

# NEW ORLEANS TRIBUNE.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1873.

WHOLE NUMBER 1883.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ST. CHARLES THEATRE.**  
DES BARBAR... Proprietor and Manager  
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.  
Commencing Monday, May 26, 1873.  
The New Orleans Favorites.  
**HARRY AND LOTTIE MACARTHY.**  
In their Personal Concerts, entitled  
MIRTH, MUSIC AND MIMICRY.  
Change of programme every night.  
Prices of admission as usual.  
P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**T. LILIENTHAL'S**  
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,  
131...  
Between St. Charles and Camp streets.  
The finest work at lowest prices. my24 1m

**PERSONS INTENDING TO AVOID**  
themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt act  
can have their petitions and schedules prepared  
and filed at the office of the United States  
Court and the United States District Court, by ap-  
pointing the undersigned at the office of C. S. Kel-  
logg, register in bankruptcy, in the Customhouse  
Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Postoffice box  
No. 72.  
JOHN S. CARTER,  
my18

**TEETH... TEETH... TEETH.**  
GREAT REDUCTION.  
\$30—Gold and Platinum Sets—\$30.  
(Usual charge \$100.)  
\$15—Silver, Amalgam and other Materials—\$15  
(Usual charge \$50.)  
\$2—Gold Fillings—\$2.  
(Usual charge \$5.)  
\$1—Silver, Amalgam and Gutta Serena  
(Usual charge \$3.)

**DR. G. A. BETANCOURT.**  
174...  
Between Camp and St. Charles.

Offers to insert **SETS OF TEETH** at the above  
price, with or without the extraction of the roots.  
Satisfies the priority of the matter, as also the  
fitting of plates, stability and duration of fillings,  
as well as the highest prices for the extraction of  
teeth, and the use of the most improved and  
perfectly adapted agents.  
General consultation gratis.  
ap29 1v

**NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER  
LANDING**  
AND  
ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL  
COACHES.

A Coach will leave Red River Landing,  
Louisiana, EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock  
for the arrival of the packets  
KATIE, FRANK BARGOLD and SATCHEL from  
New Orleans, for Simpsonton, Moreauville, Mansura,  
Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Leocomp, ar-  
riving at Alexandria at 7 A. M. Next morning, mak-  
ing a four day trip, by 12 o'clock in the night.  
Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas.  
The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for  
the above places.  
ap29 1v

**TARPAULINS... TARPULINS.**  
C. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
No. 84 New Levee Street,  
New Orleans, which they hire to merchants for  
covering merchandise on the levee, and will pay  
all damage according to goods, which they Tarpa-  
ulin and men are employed to protect the same.  
All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton  
Presses, or any other Tarpaulins, Tarpaulins, will  
address to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be  
promptly attended to. mh3 2m

**HIDES... SKINS... FURS.**  
JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR.,  
Dealer in  
Hides, Skins and Moss, Wool, Tal-  
low, Etc.,  
No. 29 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New  
Orleans, Louisiana.  
Liberal advancement made on consignments.  
18 1/2 1v

## FOR RENT.

**FOR RENT OR SALE.**—A NEW RAISED  
cottage in the Sixth District, State street,  
between St. Charles and Patrick streets. The  
house has all modern improvements. The grounds  
have a front of 75 feet, by 175 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 Canal and Royal streets, to C. F. FISHER,  
my18

## BOARDING.

**BOARD AND ROOMS IN NEW YORK.**  
No. 1 West Thirtieth street, New York, first house  
from Fifth avenue. Elegant apartments, in suite  
or single, with or without board, at reasonable  
rates. my24 61\*

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**L. GEITELS, AGENT.**  
**GUN MAKER.**  
JOBBER AND DEALER IN FIREARMS,  
Ammunition of Every Description  
AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE,  
No. 130 Common street.

Special attention paid to altering muskets to  
break-loaders and repairing firearms of all kinds.  
18 1/2 1v

**WILLIAM CLARKE.**  
COMMERCIAL COLLECTOR  
and General Agent for the Collection of  
Hess and Soldiers' Bounties.  
New Ave. at Washington, District of Columbia,  
No. 23 Exchange Alley.  
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets,  
New Orleans.  
Office hours—From ten to three and from six to  
seven o'clock. my24 1m

**MOSS.**  
MACHINE PICKED AND COUNTRY MOSS.  
Cash paid for Country Moss.  
J. M. FERGUSON,  
Factory No. 29 Peters street, above Canal.  
mh17

**P. A. MURRAY.**  
**CISTERN MAKER.**  
No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia  
and St. Joseph streets.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873  
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work  
warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 100 to 200 gal-  
lons capacity, for sale. The undersigned and workman  
ship kept constantly on hand and for sale at  
prices to suit the times. Orders promptly at-  
tended to.  
OCTAVE FORSTALL,  
ALFRED DELAVIGNO,  
New Orleans, April 1, 1873. ap7 2m

**FORSTALL & DELAVIGNO.**  
OCTAVE FORSTALL, ALFRED DELAVIGNO,  
No. 84 Magazine street, New Orleans,  
Dealers in LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS,  
FIRE BRICKS, KITTLE TILES, FERTILIZERS,  
PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, NAIL STORES, ETC.  
Sub-agents for Blood Fertilizer Manufacturing  
Company.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY**  
entered into a copartnership under the style  
of FORSTALL & DELAVIGNO, and will continue  
the same business at the old stand, under the style of  
STERN & KLOPFER. PHILIP KLOPFER,  
New Orleans, February 1, 1873. my2 1m

## LOTTERIES.

### LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

OF THE  
COMBINATION PLAN.

### DRAWS DAILY.

**\$6000.**  
**\$5000.**  
**\$4500.**

Capital Prizes

Shares in Proportion.

Tickets only one dollar.

Drawn Daily.

Beware of Bogus Lotteries.

Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery for May 27, 1873.

Class 125.

Prizes amounting to \$300,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

50,000 Numbers.

Class 5 to be Drawn May 31, 1873.

5500 Prizes, amounting to \$300,000.

Prize of \$50,000 500 prizes of \$100 1000 prizes of \$50 10000 prizes of \$10 100000 prizes of \$5 1000000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$10,000 1000 prizes of \$100 10000 prizes of \$10 100000 prizes of \$5 1000000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$5,000 5000 prizes of \$100 50000 prizes of \$10 500000 prizes of \$5 5000000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$2,500 2500 prizes of \$100 25000 prizes of \$10 250000 prizes of \$5 2500000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$1,250 1250 prizes of \$100 12500 prizes of \$10 125000 prizes of \$5 1250000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$625 625 prizes of \$100 6250 prizes of \$10 62500 prizes of \$5 625000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$312 312 prizes of \$100 3120 prizes of \$10 31200 prizes of \$5 312000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$156 156 prizes of \$100 1560 prizes of \$10 15600 prizes of \$5 156000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$78 78 prizes of \$100 780 prizes of \$10 7800 prizes of \$5 78000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$39 39 prizes of \$100 390 prizes of \$10 3900 prizes of \$5 39000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$19 19 prizes of \$100 190 prizes of \$10 1900 prizes of \$5 19000 prizes of \$1

Prize of \$9 9 prizes of \$100 90 prizes of \$10 900 prizes of \$5 9000 prizes of \$1

## LOCAL POLITICAL TOPICS.

What constitutes an officer? Is it when the party is appointed by the Governor? or not until he is confirmed by the Senate? or not until he is commissioned, or only when he is appointed, confirmed, commissioned and qualified? In the minds of some there is a good deal of obscurity upon these points. Law and precedent, however, are clear in establishing the rights of incoming and outgoing officials, and those who blunder through ignorance must take the consequences. When the Legislature is in session, it has been held that the appointment of an officer is not complete until he has been confirmed and commissioned. Until then the control of the Governor, who before delivering the commission, may tear it up and send another name in for confirmation to that same office. The delivery of the commission makes the appointment complete so far as the appointing power is concerned, but not so with the office. He is not yet any more entitled to exercise a single function of the office than the man in the moon, until he has qualified according to law, by giving what or bond and taking whatever oath the statutes in the case provide. Then the office is his, and not until then. He presents his commission to his predecessor, and is entitled to take possession. Appointments made during vacation are under precisely the same restrictions, with the difference that no confirmation by the Senate is required. They expire, however, on the first day of the next meeting of the Senate, and do not run for the term prescribed by law.

A member of the Congressional excursion exclaimed to a prominent Republican: "Why, sir, I had heard so much of carpet-bag casualties it was favorable to a new election last winter, but since I have breathed the poisonous spirit of rebellion and indiscriminate hatred of Northern Republicans that pervades this community I am tooth and nail for sustaining Kellogg, and simply don't care a d— whether he is right or wrong. Sir, rebel hypocrisy will never impose on me again."

There is a law upon the statute book requiring the Governor to appoint a board of tobacco inspectors. Because the late Governor did not carry this law into operation, but permitted everybody who chose to inspect tobacco, certain very excellent gentlemen have imagined that the act was no longer in existence. It is one of our Democratic birthrights, handed down from those pure patriots who ran the machine eighteen years ago. It must, therefore, be enforced. Of course, it gives a monopoly of inspection to the board, and the theory now set up, that anybody else can inspect tobacco, is absurd. The question is in the courts.

"Ignorance excuseth no man" is a maxim of the law, not because it is just, but because any other alternative would be disastrous to the supremacy of order. While there is no legal excuse for the blind Bourbons who have been inveigled into resisting the payment of taxes by their bell-weather, it is still true that many of them have been immersed in such intense ignorance of their duties that they are to be pitied. Their leaders told them if they paid their taxes they would have to pay again, and they undoubtedly believed it. But now that Senator Carpenter has settled that question authoritatively, and that they are therefore willing to pay up, it is unquestionable the duty of all officials to release them from all possible embarrassments, pains and penalties, consistent with the law.

The contest for the district judgeship for the Florida parishes, between the senior Ellis and Mr. Kemp, was decided by the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of the latter. This settles a vexed question. Judge Kemp will, we understand, proceed to hold special terms of court in his district. If his authority is not obeyed a body of cavalry will be apt to hunt somebody before it returns.

Twenty days are rapidly fading away. All the chivalry who are on the resist have not got long in which to make up their minds either to resist or subside. It is a considerate thing for the taxpayer that the intervention of federal troops will spare them the expense necessary to the suppression of the insurrection. It is a matter of economy. State troops could easily be raised to do the work, but in the impoverished condition of our treasury it is but just that this burden be taken from our shoulders.

When the Democracy get thoroughly battled in every direction, and the last ray of hope twinkles out, they then think of the colored brother, and begin to confer with a few of the more violent members of that class, with a view to forming a Know-Nothing combination against all men born in the North, good and indifferent, if they were guilty of service in the Union army. Of course, such an unnatural alliance is conducted at midnight with dark lanterns. It has never yet grown bold enough to show its hideous form to the light of day. But we are told it will soon come forth. Some of the Democratic politicians propose to throw open the coffeehouses, hotels, churches and steamboats to the civil equality of the colored people, provided the latter will go in for a new deal and, by throwing overboard the white Republican, organize a black man's party. Such impracticable ally schemes are amusing. They are the idle dreams of political crack-brains. They presuppose on the one hand that the colored people are ungrateful fools, and on the other the whites are unprejudiced men of practical sense. Still it would be curious and interesting to know the names of the men on both sides who are engaged in this sort of jugglery. Will they be mainly enough to show their colors?

Congressman Sypher says there is not a ghost of a chance for a new election. He has never favored it, but, on the contrary, was prepared to vigorously oppose it in a lengthy speech had the question reached the House. He thinks the present government is as firmly established as a rock.

The *Picayune*, in an article headed "The Freaks of Tyranny," speaks of the failure of State authorities to prosecute the rioters who attacked the police stations and robbed the gun stores in this city, and adds that Colfax "was a sad disappointment." The *Picayune* may not be aware of the fact that

the tenure of office of several judges in the disturbed districts has been in contest, and with that respect for law which characterizes Republicans, the State authorities have waited the decision of the judiciary branch of the government. The Supreme Court has recently decided several of these cases, and the *Picayune* will hear soon enough of arraignments, and probably conviction, little to its taste. Already the grand jury has taken in hand the case of those Fusion sympathizers who sacked the gun stores and did not go to St. Martinville.

What the Herald Says.  
The Herald yesterday evening startled its readers with several little paragraphs which we note below. We regard this as a good omen—the Herald seems to deal with prominent Republicans with some degree of fairness, after all.

Speaking of Auditor Clinton's letter to Tax Collector Folger, the Herald says: State Auditor Clinton has written an important letter to Mr. Folger, the tax collector of the First District, which, no matter how much we may differ with Mr. Clinton in his opinion, we think that it reflects credit upon the Auditor and shows that he is determined to protect taxpayers in their legal rights. Mr. Clinton earnestly desires that taxpayers shall under no circumstances be deprived of the benefits of the relief law known as act No. 46.

In the same column, speaking of Commissioner Shannon's decision in the DeBiane case, it says:

Let Mr. Shannon not up to these sentiments, and he will find the Herald as ready to applaud as it has been prompt to censure.

Again, referring to the Republican mass meeting at Mechanics' Institute, it says: The assemblage of colored citizens last night in the Mechanics' Institute was a highly respectable and impressive one. We have rarely witnessed a public meeting of colored citizens which gave higher proof of their appreciation of their duty, and of the proper demeanor of freemen and republicans assembled to consider grave political questions, and to listen to the counsel of their leaders and orators.

O. T. Morris Chester, it says: There was in his address much of dignity, of matured, well-considered expressions, of sustained reasoning, and of calm philosophy, such as would have been creditable to a professor of ethics in any first class New England college.

The remarks of Mr. Ingraham are extended, and the paper pays a compliment to the value, ability, force of character and talents of the man who could, in that period and with such antecedents, achieve the merited distinction he has gained among his countrymen and in his party as a man of thought, of felicitous diction, of decided rhetorical gifts and of considerable skill and shrewdness. His speech last night was an elaborate and sustained effort. His tone was manly and earnest, and his temper not at all that virulent and vengeful character which characterizes the utterances of the colored "carpet-bagger."

Windhausen Refrigerating, Ice Making and Ventilating Machine.  
A large number of gentlemen assembled Monday afternoon at the brewery of Mr. George Metz, corner of Villere and Toulouse streets, to witness a demonstration of the Windhausen refrigerator.

It is claimed that by this machine a beer cellar may be cooled below freezing point in a few hours, and the experiment seemed to warrant a firm belief in its truth.

The machine has been designed principally with a view to supersede the use of ice in breweries, but it may be used for many other purposes. The company owning the patent was represented on this occasion by Messrs. C. T. Buddecke, Louis Schneider and J. A. Blaffer, as a committee of reception, who made every guest perfectly satisfied with the arrangements.

That Sunday Jollification.  
The Herald, of Monday, had a long and fanciful account of a meeting at Auditor Clinton's office on Sunday evening, at which champagne corks popped freely. As might have been expected, the account has not a word of truth in it. Auditor Clinton, feeling his character impugned in the article, makes the following flat denial:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:  
The statement of the evening Herald, of the twenty-sixth, that "on Sunday last there was a grand jollification at Clinton's office, on Carondelet street, at which was present Treasurer Dubuclet, together with several tax collectors," etc., is, of course, grossly and absurdly false. No such meeting, or any resembling it, was held at my office, or elsewhere, on "Sunday last" or on any other day.

CHARLES CLINTON.

Concert at the Congregational Church.  
An exhibition of dissolving views, and a concert of vocal and instrumental music, will be given in the First Congregational Church, corner of Callopie and Prytanee streets, to-morrow evening, twenty-ninth instant, for the benefit of the Sunday school connected with that church. Messrs. C. F. Tracey and J. G. Wheeler and Miss M. F. Villars and others of our best amateur musicians will assist in the concert portion of the entertainment. A choice programme of the musical gems is offered. Tickets at the door and from the scholars, twenty-five cents.

Grand Concert.  
Those who love fine music should not fail to attend the grand concert to-night at the Uttrarian Church, corner of St. Charles and Julia streets.

The selections are of the very choicest, and the performers are among the best professional and amateur musicians in New Orleans. The object is for the benefit of the church, and all who like to do good, and at the same time profit thereby, may combine those objects by attending. It may not be amiss to mention that the building is as cool, comfortable and well aired a place as can be found in the city.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. The one undivided half of a lot of ground, and the one undivided half of all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on St. Andrew street, between Laurent and White streets.

2. A piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, on Esplanade street, between Craps and Greaumen streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Chicago's taxes this year, for city, county and State purposes, will be ten millions of dollars.

## Cotton Gambling.

An important decision by Judge Woods, of the United States District Court, in regard to the liability of a party for losses in what is known as cotton futures, has already been briefly mentioned by telegraph. The decision will work a revolution in cotton transactions, and being of great interest to factors, we publish additional details as contained in a recent number of the Montgomery, Alabama, State Journal.

We have already stated that Judge Woods, on a petition for review of the case of Lehman & Brothers vs. Albert Strauburger, had sustained the decision of Judge Busted in the United States District Court, lately in session in this city. We subjoin below the decree of Judge Woods in this important case. The opinion of Judge Woods, as we stated yesterday, was read by Justice Bradley, and in reading it he distinctly announced that he united with Judge Woods in the same, and therefore it has the force of both Justice Bradley and Judge Woods combined. We also learn that Justice Bradley announced that the proper form of proceeding in bankruptcy cases is by writ of error and not by petition for review.

It will be seen from the decree in this case, that even that goes into the merits of the case, that the defendant's "claim was no error" in the charge of Judge Busted; that if the jury found, from the evidence, that there was to be no actual delivery of cotton, but that the cotton was to be adjusted in money, it was a species of gambling, and the defendant had not been guilty of an act of bankruptcy, nor, indeed, in any other proceedings, in said United States district court, and that there is no sufficient ground why the verdict of the jury should be set aside and a new trial granted. In view of this clear and explicit statement, we are justified in announcing that it will prove the death-knell of the extended gambling which has so long prevailed in this country under the specious name of "cotton futures."

Lehman & Brothers vs. Albert Strauburger, in bankruptcy.—This case, the same being a petition filed by virtue of the second section of the bankrupt act to review an order of certain proceedings of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, on a petition filed by said Lehman & Brothers against said Albert Strauburger, petitioner, and which was adjudged a bankruptcy, came on to be heard before Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge for the fifth circuit and district of Alabama, at chambers, in the United States court room, in the city of Mobile, in the said district of Alabama, on the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth days of April, 1873, and was argued by counsel; and the court, being fully advised in the premises, is of opinion and adjudged that there is no error in the said proceedings in the said district court, sitting as a court of bankruptcy, and that no sufficient ground has been made to appear why the verdict of the jury aforesaid should be set aside and a new trial granted.

The court is therefore ordered that a motion to that effect incorporated in said petition of review be and the same is hereby overruled, and that said petition of review be and the same is hereby denied, and the costs of the petitioners, which they are condemned to pay and in default of such payment that execution issue.

Therefore, it is further ordered that the clerk of the United States District Court for the southern district of Alabama, certify the decree under his hand, and the seal of his court, to the clerk of the United States District Court for the middle district of Alabama, May 15, 1873.

## McComb City.

On the line of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad a new city has sprung into life. It is 105 miles from New Orleans, and 101 miles from Canton. It is only fourteen months old, but already shows the vigor of a young Hercules. The company has established its workshops here, and gives employment to 500 men. The streets are laid out in the most liberal plan, some of them being eighty feet wide. Its population is already 1200.

The styles of dwellings are of a uniform class of architecture, viz: A double tenement, two stories, thirty-two by thirty-six feet, an L sixteen by thirty-two feet, one story, two galleries, five rooms in each tenement, with large closets and pantries. Each dwelling stands on a lot fifty by two hundred feet. They have got a hotel, the De So House, which cost \$35,000; a bank, a brick dry goods store, a free public school established by the Improvement Company and the citizens, one church and another in prospect, two sawmills and another building, have sunk inexhaustible wells, got a railroad depot, office, passenger shed, lumber yard, repair shop, machine shop, boiler shop, pattern shop and foundry, engine and boiler houses; have got a mayor and councilmen, and a brickyard making 700,000 bricks in a year, but not a single whisky shop! All of which is pretty good for a place of its age, and it promises a glorious future.

A Judgment of the Supreme Court Attacked.  
We copy the following from the evening Herald of yesterday:

His associates upon the Supreme bench and bar were much surprised this morning to observe that the honor Judge Philip Hickey Morgan made his appearance on the bench behind a pair of blue spectacles. Of course, much curiosity was felt and speculation indulged in regard to the cause of this mysterious change on his honor's facial presentation, which we were enabled to solve in an inquiry which resulted in the ascertainment of the following facts:

On Saturday evening, as the judge was taking his post-prandial promenade down Camp street, he was met at the corner of North and Camp street, near the Moresque building, by Mr. John Halliday, a stone-cutter, and proprietor of a large marble yard, and who was the unfortunate plaintiff in the suit of Halliday vs. A. Lanata, which had been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of his claim for \$7,000 damages on account of an attachment sued out by Mr. Lanata against Mr. Halliday. Judge Morgan was the organ of the court in rendering the decision in question. Mr. Halliday saluted John Morgan, extended his hand, and while holding that of the judge, remarked: "Judge, you rendered a very hard judgment against me."

Judge Morgan answered: "I am very sorry, sir, to have been compelled to do so."

Halliday responded: "But you did it against the law."

To this Judge Morgan answered, while disengaging his hand: "I cannot discuss that matter with you."

Whereupon Halliday suddenly struck him in the face. Judge Morgan responded energetically: a scuffle ensued, which was finally interrupted by a Metropolitan, and there the affair ended.

The Temperature.  
The thermometer at Louis Frier's office, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 82°; at 2 P. M., 83°; at 6 P. M., 75°. Lowest point during the night of May 26, 72°. Rain, May 27, three and three-tenths inches.

One of our exchanges gives the following conundrum: "Why is it that a young fellow and his girl can sit in the parlor until after midnight without making noise enough for the old folks to hear them through the partition, but can't sit in a public place five minutes without annoying the whole house with their giggling and talk?"

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### AFFIRES ON THE RIO GRANDE

### THE MEXICANS PLEASED

### COLONEL MACKENZIE PRAISED

### YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK HARBOR

### FORSTIER'S TRIP UP THE YELLOWSTONE

### ALABAMA CLAIMS IN PARLIAMENT

### THE POPE ON McMAHON

### HEAVY RAINS IN CANADA

### A SILVER MINE IN MINNESOTA

### WASHINGTON.

### YELLOWSTONE.

### Zamacona, the Mexican Commissioner.

### Expected—General Aguero's Report.

### Affairs on the Border—The Mexicans Pleased at Mackenzie's Raid—The Grand Army of the Republic to Have Full Control of Coahuila on Decoration Day.

### WASHINGTON, May 27.—Zamacona, the new Mexican commissioner, is expected next week, with the treaty extending the commission two years, when work will be resumed, we are informed.

### The following telegram was received this morning:

### CHICAGO, May 27, 1873.

### To the Secretary of War.

### General Aguero telegraphs that the Mexicans on the border are well pleased with the punishment given to the Kickapoos by Mackenzie. The remainder of the Kickapoos threatened to desert.

### P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

### The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to Quartermaster General Meigs, stating that for the purpose of decorating the graves of deceased Union soldiers the National Cemetery at Arlington will be under the control of the Grand Army of the Republic on the thirtieth instant, and that all organized processions or parties desiring to visit the cemetery for the purpose of decorating graves other than those named above, can be admitted on any day subsequent to that above named upon proper application.

### NEW YORK.

### The Central American Revolutionists Buying Vessels—Yellow Fever at New York Quarantine—Bloodshed in New Jersey—Wallack's Funeral—From the West—The New York Convention.

### NEW YORK, May 27.—The Guatemala revolutionists have purchased the steamer General Sherman, with a cargo of war material.

### The Columbia government has purchased the steamer Virginia from the rebels.

### No correspondents or civilians will be allowed to accompany the Yellowstone expedition.

### The captains of the ships Norden and R. W. Messer, from Rio Janeiro, returned to New York, both died of yellow fever on the voyage.

### Money easy during the morning at 6 to 7, but became more active in the evening and was sharp 7 to stock brokers. Exchange dull and heavy on the basis of 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 for prime bankers. Gold opened at 118 1/2, fell to 117 1/2, advanced to 118 1/2 and closed at 118 1/2 to 118 3/4. Loans were 5 to 5 for carrying.

### Yellow fever patients are commencing to arrive at quarantine station.

### Two men fought about a