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Court Items.

The arguments on the interventions in the injunction case occupied the whole of yesterday in the Superior District Court.

Mr. Shaw, in closing for the intervenors, argued that if a warrant is a check when there is money in the treasury, when there was no money it was an assignment of the prospective revenues of the State. It was a species of commercial paper for commercial convenience, for the benefit of the holder, although it does not partake of all the qualities of commercial paper. There are $2,900,000 of outstanding revenue, and the Legislature has the power to draw against it. The back taxes are not all disposed of by the funding bill. It was the province of the funding commissioners and the Attorney General to sift the debt and attack fraud when the time came. The funding bill was one of those high political acts which the courts would let alone—an exercise of the sovereign function of the State, and not of the court. It would be found, too, that the second section of the appropriation bill was in accordance with it, and that it was a proper exercise of power for the Legislature to make appropriations under it.

Attorney General Field closed the case. He said he knew when he took the first step in the case he subjected himself to attack from those interested in appropriations. One learned gentleman had gone so far as to say in court that he had obtruded himself in the case. As the law officer of the State he was the only man who stood between it and the crowd of cormorants. He then took up the various items seriatem and commented severely on each. As to Charity Hospital appropriation, the Revised Statutes, sections 401 and 402, forbade it. That law was for the Legislature as well as for the courts. It was to assume $89,000 of debts. To whom were these debts due? The creditors should sue the administrators if they wanted their money. The appropriation was indefinite. If it were not it created a debt with the constitutional amendment staring it in the face. Nixon's case (23 A., 433; 25 A., 402) had settled that, and it was the same as this of the Charity Hospital. The Legislature had provided $160,000 for the hospital. What had become of that? If the issue had allowed it he could show what traffic in warrants there had been, and who had put money in their pockets. As for the military men who came after their appropriations, let them look to the $100,000 appropriated last year. The claim that the outstanding revenue should be diverted from its purpose of paying the obligations of the year it was created was monstrous. What right is there to give it to a man whose obligation was created since that of one who holds a warrant of that year? What right is there to divert it from the interest fund to the payment of some stale and fraudulent claim? Suppose you collect this revenue, will you take it from its proper purpose in paying judges' warrants and other just claims that these claims may have a chance in the general scramble? The Charity Hospital, General Longstreet and a lot more come in and swallow all they can get. The crib is open and they all want to feed at the trough. You say, "the boys are hungry." They looked pretty fat coming here every day this case came up. But the clamps of the law are on them, and I want to keep them on and squeeze them till they get leaner before they receive a dollar.

Compare the titles of the funding and appropriation bills. It is said the title is nothing. Is there no sanctity in it when the constitution is so express in its provisions? Examine all appropriation bills before 1865, especially act No. 131 of 1863, and see how they should be drawn up. The Auditor testified that not more than $800,000 of the outstanding revenue would be collected. Not $500,000 would be. No taxes can be collected back of 1870, except in rare cases when there was a mortgage. The statute of limitations would run against them. The appropriation bill has an item of $17,000 to the civil sheriff; fees for tax suits which the State failed to realize on. The fees in these cases equal the amounts of back taxes collected. No man can collect the back revenue. Each year the Legislature has exceeded its revenue by its appropriations, and yet it is claimed that the back revenues should be applied to the payment of the excess of 1874.

The Legislature had failed to provide a revenue on which to draw these appropriations. It was good law that it can not appropriate what it has not got. A late case in New York had shown that the duty of the court was to throttle these arrogant and stupendous frauds. The Legislature can not exceed its revenue. It is the spectacle of a pauper on his death bed bequeathing millions.

Some old friends have said I "went back" on them, and have come to me to "let up" on their claims. I have only the answer, "Show me the law." It is not I that have gone back on them; it is they who have gone back on themselves. It is they who are wrong and have gone back on the State, and when my friend attempts to filch from the treasury, and there is only myself to stand between, I shall "go back" on him, as all honest men would, and all honest men will sustain the effort to prevent the schemes to sink the State deeper into embarrassment and ruin.

The Attorney General reviewed each claim, mercilessly showing either its fraudulent nature; want of foundation or authorization of law; irregularity or unspecific character; vagueness or illegality, and closed as follows:

I have no animosity against any of these persons who were to have been benefitted by these appropriations. I desire to do no injustice to any man. Divesting myself, so far as is possible, from all personal feelings, I have no complaint to make as to my own position. The Legislature struck down my contingent expenses; the salary of my clerk, and I am the only State officer who has to pay his office rent out of his salary, but I have no complaint to make.

I have only a few words to say in conclusion. I have been charged with seeking popularity, of pandering to the mob and seeking the approbation of the newspapers. These gentlemen who say that are wholly mistaken. I visit no newspapers, and I am a man who abhors seeking of a mob their applause and approbation. I seek no popularity of that kind. As Lord Mansfield said, "that mushroom popularity, gained without merit, and lost without crime;" but if they say that I seek the good opinion of my fellow men when I honestly endeavor to do my duty, I plead guilty to the charge.

As the law officer of the State I represent no faction and no party, and I say to my Republican friends that, while I will yield to no man in my adherence to the principles of the party, those principles will never induce me to swerve from the path which I believe leads to honesty and duty.

Your honor has shared with me the odium that has been heaped up. It is in your power to shield the people of the State, and stand between fraud and honesty. Whatever has been said in the past against you, at last the waves of calumny that have been beating so terribly against your citadel will fall harmless and without power. The honesty of purpose you have exhibited will now find recognition among all classes and all colors of the people. Truth and honor will in time prevail, and rascality and villainy be crushed and crushed to death. My only object is destruction to fraud and wrong, and my only endeavor to benefit the people. There is good in them, and they will appreciate it. If in this contest I fall a victim to the vengeance of the greedy and hungry set who are clamoring to have the bands of the law unloosed, let me fall supporting the integrity and dignity of the State. I submit the case to the consideration of the court.

At the conclusion of the remarks of the Attorney General the court said it would take the case under advisement, and in considering it would examine thoroughly both the funding and the appropriation bill.

Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office May 8, 1874:

H. Joosh, of Palestine, Texas, through L. E. Geise, of Galveston	$50 00
L. Rouanet, of Galveston, through same	10 00
Chicago Grocers' Exchange, through William T. Allen, Samuel T. Farrington and A. A. Sprague, committee, through Chaffraix & Agar, as follows:	
Allen, Keith & Co	50 00
Farrington & Schual	50 00
Sprague, Warner & Co	50 00
Gray Brothers	50 00
W. H. Colvin	50 00
F. McVeigh & Co	50 00
J. W. Doane & Co	50 00
Fowler & Roper	50 00
Durands & Co	50 00
Stewart, Aldrich & Co	40 00
McKindly, Gilchrist & Co	50 00
W. F. McLaughlin	50 00
G. S. Ingraham	25 00
Ingraham Colvin & May	25 00
Roe Brothers	10 00
Sibley, Endicott & Co	50 00
Harmon, Messer & Co	50 00
F. D. Cossitt & Co	25 00
Burton & Pierce	20 00
Nye, Campbell & Co	25 00
Brook & Meemes	25 00
Hoyt & Co	25 00
Spaulding & Merrick	50 00
Donner & Co	25 00
Guild, Briggs & Co	25 00
Warner, Marston & Felix	25 00
Boles, Fay & Conkey	25 00
F. A. Maidner	25 00
W. J. Trian & Co	25 00
Gould Brothers	25 00
Z. M. Ball	15 00
Reid, Murdock & Fisher	50 00
Grannis & Farwell	50 00
Durand Brothers	25 00
Russell Bros	15 00
J. S. & W. G. Mead	15 00
Cash	15 00
Mr. Sherman	15 00
Gillet, McCullough & Co	15 00
Beck & Weeth	15 00
Bliss, Moore & Co	25 00
Manrace, Wright & Co	25 00
C. S. Hutchins & Co	25 00
Wells & Faulkner	25 00
Chase, Hanford & Co	25 00
W. A. Hammeyer & Co	25 00
Kellogg & Barrett	25 00
Marsh Brothers	25 00
H. S. Filch	15 00
H. F. Grisworld	15 00
J. M. Wright & Co	15 00
George Ross & Co	15 00
Knowles, Clogues & Co	25 00
R. Sherwood & Co	10 00
J. L. Smith & Co	10 00
E. Schneider & Co	25 00
G. C. Cook & Co	15 00
J. Mallory	10 00
G. Newhall	10 00
Johnson & Abbey	10 00
W. B. Barber	5 00
S. B. Raymond	5 00
W. R. Carner	10 00
Henry Bowers	10 00
Sherer & Parsons	10 00
Bell, Conrad & Webster	10 00
Pitkins & Brooks	10 00
McNeil & Higgins	10 00
L. P. Morse	5 00
J. H. Dix	5 00
W. S. Knight	5 00
Frank Rede	5 00
Allen & Ellis	5 00
C. D. Lathrup	5 00
W. D. Howland	5 00
William Godd	2 00
S. P. Sladden & Co	10 00
Willard, Bacon & Co	25 00
Moseback & Humphreys	15 00
S. M. Emmons	5 00
J. W. Stearns	15 00
Thompson & Taylor	15 00
J. S. Kirk & Co	50 00
J. K. Ormsley	20 00
Gardner & Co	17 50
George C. Carson & Co, of Philadelphia, through Messrs. Chaffraix & Agar	100 00
S. V. Hugheston, through Messrs. A. Baldwin & Co	10 00
Proceeds of pigeon match for the benefit of the overflowed, on Sunday, May 3	60 00
Total	$2209 50

Total collections to date $96,210 65.

General Exercises in the Lower Girl's High School.

Although the building used for this school is worst adapted for the purpose of any on the rent roll, Mrs. Pitkin attempted something in the way of general exercises yesterday afternoon. The rooms are all small, and separated from each other by halls, so that those who could not find places in the one used for the assembly were nearly unable to hear anything and and entirely unable to see the speakers. Yet the pupils exhibited talents worthy of better opportunities, and we sincerely hope the committee on schoolhouses will look around and get some building which will suit better. There were very many of the parents of the pupils in attendance, chiefly ladies, and only three or four gentlemen, including Superintendent Boothby and one of the members of the committee on high schools.

The reading of the several young ladies was very good, especially so of Misses Lee, Pokorney, Murphy, Hart, Friedlander, Schinkle. Doubtless with anything like suitable rooms, these young ladies, aided by their faithful teachers, would make a decided mark. The following is the programme of exercises:

Conscience, recitation.....Miss Botsay
Selfishness, composition.....Miss Bowley
The Living Temple, recitation.....Miss French
Act Well Your Part, composition.....Miss K. Brown
Prince Edward in Prison, dialogue, Misses Lee and Gardenghi
The Schoolgirl's Appeal, recitation.....Miss Ivey
Extract from The Bells, composition, Miss Friedlander
The Toast, recitation.....Miss Schinkel
Extract from The Bells, composition.....Miss Roth
Sense and Nonsense, dialogue, Misses Crawford, Turner, Imhoff, Dreyfus, Donovan, Davis and McManus.
Love of the Rare, composition.....Miss Burton
La Repetition d'Athalie, French dialogue, Misses Reboul, Kraumer, Weysham, Cragg, Tallon, Lewis, Hogan, Freeman, Pokorney, Gautreaux and Drez.
Life, composition.....Miss Lee
The Angels, recitation.....Miss Davis
Society, composition.....Miss Schinkel
Professor Blinkton's Lecture before the Library Association of Pentonville, recitation, Miss Murphy
A Rolling Stone Gathers no Moss, composition, Miss H. Brown
She Stoops to Conquer, dialogue, Misses Hagen, Taylor, Follette and Brown
Washington and Napoleon—a parallel, composition Miss Friedlander
The Raven, recitation.....Miss Hart
Le Theatre, French composition.....Miss Beattie
The Honeymoon, dialogue, Misses Pokorney, Hogan and Turf
Nobody's Child, recitation.....Miss Pokorney
Abou Ben Adhem, a tableau, Misses Lee, Burton and Schinkel

The teachers are Mrs. J. R. Pitkin, principal, and Mrs. Collarton, D. R. Miller, and Misses H. Suter, Woodleigh and Riquet, associate teachers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at aution 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. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Levee street, between St. Andrew and Adele streets.

2. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Felicity street, between Laurel and Annunciation streets.

3. And two undivided fifths of a lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, forming the northeast corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION, FOR CITY TAXES, OF IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called 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, for city taxes, of improved and vacant real estate, situated, respectively, in the First, Second and Fourth Districts of this city. For full particulars and terms, see advertisements.

Board of Health.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening.

The meeting was a most important one in every respect. The various reports of the sanitary inspectors was received and read. A synopsis will be found below.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

In relation to the action by the board at its last meeting in reference to the Odorless Excavating Company, a communication from that company was read, stating that a large tank, capable of cleansing the largest vault, was now being constructed. As this tank shall be completed, which will be in a few days, the Excavating Company propose to the Board of Health that they be allowed to make a test thereof in the presence of the Mayor and other city officers, and the members of the Board of Health. This proposition was agreed to by the board, and in a few days the test trial will take place at No. 159 Canal street.

The report of Dr. S. S. Herrick, sanitary inspector of the First District, sets forth that the inspection of his district has not progressed as rapidly as he had thought and wished, on account of the limited force furnished for the inspection. He therefore, suggests a proper detail from the police force. Regarding the nuisances committed near the river front, they still continue. The co-operation of citizens is needed to secure evidence against offending parties in order to prosecute. The grounds of the Jackson railroad are still used as a dumping ground.

Reference was made to the neglect of physicians in reporting cases of small-pox. Suggestions were made that vaccination be at least advised, and prompt reports made to the Board of Health.

In the matter of the Girod StreetC emetery, Dr. Herrick does not urge its immediate closure. The interments at this cemetery, during the past year, number 1920, of which number 492 were whites, and 1439 colored.

In the district there are reported, as occurring during the month of April, fifteen cases of small pox—five white and ten colored. Of this number, four have been sent to hospital, nine left at home, and two have disappeared.

The report of Dr. Newman, inspector of the Second District, referred to the condition of the Parish Prison as fair, with two exceptions. The first was the huddling of too many prisoners in one cell. The other was the use of the boxes of the Sanitary and Fertilizing Company, which Dr. Newman pronounces a violation of all hygienic principles, and recommends that the Board of Health compel the company to remove their receptacles twice daily, and at each removal to disinfect the premises with zinc iron disinfectant. Dr. Newman reports that the Parish Prison has not sufficient ventilation, and recommends that an immediate effort be made to correct the abuses. Small pox in this district is on the decrease. Only thirty-five cases are reported during the month of April, of which number nine have died, eight were sent to hospital, and eighteen left at home.

Dr. Devron, of the Third District, reports the prevalence and spread of small-pox in his district. He urged the necessity of vaccination. He deprecated the negligence of attending physicians in reporting cases of small-pox to the Board of Health. Fifty-three cases have occurred in the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum since December 26, 1873, while but two have been reported. Ten deaths occurred out of the fifty-three cases. In the district eighty four cases of small-pox have been reported for the month of April, of which twenty-four died. Among these were two cases that had previously had the small-pox; one case recovered, the other died.

Dr. Holt, of the Fourth District, reports that twenty cases of small-pox have occurred in the district during the month of April.

Dr. C. H. Young, of the Fifth District, reported twenty cases of small pox as having occurred during the month of April.

Dr. Kellogg, of the Sixth District, reported that small-pox was on the increase, fourteen cases having occurred since last report.

Dr. Pratt, of the Seventh District, reports that Carrollton is healthy and entirely free from contagious disease.

Dr. Russell stated in a communication that there have been 886 cases of small-pox reported to the Board of Health in the last four months, commencing January 1 and ending April 30, 1874. Of these 530 were white and 356 were colored. During the same period there have been 362 deaths by the disease; of these 180 were white and 182 colored. The percentage of deaths as to cases is thirty-four per cent of white and fifty-one of colored.

Captain Woodward made a verbal report concerning the measures that were being taken to have the nuisance of dumping offal and street garbage on the levee abated. Captain Woodward stated that he had seen the Governor, and had been told by him that the Administrator of Improvements had promised that steps should be immediately taken to have the nuisance abated.

After some other business of an executive nature, the board adjourned.

Meeting of the Relief Committee.

The general relief committee met pursuant to adjournment at seven o'clock last evening in the Mayor's parlor.

The Mayor, as treasurer and chairman of the general relief committee, submitted his weekly report:

Contributions to date	$96,210 65
Disbursements	24,218 89
Cash balance	$71,991 76

On motion the report was received and referred to the auditing committee for examination.

Several petitions, having reference to the wants of the sufferers in the several inundated districts, were referred to the distributing committee, and the committee empowered to act on the several petitions as in their judgment they deemed advisable.

A communication from the British consul was received, relative to British subjects suffering by the overflow, and, after the reading of the same, the Mayor was requested to communicate with him in relation to the inquiries submitted in the before mentioned communication.

The report of the distributing committee was received and adopted, and the secretary requested to furnish the several daily papers with copies for publication.

On motion the committee adjourned to meet on Friday, the fifteenth instant.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on May 8, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 66°; at 2 P. M., 80°; at 6 P. M., 75°. Lowest point during the night of May 7, 56°.

All Right Again.

We learn that the railroad bridge at the mouth of Pearl river, which was swept away by the recent freshet, has been so far repaired that the trains on the Mobile road commenced running over it yesterday. It is expected that the bridge at Pascagoula will be fully repaired by Sunday, when all trains on the Mobile road will run regularly as before.

Louisiana Lottery—Single number drawing.
Louisiana Lottery—Single number drawing.
The twenty thousand dollar prize.
The twenty thousand dollar prize.
The twenty thousand dollar prize.
The twenty thousand dollar prize.
The twenty thousand dollar prize.
It was won in the drawing of April 18.
It was won in the drawing of April 18.
It was won in the drawing of April 18.

Grunewald Hall.

The vocal and instrumental concert given last evening at Grunewald Hall, for the benefit of the First Baptist Church, was eminently successful in a musical and artistic point of view, but we regret to state that the array of empty chairs precluded the possibility of its being a very great success financially. The attendance was very select and the audience appreciative, but the hall should have been crowded, both on account of the unusual attractions of the programme and the merits of the cause for which the entertainment was given.

Owing to the indisposition of Miss Gruneberg considerable change in the bill was rendered necessary. The entertainment began with a tenor solo by Mr. Davis, after which Mons. Lourde, of the opera, sang the ballad "Le Paysan." Mr. Lourde was in fine voice, and his spirited and pathetic vocalization brought to mind a remark made on his first appearance on the opera boards. The remark was made by one of the most exacting critics, and occurred during the second act of "Les Huguenots." It was as follows: "By the muse! if this is the second baritone what must the first be?"

The singing of "Le Paysan" was enthusiastically applauded, and Mr. Lourde, in answer to a recall, sang an aria from "Le Barbiere de Seville."

M. Joubert played a violin solo, Sironi's "Song Without Words." We have already alluded, not long since, to M. Joubert's marvelous skill, but last evening his execution was better than ever.

Mlle. Lagye, of the opera, sang with all the sweetness and artistic grace which has made her so great a favorite at the opera this season.

M. D'Aquin executed a most difficult but brilliant composition on the flute. The indisposition of Miss Gruneberg caused the substitution of the trio from the first act of "Trovatore" in place of the quatuor from "Rigoletto."

Before closing we would call attention to the fact that our young and talented fellow-townmen, Messrs. H. Joubert and G. D'Aquin, give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at the Opera House next Monday evening. M. Devoyod, Mme. Devoyod-Acs, Mlle. Lagye, Mme. Mercier-Bier, and that prince of leaders, M. Momas, with the full orchestra of the opera, will assist.

German-American School.

The annual examination of this sterling institution was held last evening at the Globe Theatre. The attendance was quite large, and it is pleasant to note that fact, for all efforts and every exertion put forward in the cause of the training of the youth of the land are so many steps toward achieving lasting benefits for the present and future generations.

The German-American School has now in daily attendance about 230 pupils, boys and girls. The curriculum is divided into four classes—preparatory, third, second and first class. The examination last evening demonstrated that the system of tuition adopted by the directors is very successful. The pupils showed remarkable proficiency and aptness, and the result of the examination reflects the highest credit upon the professors in charge of the various departments.

This evening the various exhibition exercises will be held. The programme, which is lengthy and varied, will include some musical performances, recitations, dialogues and declamations.

Parents and friends are earnestly invited to attend. The exercises will begin at half-past six o'clock.

The Opera House.

The performance of to-morrow evening will be the concluding one of the season. On that occasion Ambroise Thomas' grand opera of "Hamlet' will be performed.

To-day the matinee performance begins at half-past eleven o'clock. The fairy opera "Les Amours du Diable," will be presented. The prices of admission are seventy-five cents for adults and fifty cents for children. This evening at half past seven the curtain rises for the performance of "Lucia de Lammermoor." To-morrow a special matinee will be given at eleven o'clock. The popular drama "Le Bossu" (Duke's Motto) will be enacted.

Piedmont Air Line Railway.

Our friend Colonel Dan A. Wilson has been appointed passenger agent at New Orleans for this road, and is to be found at the corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite the City Hotel. This road extends from Atlanta, Georgia, to Richmond, Virginia, and with its connections claims to be the shortest and best through line between the North and South. The new road between Atlanta and Charlotte shortens the distance over 100 miles, and in its construction is unexcelled by any Southern road. Pullman palace and sleeping cars run through without change, and are on all night trains. The road offers peculiar advantages to all intending a trip North.

Historical.

Anybody in search of political information can be accommodated by Roundabout, of the *Times*. Here is a case in point from that paper of last evening:

Roundabout is asked this question: "Were Messrs. Kinsella and Stevens returned by both boards as elected to the Legislature from the ninth representative district, parish of Orleans?"

They were not. J. B. Eustis and James McConnell were returned by the Lynch board, and W. C. Kinsella and William Stevens by the Forman and Isabelle boards.

No doubt the interrogator is satisfied now: but the future historian of our period, who haply falls upon a file of the *Times*, will, we fear, be terribly bewildered.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND CARROLLTON PROPERTIES AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, will sell for account of the succession of A. A. Williams, at 12 M. to-day, the undivided one half of the celebrated "Belair" plantation in Pointe Coupee, and several properties in Carrollton, for the succession of F. A. Bitter, deceased. See the advertisements for full particulars.

The quickest time, with the fewest changes to all Northern and Eastern cities, is made by the great Jackson railroad route.

A new bill has been introduced in the British Parliament which proposes to establish courts of registry, in which any one showing a title without flaw may have it registered as absolutely good, so that in subsequent transfers inquiry beyond this record will be needless, and the tedious work of examining separately every link in a long chain of title may be dispensed with.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Mr. Sherman gave notice that when the Geneva award and civil rights bill were finished he would call up his new finance bill. The Geneva bill was considered.

Mr. Thurman desired to speak on the cause that excludes insurance companies from benefits, but feels too feeble to-day, whereupon the matter was postponed.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

House.

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill appropriating $190,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow. The bill goes to the President.

Mr. Durham, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes, which was recommitted. Ordered printed.

The bill amends the act of incorporation so that hereafter it shall be the duty of the trustees and officers of said company to make loans, to the extent of one-half the deposits by them received, upon bonds or notes secured by mortgages or deeds of trust upon unincumbered real estate situated in the vicinity of the agency or branch of said company from which such deposits are received worth upon cash appraisement at least double the amount of said loans, exclusive of buildings, the other half they shall invest in United States bonds, or keep on deposit in some national bank such sums as may be necessary to meet current payments. It shall be the duty of the officers to collect as speedily as possible all sums loaned by them outside of the States.

It shall be lawful when it shall appear that the interest of the depositors require it for the board of trustees of the corporation, with the consent of the Controller of the Currency, at any time to close any of the agencies, paying to depositors a pro rata amount of the principal and interest due them, and a ratable proportion of any surplus which may have accumulated under the provisions of section eight of this act; and whenever it may be deemed advisable, or when so ordered by Congress, the general business and affairs of the corporation shall, in like manner, be closed up by the trustees of the corporation under the direction of the Controller of the Currency.

The officers shall not loan to any person or company at any one time more than $10,000 of the funds of the company,

Section fifth provides that any officer, clerk, etc., of the company, who shall embezzle moneys of the company, or shall make a false statement of the condition of the bank to the company, or to any one appointed to examine the condition of the company, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and if found guilty shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Section six prohibits the payment of more than five per cent interest on deposits.

Section seven provides that whenever it may be deemed advisable by the trustees of the corporation to wind up the entire business, that they shall select three competent men, to be styled commissioners, and who shall give a joint bond to the United States of $100,000, and these commissioners shall take charge of all the property and effects of the company, collect sums due and to distribute to the depositors, as fast as practicable, a pro rata. The commissioners shall perform their duties under oath, and shall receive a compensation out of the funds of the company, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury and controller of the currency.

The centennial bill was recommitted.

The special order, a bill for the relief of the State of Tennessee in connection with certain railroad property and material, came up.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute, giving to the Secretary of War, and with the advice and consent of the Attorney General, authority to compromise and adjust all demands relative to railroad property and railroads on equitable and just terms.

Mr. Frye advocated the bill, and said the State of Tennessee had been forced at the close of the war to give her bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $463,778, with interest at seven and three-tenths per cent, for her railroad property, although nobody expected that the bonds would ever be paid. It was a mere matter of form to close up the affairs of the war.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, said he thought there was a better opportunity to ascertain actual value of the property at the time the property was transferred, and in the absence of an allegation of fraud, that would seem to be the basis on which the transfer was made than could be had after a lapse of eight years.

Mr. Frye said the authorities of Tennessee objected to taking the road at the valuation, but were forced to do it by the general government.

Mr. Pollard, of Vermont, briefly explained the history of the roads from their seizure by the government to their transfer to the State, and said there was little choice left the latter. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Frye also reported from the same committee a bill to extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, providing for the collection of debts due from Southern railroads, with an amendment so as to allow the said claims to be compromised in the same manner as in the bill for the relief of the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, desired to offer an amendment providing that the action of the Secretary of War shall not be final until after approval by Congress.

Mr. Speer said he was opposed to intrusting so much power to any one officer of the government. There should be no compromise until after the representatives of the people shall have examined the matter.

Mr. Coburn, of Indianr, thought Mr. Speer's amendment was a proper one. He had all confidence in the Secretary of War, but the government had the first lien upon the property, and he saw no necessity for a compromise.

Mr. Frye declined to accept the amendment because it was a mistake to say that the matter was intrusted altogether to the Secretary of War. The Attorney General was to act in concert with him, and he had no doubt these officers would carefully guard the interests of the United States. The bill was then passed.

WASHINGTON.

No Action in the Arkansas Case.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Cabinet laughed over the Arkansas imbroglio to-day, and took no action.

Personal.

Bishop McCloskey, Beverley Tucker and Robert Toombs are here.

Secretary Richardson Returned.

Secretary Richardson has returned, with health improved by his Southern trip.

Southern Appointments.

No Southern nominations or confirmations.

Centennial Appropriation Dead.

The centennial appropriation of $3,000,000 will not come up again this session.

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans caucussed this morning regarding the order of business.

The civil rights bill came to the front.

Louisiana is far back.

The Civil Rights Bill in Caucus.

At the adjourned meeting of the Republican senatorial caucus this afternoon there was a long discussion of the pending civil rights bill, with the view of rendering it acceptable to all the members of the majority by agreeing upon some modification of its provisions.

No definite action was reached, but it is believed that action will be taken at another caucus to provide for such changes in the bill as will clearly admit of separate schools being provided for white and colored children, and also for separate accommodation by inn-keepers, proprietors of theatres, etc., on condition that equal advantages are secured for all classes.

NEW YORK.

Sprague Not Guilty.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The verdict of the jury in the case of ex-City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, was "not guilty."

The State of Pennsylvania Brings in the Passengers of the Ethiopia.

The steamship State of Pennsylvania, which arrived here from Glasgow to-day, reports that on April 29, in latitude 53° 51', longitude 24° 38', she fell in with the Anchor line steamer Ethiopia, with her main shaft broken. The Pennsylvania took on board ninety-eight passengers. The Ethiopia proceeded eastward under canvas.

Trouble With the Coopers.

Five hundred coopers are locked out in Green Point, employers refusing the services of Union men.

ARKANSAS.

No More Prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A special dispatch from Little Rock says: A colored man, belonging to Savage's command at New Gascony, stated here yesterday that Whitehead declared he would take no more Brooks men prisoners, but would slaughter them wherever he found them assembling.

Postoffice Agent Captured.

General Edgerton, special agent of the Postoffice Department, was arrested last night, while driving out, by Blocher, Baxter's military governor. He was confined in the guard house for a short time.

Picket Firing.

A Baxter man stationed on the bank of the river about nine o'clock yesterday morning fired at one of the Brooks pickets standing opposite, near the State House. The ball lodged just above his head, in a tree. Subsequently the Baxter men commenced firing on Brooks' pickets, who were posted on the river side, continuing all day. The former would rush out from an old stable or bank inside their lines, fire, and run back to reload. The Brooks pickets are not allowed to return the fire, as the regulars are stationed between the contending forces.

At the State House.

At the State House earthworks are being thrown up, so as to strengthen the barricades. Fortifications are under way across the street from the State House, and in the vacant lots, and pickets are now posted on the opposite sidewalk. The men are being drilled in the defense of barricades, loading and firing. All the windows in the State House are barricaded and loopholed.

A Battle Imminent.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—A special to the *Globe* from Little Rock says:

Both sides of the governorship controversy will be heavily reinforced Saturday and Sunday, and a collision between the contestants may be expected.

Reinforcements.

Lieutenant Colonel Fowler, with 160 stands of arms taken from the Industrial University on the first instant, and about 200 men, are expected to arrive to reinforce Brooks to-night.

The Legislature.

It is quite probable that Baxter will claim the Legislature next Monday, though well informed persons say that not one-fourth of the members will be present.

Baxter Going Too Far.

It is also not improbable that incidental to the confusion next week telegraphic communication may be interrupted, or a Baxter censorship established unless the President recognizes Brooks. Under the decision of the Supreme Court prominent Baxter men admit that Baxter has no further right to press his claim.

The Supreme Court.

The *Democrat's* Little Rock special corrects the statement made in the press reports of last night that it requires the presence of all the Supreme Court judges to transact business. The State law says three judges shall constitute a quorum and be authorized to hold any term, provided that no decision shall be made or pronounced without the concurrence of at least three judges. The decision given yesterday was signed by four judges, the remaining judge being absent on account of sickness.

Movements for Defense.

Rumors being rife on the street, last night, that an attempt would be made to capture the penitentiary, make it a fortified stronghold, and the headquarters for Baxter's forces, a small detachment of United States troops were sent there to prevent it. A squad of Baxter's men advanced to within two blocks, but learning the situation of affairs, retired.

The earthworks being thrown up in the State House yard and approaches are covered by two pieces of artillery, loaded with buckshot. A strong stockade has been erected in the rear of Benjamin block, which building, together with all the State House buildings opposite are crowded with State militia, and both inclosures, embracing nearly four acres of ground, are full of men, fully armed and provisioned. It is proposed to withstand not only a determined onset but a protracted siege.

A Steamboat Fight—A Victory for Brooks—The Killed and Wounded.

LITTLE ROCK, May 8.—Last night a party of twenty-five Baxter men, under command of Lieutenant Welch, took passage on the steamer Hattie, which was in charge of Captain Sam Houston and his brother, Ed Houston. Their object was to capture the stand of arms belonging to the Industrial University, which were shipped on a flatboat from Fort Smith Wednesday morning in charge of six men.

The Brooksites heard of this expedtion, and started Colonel John Brooker, with his regiment of 200 colored men, on a special train over the Fort Smith railroad to intercept the boat at Palarm, twenty miles above this city. Brooker's party arrived there before the Hattie got into position, and as the boat came along, fired on her. Most of Lieutenant Welch's men were on the hurricane roof at the time, and got down below as soon as possible.

As they did so, Frank Timms, a prominent young man in this city, was killed, and several others wounded—Captain Samuel Houston, through the body, badly; Ed. Houston, sprained ankle; John Myers, through the breast; Bascombe Leigh, in the left leg. Lieutenant Welch's men returned the fire, killing one and wounding another of Brooker's men—both colored. One of the shots from Brooker's men passed through a steam pipe on the Hattie, disabling her, and she floated down the river to the opposite bank from where Brooker's men were, and the squad then left the boat.

The Brooker men then took possession of the steamer, put a squad on her to bring her to town, and the remainder of them took the train and came back, arriving about three o'clock this evening. Soon after their arrival the Hattie came down, and was landed at the State House, where the wounded were taken off. Captain Sam Houston died soon after the arrival of the Hattie. John Myers, a pilot, is mortally wounded.

Order of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has issued a mandamus ordering the treasurer to pay Brooks' requisitions. This is regarded as a more full recognition of Brooks.

The Result of the Fight.

The body of young Frank Timms, who was killed on the steamer Hattie this morning, is now lying in State at the chapel of the Presbyterian church. The body of Captain Sam Houston has been taken to his residence. After the boat was fired upon and disabled, Captain Welch held up a white flag, which was riddled with bullets, and several holes were shot through his clothing. Dr. Dale, who was with him, received a slight wound in the leg. Bascombe Leigh, who was wounded in the [illegible] badly hurt. John Myers, pilot, was [illegible] through the breast and twice through [illegible] leg, and he is thought to be mortally wounded.

The Brooks party sent a squad of cavalry up the south side of the river this evening to attempt to capture Captain Welch's party, who escaped from the boat. The Baxter side sent out a squad of cavalry also to hunt Captain Welch's party and conduct them to the city.

Stopping the Trains and Mails.

The Fort Smith trains have been stopped by the Brooksites, to prevent any more Baxter men and members of the Legislature from reaching the city from that direction. It is also reported to-night that trains on the Cairo and Fulton railroad are to be stopped for the same purpose. The mails were prevented from going both ways by the Brooksites last night. There has been unusual activity in both camps to-day, and several arrests on both sides were made.

Members of the Legislature Coming.

Notwithstanding the cartel a large number of members of the Legislature are here already, and, unless prevented by the Brooks party by force, there seems little doubt that there will be a quorum in both houses on Monday. There is talk of their meeting at some other point in the State outside of the State House.

Latest.

The latest reports state four negroes were killed on the Brooks side during the attack to-day, and a number were wounded. Brigadier General Thompson and Colonel Fowler, of Brooks' forces, were captured by the Baxterites at Clarksville, yesterday.

FOREIGN.

Carlists Under Alfonso Defeated.

MADRID, May 8.—The Republican troops have come up with a body of Carlists under command of Don Alfonso, and defeated them with heavy loss.

From Bilboa.

Bilboa has been completely re- victualled. The populace have burned the houses of several prominent Carlists. Concha's command has not left Bilboa. The Carlists are arriving in strong force to the north bank of the river Nevion.

General Lopes Domingue will be probably appointed Minister of War.

Newmarket Races.

LONDON, May 8.—At the Newmarket first spring meeting to-day Apology won a one thousand guinea stake, Lacoureuse took the second money, and Blanche Fleur came in