, and the assault was made. The fighting is described to have been fierce, and lasted from ten o'clock until dark. The negroes were entrenched behind fortifications hastily thrown up, and stoutly maintained their ground until a small howitzer was loaded with iron bolts and fired at them. This created a panic, as they believed their hasty works would not stand artillery, the force and character of which they of course knew nothing about. They thereupon retreated into the courthouse, where they occupied a really impregnable position. The assailants were, up to this moment, really baffled. They had sustained a loss of twenty or thirty killed, and it is believed, had not killed a single negro. Something must be done soon, or a retreat was inevitable. They therefore approached the lower end of the courthouse, which has neither window nor door, and forced a negro whom they had captured in the field, under cover of their guns, to set fire to the cypress roof with a blazing torch. The burning roof had the effect to stampede the inmates, when a little presence of mind would have saved them, by pushing the shingles from the roof, and thus checking the fire.

As the fugitives emerged from the burning building and the courthouse yard, they unfurled their handkerchiefs, pieces of shirt, or whatever they could get hold of as flags of truce to denote their surrender. These were held aloft in one hand. But the incensed assailants disregarded the sign and engaged the disarmed and helpless fellows at close quarters. It was in this bloody business that Hadnot and Harris lost their lives. It is believed they were endeavoring to put an end to the butchery, and in doing this threw themselves among the helpless negroes and were killed by the white men. Harris was shot in the back, and Hadnot received a horizontal shot that passed from one side to the other through his stomach. It is known that both these men were unhurt up to the exodus of the negroes from the burning building, and that none of the fugitives had arms in their hands in their flight. The conclusion is inevitable, therefore, that the story of their being basely murdered by the negroes under the lure of a flag of truce, is a base fabrication. There was no flag of truce displayed from the courthouse.

We are informed that not a single white citizen of all the region around Colfax can prove the loss of property at the hands of the regularly organized colored forces. Stragglers here and there may have improved the occasion of disorder to do a little pilfering, but it is quite as likely that those thefts were committed by the sandhillers.

It thus appears that the negroes were acting under lawful authority—that of Captain Ward and Sheriff Shaw—in defense of what they deemed their rights.

That no violence was committed by them against property, as alleged.

That Nash, who led the assailants, had no commission as sheriff, and was aided and abetted in his violence by persons who lived in adjoining parishes, and who had been induced to take up arms in consequence of a cunningly devised falsehood.

That the story that the negroes threatened to kill all the white men and outrage the women was an invention of the Fusionists to bring in reinforcements.

That Messrs. Hadnot and Harris were not killed by the negroes at all, but by white men while they were endeavoring to check the massacre.

That a cause which requires so many gross falsehoods to sustain it or to palliate the cold-blooded butchery of its followers, must be inherently weak and wicked.

And that communities that will harbor and protect such miscreants as those which infest our Red river parishes can not escape the responsibility of their crimes.

"Solution of a Puzzle."

Under this heading the *Picayune* of Thursday morning entertains its readers with the following choice specimens of rhetoric:

In the Southern States, seven years since the late war ceased, the war still continues, by usurpations and oppressions, which have spread an indignant restlessness over the whole country, to be kept down, by the army of the United States ready for violence.

They knew before they tried it, with the troops for Colfax, that they must rely, in the South, for their own transportation. And, in a war with Spain we must prepare against attack; for she has a navy, three times as strong as that of the United States. From Key West or Tortugas to Cuba is only a step across the water. From either of these, or from New Orleans, to Vera Cruz—is a trip of pleasure,—and, up the Mississippi, an easy and swift answer may be carried to discontent, in the Southern States against his government, and Satraps. Troops on the gulf, were hastened to enforce Durell's usurpation, and overthrow the government of Louisiana. More may be needed, to accomplish that abject subservience to his will, his policy of despotic rule throughout the United States, may require.

We give it up, and we think President Grant will, too, if he ever reads these paragraphs.

Southwest Pass.

The following prompt response from Major C. W. Howell, is another proof of his desire to fulfill the mission to which he has been assigned, that of facilitating commerce in every possible way within his power. Soon after the delegation of steamship agents left him on Thursday, mention of which was made in the REPUBLICAN, he addressed them the following communication:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, April 24, 1873.

Messrs. S. S. Miller, Alfred Moulton, Silas Weeks and others:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your wishes, I have decided to place the dredge boat McAllester on temporary duty at the Southwest Pass. She will coal to-morrow, and on Saturday proceed to Southwest Pass bar.

This is done on your assurance that you will do all in your power to prevent interference with her efforts to clear and improve the channel across the bar. Very respectfully, C. W. HOWELL.

Canal Street and Fourth and First District Property.

Another choice list of improved and vacant property will peremptorily be sold this day at public auction, by Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. The sale commences punctually at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, and embraces principally the following very valuable and well located property:

1. For account of the succession of the late Matthew D. Gillespie, the splendid three-story brick store and dwelling above No. 197 Canal street, yielding handsomely and certain to enhance in value. No safer or more promising investment.

2. That splendid residence property with beautifully improved quarter square, forming the corner of Coliseum and Fourth streets, in the centre of one the most aristocratic neighborhoods of the Garden District. The residences of Messrs. Adams, Briggs, Buckner and Howell, comprise the entire square. A more desirable home or a better investment can not be had in this city. It is absolutely to be sold for whatever it may bring.

3. Two choice building lots on Chestnut street, between Philip and First streets, in the midst of handsome improvements and a most aristocratic neighborhood, near churches, schools, and markets, really a fine site for a dwelling.

4. Seven fine building lots on Berghia between Amelia and Pemniston streets.

5. Two large and well located lots on Common, between Miro and Tonti streets.

*6. That well built and newly repaired two-story brick house, store and dwelling, No. 86 Girod, between Constance and Magazine streets.

Court Items.

The case of Victor Gerodias was continued indefinitely yesterday in the Criminal Court, that the opening of the State fair might be observed.

The noted case of the succession of Hampton Elliott is yet nuninished in the Second District Court. Several conflicting points of law are to be decided, and the judgment, when published, will be of unusual interest.

The 250 tax injunction suits before Judge Hawkins were decided yesterday against the defendants.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.—The lot of pure breed Alderney heifers offered for sale by Mr. N. C. Folger, No. 71 Camp street, comprises some of the finest animals of the kind ever seen in this section of the State, and Mr. Folger is offering them at far below their value. Go and see them.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Attention is called to the sale 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, of the undivided one-half interest in a piece or parcel of ground, and the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Poydras street, between Magazine and Constance (or Fousher) streets. For particulars see advertisement.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, GOLD.—Central office for the sale of Louisiana State Fair Lottery tickets No. 107 Canal street, Graver & Baker salesrooms; $37,500 in prizes; one prize $5000 in gold; tickets fifty cents; and admits holder to the fair.

Congress authorized the construction of twenty-six new public buildings. Already work has been commenced upon more than half of them.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

ARMS FOR THE RIOTERS

MERCHANTS ENCOURAGING LAWLESSNESS

We publish below another of those bonds given by some men enjoying a respectable standing in the mercantile community, which they furnished in order to facilitate the procuring of weapons within which to arm the rabble who attacked the police stations on the night of the fifth of March last, which act resulted in the loss of several lives and a destruction of many thousand dollars' worth of property.

In this case, we understand, the terms of the contract have never been complied with on the part of the persons signing the bond. A frugal and industrious gunsmith, having faith in Fusion honor and commercial integrity, permitted his stock of goods to be placed in the hands of a mob, on the written promise of merchants of respectable standing to reimburse him for his losses. The arms were never returned to him, and none of them were ever paid for. The parties to the bond, it is alleged, seek to avoid compliance with their written compact on the ground of illegal consideration—*contra bonos mores*—the same plea recently made by some noted prostitutes of this city, who refused to pay their furniture bills:

State of Louisiana, parish of Orleans.—Know all men by these presents that we, John McEnery, as principal, and John A. Peel, W. Van Benthuysen, D. Wallace, Samuel Henderson, John Phelps, John C. Sinnott, G. W. Santell, L. H. Gardner, as sureties, are firmly bound unto Carson Mudge, of the city of New Orleans, in the sum of five thousand dollars, jointly, for the amounts set opposite their names.

The conditions of this bond is that whereas the said Carson Mudge has this day furnished to the said John McEnery from one to three hundred arms and munitions, to the value of five thousand dollars.

Now if the said McEnery shall return said arms and munitions within twenty days to the said Mudge then this bond shall be null and void, or if he shall pay to the said Mudge the value of such arms and munitions as may not be returned, then also shall this bond be null and void; otherwise the bond shall be of full force and effect in law. In testimony of which we hereunto affix our names, this twenty-eighth February, 1873.

John McEnery		John Phelps	$500
John A. Peel	$1000	D. Wallace	500
L. H. Gardner	500	W. Van Benthuysen	1000
John C. Sinnott	500	H. L. Seixas	500
G. W. Santell	500		

FROM LAFOURCHE.

The People Paying Self Taxes—Good Effect of a Judicial Decision—General Obedience to the State Government.

A correspondent writes as follows from Lafourche parish:

THIBODAUX, April 25, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to make a few remarks concerning Lafourche.

Our tax collector is at work with a great deal of energy, and is meeting, from all information, with success. The people of Lafourche will pay their taxes, with a few exceptions, without any litigation, and since the decision of the judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, regarding licenses in Assumption parish, and the approval of the same by the Supreme Court, the firm conclusion of all good citizens is to avoid costs and penalties, and pay up their taxes and licenses to the lawful authorities, as the judge does not give countenance to any tax resisters within the jurisdiction of his district.

All is quiet in political circles, as far as can be heard from. The old incumbents are perfectly disposed to abide by the decision of the highest tribunal of Louisiana, and the community is peaceable. The administration of Governor William Pitt Kellogg is the only one recognized in Lafourche by all the well disposed citizens. It is, therefore, in my opinion, one of the few parishes in the State where things are working smoothly.

The court in Assumption has adjourned, and the judge is preparing for another term in his district. He is very firm in his decisions, and does not allow any resistance to the legal government, hence, all is quiet and peaceable here.

The Republican party is a unit with Governor Kellogg and his administration, and congratulate him on his firmness in seeing the laws strictly enforced and bear on each citizen alike, without discrimination. Many of the good citizens who were delinquent taxpayers last year will take advantage of the law, and, before its expiration pay up their back taxes.

The Metropolitan Police in the Fifth District.

Great as is the *Picayune* in mighty misstatements, that sapient print excels in misrepresenting small matters. For instance, the yesterday's issue contains the following:

There is more trouble among the police. In the Fifth District, when the attempt to incorporate the Metropolitan brigade was made, twenty-six policemen refused to muster and resigned their positions. When the reason for such incomprehensible conduct was demanded they promptly answered they were policemen and not militiamen. It is a pity there are not more policemen of their way of thinking. If there were the Kellogg metropolitan would have a deal of trouble.

Now, the most prolific imagination could not conceive of anything more utterly false than the above.

So far from twenty-six policemen refusing "to muster," the whole force of the Fifth District consists of but sixteen men, namely: one sergeant, two corporals, one doorman, one supernumerary and eleven patrolmen. Not one of these has ever refused to perform any portion of the duty assigned to them by their superiors, nor has there been the least "trouble" among the force stationed in the Fifth District. In fact the whole of the allegation of the *Picayune* respecting the Metropolitan force of the Fifth District is but simple and unadorned falsehood.

By inserting the above, the New Orleans REPUBLICAN will greatly oblige the Metropolitan force in the Fifth District, represented by H. FUENTES,
Sergeant in Charge.

Academy of Music.

Grand Pauline Markham matinee today at twelve o'clock, when an amusing farce will be followed by the favorite burlesque of "Cupid and Psyche." In this burlesque Miss Markham is superb, and she attracts the greatest degree of admiration. Miss Jennie Satterlee as Pan is a special favorite, but Miss Sallie Mason as Jupiter eclipses any other actress on the Academy stage. She is not beautiful, but she is pretty, lively, vivacious, full of fun and mischief, and her personality search out each individual in the audience. Roland Reed is a good *King Aeolus*, and Mr. Harry Allen is the *Venus* of the play. He came last night.

A strip of sand, near part of the reef on which Trenton, New Jersey, is built, was thought to be of no little value, in 1805, that he owned it in selling out the people, and not think it worth while to mention it in the deed. As Trenton grew, this sandy strip was covered with buildings, and the heirs of the original owner now claim possession, with no small prospect of getting it, that a liberal offer has been made to buy their claim. The land, which was valueless in 1805, is now valued at $1,000,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SPANISH TROUBLES

THE COMMUNE IN MADRID

GRAVE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS

MUTINY OF THE TROOPS

Civil War Threatened in France

KING WILLIAM CANNONIZES A CHURCH

THE MOBILE RACES

BELKNAP AND SHERIDAN ON RIO GRANDE

Their Reception at Brownsville

COMING TO NEW ORLEANS

NEW YORK.

The Spanish Troubles—Cholera in Vienna—Civil War Predicted in France—King William Gives a Cannon to a Pennsylvania Church, to be Cast into a Bell—Bleakley Attempts Suicide—Erie Stock.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A *Herald* special from Madrid says: A conflict took place over the permanent commission, whereby the Assembly hoped to control the Ministry.

Serrano, who favored the permanent commission, failed at the critical moment. The soldiers fraternized with the people, and the volunteers proved faint hearted.

Disorders commenced Wednesday night. Contreveos, lately Captain General of Catalonia, was fired at near the Plazza Torros, by the volunteers, who had taken up arms in favor of the permanent commission.

Six batteries of artillery and mitraillenses caused the volunteers to surrender. At midnight the ministry decreed the dissolution of the commission, and disarmed the defenders. The Reds forced their way into the presence of the commission, but the members of the ministry personally protected it. The Reds have posted themselves at the corners of the streets and have possession of the city.

It is reported that Serrano is either imprisoned or has fled.

The *Herald's* Vienna special, dated today, says twenty cases of sporadic cholera were brought to the hospital yesterday; five proved fatal. An effort is being made to conceal the appearance of the disease in the city.

The *World's* London special says the gravest apprehension prevailed in the highest circles of Paris of immediate civil war. The Monarchists are determined to oust Thiers at any cost.

A cannon weighing 1950 pounds has arrived here from Berlin, as a present from the Emperor to the Lutheran Church of Titusville, Pennsylvania.

The cannon was captured at Sedan, and will be cast into a bell for the church.

Arrived—Charleston.

Bleakley, who murdered his neice in a house of ill fame, cut the arteries in his arm with a razor. The doctors saved him.

A private cable dispatch says Bischoffsheim is selling his Erie stock in London, and has ordered that held by him in New York sold.

MOBILE, April 25—In the race to-day for the Cotrill cup—

Sallie Watson	1
Meta R.	2

Time—1:47¾, 1:48¾.

John McCormick was ahead a few inches in the first heat, but was distanced for foul riding.

In the three in five race—

C. O. D.	2	1	1	1
John McDonald	1	2	2	2
I O U	3	3	3	p. o.

Time—1:50¾, 1:48¾, 1:52¾, 1:53.

The track was heavy with dust.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—The requisition for Lewis Vaughn, the alleged assassin of General Hindman, was served on the sheriff today, but the prisoner's counsel applied for another writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the facts elicited do not warrant the requisition. Judge Flippen, of the criminal court, will decide upon the application on Monday.

Money—A further improvement; call loans ranged from 4 @7 to 6 per annum, with the mass of the late business at 7 gold to 7 currency. Exchange firm, actual business light at 8½. Gold tolerably active at 117¼@117⅜. Loans were from 2 to 7 for carrying.

The *Evening Post* has a letter from Newfoundland which states that a clause in the charter of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which has passed almost unnoticed, provides that at the end of the first twenty years the government of Newfoundland has the right to purchase the line at its valuation. The first twenty years terminates in 1875. The company recently applied to the government to have this clause rescinded and their possession be thus continued for the next thirty years, but the government, under the most eminent legal advice in London that they have the right to purchase the line, at the cost of the laying of the same, without paying anything for the good will or the valuation of profits, have refused. The receipt of this intelligence in London caused the stock of the company to fall from £90 to £45, but after the panic had abated somewhat it rose to £57.

The board of police has granted officer Henderson permission to bring suit for damages against Robert Crawford, brother-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, for shooting him over a year ago.

The grand jury has indicted Assistant Deputy Marshal Moses Moritz for murder. Moritz, as is alleged, in attempting to dispossess Margaret Gordon, of No. 73 Goreick street, last January, kicked and pushed her so violently that she died in February from the effects of the wounds.

FOREIGN.

The Commune in Madrid—A Rising Expected—Grave Condition of Affairs—Mutiny of the Troops—The Permanent Committee in Flight—Marshal Serrano Hides—Permanent Committee Dissolved—Socias Appointed Captain General of Madrid—Strike of Masons in Barcelona.

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch from Paris says the Commune has been established in Madrid, but no confirmation of it has been received here.

Dispatches receive in London from Madrid state that the latter city has been greatly agitated during the past few days, a rising was expected on Wednesday night and the theatres and shops were all closed. During the day of Wednesday the permanent committee of the Assembly had a session at which all the members of the government, with the exception of President Figueras and Senor Pey Margall, Minister of the Interior and acting President during the temporary retirement of Figueras, were present.

A long discussion upon the situation took place. Senor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Salmeron, Minister of Justice, made speeches in which they admitted that the aspect of affairs in Madrid was grave. They said, however, that the depredations of the Carlists had been checked, discipline had been restored in the army, and that the government was of opinion that it was unnecessary to again convoke the Assembly or postpone the elections for members of the constituent Cortes. Senor Castelar finally asked for an adjournment for twelve hours, which the committee refused. The members of the government then retired to deliberate upon the course they would take, and did not return.

During the afternoon eleven battalions of volunteers, composed of monarchists, revolted and fired on General Contreas, who escaped, but four other persons were killed and several wounded. The agitation increased as night came on, and shots were fired in various quarters of the city. A number of volunteers broke into the hall of Congress, where the permanent committee was in session. The committee sought safety in flight. Marshal Serrano and a number of his political friends, fearing the wrath of the mob, prudently hid themselves.

On Thursday a government decree appeared dissolving the permanent committee, and the city became more tranquil.

Lieutenant General Socias has been appointed Captain General of Madrid, to succeed General Pavia, who has tendered his resignation.

Owing to the troubled condition of Spain a great number of families are leaving that country. The steamers arriving here and at the French ports are crowded with refugees.

MADRID, April 25.—A formidable demonstration has been made by the Federal Republicans in this city.

Brigadier General Padios has recaptured a large amount of property taken by the Carlist chief Saballo.

The journeymen masons of Barcelona are on a strike. They, to-day, formed a procession, which passed through the principal streets of that city. Many other workingmen have been compelled to join in the strike.

BERLIN, April 25.—The upper house to-day passed a bill for the control of clergymen.

Parliament has ordered the withdrawal on the first day of 1875 of all bank notes not of the new imperial standard.

The Emperor William left the city to-day for St. Petersburg. He stays over night at Kohnigsburg. Great preparations are being made at St. Petersburg for his majesty's reception.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Arrived—Hindoston, from New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mobile Races—The Hindman Assassin—Requisition from Arkansas—Another Habeas Corpus—Secretary Belknap and General Sheridan at Brownsville—Brilliant Reception—On Their Way to New Orleans.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 25.—The Secretary of War, General Belknap, and General Sheridan and staff reached here to-day, after making a tour of the Rio Grande frontier for several hundred miles. They were received by the city council, and are the guests of the city. The stores and houses are gaily decorated with flags, and a general welcome is being extended the distinguished guests. They will leave on Sunday for New Orleans by the Morgan steamer, touching at Galveston for a few hours.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The superintendents of the Western railroads have adjourned their meeting, leaving the completion of the time table to a committee.

The difficulty was with the Pennsylvania Central combination. The committee meets in New York on the first of May.

The representatives of the Green line organization are to consider the detentions on the Nashville, Louisville and Iron Mountain roads by their Southern connections, which appear to be short of cars.

The convention has determined to issue seven hundred and fifty additional cars, pro rata to the different roads, and to appoint a superintendent to look after these cars and return them to their owners.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—A special to the *Democrat*, from Dennison, Texas, reports that the Indians captured a government train en route to Fort Griffin. Four of the eight men in charge of the train were killed and two wounded.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., April 25.—The Indians, as far east as Utah, know about the Modoc affair. The people apprehend an outbreak of the Pintes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—General Jeff C. Davis leaves for the lava beds. All the Indians are reported sullen and insolent.

SAVANNAH, April 25.—Arrived—Barks Irene, from Liverpool; Grace E. Carr, from New York; schooners Rising Sun, from Rockport; S. B. Franklin, from Baltimore. Sailed—Bark Amen, for Bremen; schooner Clara J. Sawyer, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A dispatch was received here from Yreka to-night, with news from the lava beds up to yesterday. Nothing particularly interesting has occurred.

Colonel Perry, with his cavalry, had returned from a scout without being attacked. He is convinced that none of the Indians have left the lava beds.

Donald McKay reports that forty Indians are encamped in the big cave four miles southeast of the first battle-field. They must come out for water, and McKay's Indians are posted to pick them off as they make their appearance.

A general border war is feared, owing to the bad faith of the government agents with the Indians on the reservations, and the encouragement the latter have received by the example of the Modocs.

Meacham is recovering. He has left the hospital for Ferrier's ranch. Captain Egan is also recovering.

Later.—Donald McKay has just returned to camp. He says the Modocs have left the lava beds. No fighting since the seventeenth instant.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The payment of Commissioner Van Buren's drafts upon the State Department has been stopped on account of informality in his bond. New commissioners to Vienna have been appointed, vice those suspended.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, April 25, 1873, 435 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday throughout the lake region, New York and New England, with generally cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, the southern portion of the Middle States and the Ohio valley, rising barometer, with partly cloudy and clearing weather. For the Gulf States, diminishing northwesterly winds, veering to southeast in Texas, with generally clear weather. For the Northwest, falling barometer, southeast and southwest winds, and rising temperature.

River Intelligence.

SHREVEPORT PAST, April 25, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30. Wind north, light. Arrived—Ship Alexander, Tarbox master, fifty-three days from Bremen, via Key West, in ballast, to Dreyfous & Co. Sailed—Schooners A. B. Neilson and Traveler.

VICKSBURG, April 25.—Down—Katie at 8 A. M. Up—R. K. Lee at 3 A. M. Weather cool and clear. River stationary.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—Weather clear and cool. River falling. Arrived—Legal Tender from White river, Pat Roger from Cincinnati. Departed—City of Helena for Vicksburg; City of Vicksburg for St. Louis; Nick Longworth for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—River twenty-one feet six inches and falling. Weather blustering, with snow squalls to-day; clear to-night. Mercury 40°.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—River falling; now nine feet two inches in the canal, seven feet two inches in the chute. Weather cold, light snow storm this afternoon.

EVANSVILLE, April 25.—Light fall of snow during the day. Mercury ranging between 40° and 41°. River fallen fourteen inches in the last twenty-four hours. Passed up—John Kilgour, at 2 A. M.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The river is seven feet five inches, about stationary. A light fall of snow to-day. Weather clear and cool to-night.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—River falling slowly. Weather fair and warmer. Arrived—Atlantic, from New Orleans.

CAIRO, April 25.—The river has fallen thirteen inches in the past twenty-four hours. Weather clear. Mercury 49°. Arrived—Glencoe, from St. Louis, at 10 A. M.; Sherlock, from New Orleans, at 10 A. M., and Colorado, from St. Louis, at 4 P. M. Departed—Sherlock, for Cincinnati, at 11 A. M., and Glencoe, for New Orleans, at 2 P. M.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 25, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 19¼c; Orleans 19¾c; sales 1906 bales; gross 2735; sales 1112. Sales of futures to-day 9500 bales, as follows: April 18 13-16c, May 19 13-16@19c, June 19⅝@19 5-16c, July 19⅞@19¾c, August 19⅞@19 5-16c, October 17⅝@17¾c. Flour unchanged. Whisky a shade easier. Wheat—Prime 1872 and inferior 1873c better. Corn 2@3c better, yellow Western 71c. Rice steady at 7¼@8c. Pork unsettled at $19 75. Lard heavy and lower at 9⅝@9¾c. Turpentine quiet. Rosin firm. Tallow steady. Freights quiet.

Governments dull and steady. Sixes of 1881, 120¾; five-twenties of 1862, 115¾; of 1864, 114¾; of 1865, 120¼; new, 117¾; of 1867, 119¾; of 1868, 117¾; new fives, 116¾; ten-forties, 113¾.

Tennessee sixes, 79¾; new 79¾; Virginia sixes 47, new 49; consolidated 33¾; deferred 13; Louisiana sixes 43, new 40; levee sixes 40, levee eights 50; Alabama eights 53, fives 55; Georgia sixes 73, sevens 88; North Carolinas 25, new 18, special tax 14; South Carolinas 25; new, 18; April and October, 25.