THE ROUGE REVOLT.

Rally of the Communists—Another Battle Expected.

The Entire Male Population of Paris Forced Into the Insurgent Ranks.

A CONTINUED REIGN OF TERROR.

Assy, Blanqui and Gambon Arrested by the Other Communist Leaders.

The Catholic Archbishop of Paris Cast Into Prison.

CANNONADING ALL OF YESTERDAY.

Additional Details of the Battles of Monday.

Bloody Struggles and Heavy Losses.

Flight of the Prince Joinville to London.

ACCOUNTS FROM VERSAILLES.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

M. Picard's Circular—The Insurgents Checked—Victory at Chatillon—The Communist Leaders Resigning.

LONDON, April 5, 1871.

Advices from Versailles contain the following intelligence, which I forward for the information of the HERALD:—

PICARD'S CIRCULAR.

M. Picard has issued the following circular to Prefects:—"The insurgents have a decisive check. Our troops have captured the redoubt at Chatillon, with 2,000 prisoners. Flourens and Duval are dead, and Henry is a prisoner. Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and M. Assy has been imprisoned by his own followers. The government is happy to inform you of this condition of affairs, which it has expected."

THE ROUGE SITUATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rally of the Communists—A Desperate Struggle Expected—Rigorous Conscription in Paris—Assy, Blanqui and Gambon Arrested.

LONDON, April 5, 1871.

I have received from Versailles the despatch given below and forward the same for the NEW YORK HERALD. The despatch says:—

RALLY OF THE COMMUNISTS.

Notwithstanning their defeats the Communists have rallied all their forces in Paris and a desperate conflict will take place before the government troops enter the capital.

ALL PARISIANS CONSCRIPTED.

The Commune has ordered all citizens between seventeen and thirty-five years of age to enter the ranks, and this decree is enforced with great rigor.

ASSY, BLANQUI AND GAMBON ARRESTED.

MM. Assy, Blanqui and Gambon, having incurred the suspicion of their colleagues, have been arrested, and are in danger of execution.

THE RECENT BATTLES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Germans to Occupy Paris—The Recent Battles—Bad Organization of the Reds—A Bloody Contest—Complete Rout of the Insurgents—Many Prisoners Taken.

LONDON, April 5, 1871.

Advices from Paris for the NEW YORK HERALD represent the Reign of Terror as continuing within the city.

THE GERMANS TO OCCUPY PARIS.

The London *Telegraph's* correspondent says:—"The First Prussian Army corps has been ordered to hold itself ready to march to Paris."

THE RECENT BATTLE—DISPOSITION OF THE INSURGENT FORCES.

The following details have been received of the recent battle before Paris:—General Bergeret commanded the right wing of the Communists, with General Flourens in the rear as a support. General Duval commanded the centre and Generad Eudes the left wing.

THE LOSSES.

The left and left centre suffered more heavily in the engagement than the right, but were protected in their retreat by the fire of the forts held by the Communists.

BAD ORGANIZATION.

The Nationals were badly organized, and, having but a limited supply, were soon out of ammunition.

TRYING TO GET HOME.

Many tried to return to Paris, but found the gates shut and men posted on the ramparts, who threatened to shoot them if they attempted to re-enter the city.

A BLOODY CONTEST.

The contest at Le Bas Meudon was exceedingly bloody. The firing of the batteries manned by artillerists from the Versailles army is pronounced fully equal, in spirit and effect, to the German bombardment of Paris.

A COMPLETE ROUT.

The London *Daily News* special says the Nationals attacked the government troops on Tuesday near Meudon and suffered a complete rout. Garibaldi declines the command of the insurgents.

PRISONERS TAKEN—VERSAILLES IRRITATED.

The *Times'* special despatch from Versailles states that 15,000 insurgents have been taken prisoners; that Paris is in consternation, and that the people of Versailles are greatly irritated against the insurgents.

KINDNESS AND HUMANITY.

A despatch from Versailles says the government is disposed to show the greatest kindness and humanity to the insurgents.

THE MARSEILLES INSURGENTS.

A despatch from Marseilles, dated to-day, states that the insurgents in that city were mainly Garibaldians, who have nearly all been arrested.

REPORTS FROM PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

More Cannonading—The Attack on Paris Condemned—The Fighting on Sunday—Strength of the Communists—Fortifying—The Archbishop of Paris Arrested—Appearance of the City.

LONDON, April 5, 1871.

Advices from Paris and insurgent sources contain the following news, which I forward for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD:—

THE CANNONADING CONTINUED.

The latest reports received from the French capital represent the cannonading from the forts as continuing.

PRETTY GOOD.

A red republican proclamation, dated at the Tuileries, strongly condemns the conduct of the Versailles government in attacking Paris.

THE FIGHTING ON TUESDAY.

A despatch from Paris says the fighting continued until after six o'clock on the evening of the 4th.

RUMORED OCCUPATION OF VERSAILLES.

It is reported that twenty thousand Nationals have entered Versailles, but the report is considered of doubtful authenticity.

STRENGTH OF THE COMMUNISTS.

It is stated that the effective strength of the Communist forces consists of one hundred and twenty thousand men of all arms of the service and two hundred pieces of artillery.

FORTIFYING.

A report states that the insurgent National Guards have fortified Moulin (Les Moulineceaux?) and Saint Pierre.

ENDES WOUNDED—ESCAPE OF LULLIER.

General Endes is reported to have been wounded in the recent battles.

General Lullier is reported to have escaped from the custody of the Central Committee.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS ARRESTED.

The Archbishop of Paris has been arrested by the Commune on the charge of conspiracy against the safety of the State.

APPEARANCE OF PARIS.

The Paris boulevards are crowded with people and present an animated appearance. The cafés are open, and the omnibuses are running, though the shops are all closed. The excitement is intense, but the city is quiet. All foreigners have hoisted the flags of their respective countries.

GENERAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Flight of Prince Joinville—The Peace Conference at Brussels.

LONDON, April 5, 1871.

I am enabled to report the following for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

FLIGHT OF PRINCE JOINVILLE.

A telegram from Versailles, dated to-day, reports that Prince Joinville has fled to London. The cause of his flight from France is not stated.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference at Brussels held a session of two hours to-day. One of the French plenipotentiaries has gone to Versailles to consult with the government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. John Swinburne, of the American Ambulance Corps, is seriously ill.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"The Marble Heart" was rendered last night at this theatre, with Mr. Lawrence Barrett in that dual impersonation which he has made so famous, of Phidias and Raphael. There was not the attendance that had honored on the previous evenings of this week the representation of "The Fool's Revenge." In one of the stage boxes were, however, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews, watching the progress of the play with all the zest and delight that is peculiar to those who only occasionally have the opportunity of proving an addition to the audience of a theatre, but also with the critical eye and ear that actors of their reputation can only command. Of Mr. Barrett we can only say that which we have already said, at much greater length, that his acting sustained the great renown that he has commanded from the public whenever he has impersonated this character. He was supported admirably by the company of the theatre. Notably among these were Miss Pateman as Mademoiselle Marco, and Miss De Bar as Marie, a poor orphan. "The Marble Heart" has always attractiveness enough to draw the public in a fair average number, but in all probability it will be withdrawn in a few weeks.

MARIE SEEBACH.—This admirable representative of German art has met with gratifying success in the provinces since the conclusion of her engagement at the Stadt Theater. Last night she played "Gretchen" at the Boston theatre to a three thousand dollar house and every seat has been secured for her farewell matinée there to-day. On Saturday night she plays once more at the Stadt Theater in a patriotic and romantic drama called "Lenore" for the first time.

FRENCH READINGS.—The success which has attended the recent course of lectures on the French language by Mr. Favarger has induced a number of ladies and gentlemen of uptown circles to engage the lecture room of Dr. Crosby's church, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, for a continuation of the course. Numerous invitations have been issued for the first of the new series of lectures, this Thursday evening at half-past seven.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

The ushers of the Grand Opera House have a benefit to-night.

The success of "Lohengrin," at the Stadt, has exceeded all expectations.

Mollenhauer's Conservatory has united with the Brooklyn branch of the New York Conservatory of Music in Court street.

Mlle. Adrien is now the terpsichorean star at Niblo's, and will appear for the last time in the "Black Crook" on Saturday.

Miss Henrietta Beebe gives a *soirée musicale* at Chickering Hall, on Monday, in which some of the best artists in the city will appear.

At the next Saturday concert at Association Hall the following artists will appear:—Marie Krebs, pianist; Lizzie R. Natall, soprano; Levy, cornet, and Mora, organist.

Charles Mathews will make his first appearance as Mopus in his own brilliant comedy, "Married for Money," and as Captain Patter in his amusing afterpiece, "Patter versus Clatter," at the Fifth avenue theatre on Monday.

Mr. S. B. Mills, the renowned pianist, will give a series of three piano recitals at the Brooklyn Athenæum, commencing next Saturday. He will be assisted by Miles. Marie Krebs, Henrietta Beebe, Nettie Sterling, Mme. Krebs Michalesi and Messrs. Candidas, Randolfi, Mason and W. F. Mills.

The concert by Theodore Thomas and his grand orchestra, to take place on Saturday afternoon, April 15, will be the last that he will give in Boston this season, and on that occasion Miss Mehlig will make her last appearance before her departure for Europe. The programme is a very attractive one.

Miss Laura Keene will begin her new career as a manageress at the Fourteenth street theatre next week, and will have the assistance of Mr. William Creswick, one of the most gifted representatives of the English stage. We learn from the most competent judges that this artist is the possessor of rare and extraordinary powers, and is equally at home in tragedy, comedy or drama. His first appearance will be in the latter, and in a novel and interesting character, in which, as the original representative, he achieved in London a great success. But it is in the higher walks of the art that his best strength will be developed, and we hope soon to see him in characters which shall enable him to display his great talents.

PEACE MEETING PREPARATIONS.

A meeting of the General Committee having in charge the arrangements for the German Peace Festival met last evening at Liederkranz Hall, in Fourth street. In the absence of the President, Vice President Ottendorfer presided. The secretary, Mr. Victor Precht, read the programme as determined upon by the different special committees. A series of resolutions were read by Dr. Gercke, and it was determined to forward them to Germany, after they had been read at the mass meeting which will be held next Monday afternoon, 10th inst., at Tompkins square. On Monday morning there will be a large procession, numbering from 35,000 to 40,000 men, consisting of German militia regiments, shooting corps, and various societies of this and neighboring cities. It will march from Thirteenth street and Third avenue, through the Bowery and Chatham street, past the City Hall, up Broadway to Fourteenth street to avenue A; thence to Tompkins square. General Franz Sigel will be the grand marshal. Upon reaching the square a meeting will be organized, and after the singing of national and other songs by the musical societies the assemblage will be addressed by eminent speakers, in both English and German.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Joseph Marthon is ordered to the receiving ship at New York. Commodore John Irwin is detached from the command of the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

THE UNKNOWN SUICIDE.

The body of the man who committed suicide on Monday night in the vacant lot near Broadway and Twelfth street, Williamsburg, still awaits identification at Parker's, Union avenue and North Second street.

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Herald Special Report Via Havana.

Defeat of Generals Cabral and Luperon by the Forces of Baez.

Loss in Killed, Wounded and Missing Not Very Heavy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, April 5, 1871.

A severe battle was fought near Azua, St. Domingo, on the 7th of March between the forces of Cabral and Valentin Baez. The opposing armies consisted of ten generals and about 400 troops on each side. General Timothy Orgando marched from the line of Neyba and attacked the forces of Baez, driving them before him, but Cabral failing to act in concert the whole movement proved a failure.

The official report of General Baez to the Minister of War, in which he claims a complete victory, states that Cabral's infantry fled to the woods and were followed by the Dominican Generals Wenceslao, Figueras, José Jimenez Bejo and Lucas Jiminez, with some officers of the staff, to the river side. Cabral abandoned all his provisions and bag containing five thousand dollars in Haytien currency. He had many wounded, but left only two dead on the battle field—one a Haytien and the other a nephew of Marcus Adan. Two prisoners and fifteen horses were captured, one a native of Hayti. Among the ten generals composing Cabral's forces, three—named Camolien, Antoine Colas and Boube—are Haytien.

General Luperon was defeated on the 17th of March at a place called Partido, in the jurisdiction of Savaneta. Many Haytiens and Dominicans were killed—among them Severo Gomez, who has thus fallen a victim to Luperon's ambitious schemes. Among the prisoners captured were the rebel Colonels Andres Lozaro and Sylvester Cabrera, General Ignacio Revira (mortally wounded) and Manuel Rodriguez, the assassin of General Joven Barriento. Four hundred dollars in money, fourteen horses, eight needleguns, many carbines, cloaks, clothing and twelve loads of ammunition were captured during the flight of Luperon's forces. The latter even lost his seal of state.

Owing to alleged complicity with Luperon, Francisco Coll, a Cuban, living at Puerto Plata, has been expelled the country.

General Valentin Perez also claims a victory over Orgando on the line of Neyba. Cabral's friends at St. Thomas acknowledge he was defeated, but say that only his vanguard was engaged; but it is the the general opinion that Baez's forces had the advantage in all the encounters.

MEXICO.

Charges Against the United States Minister Groundless—Close of the Extra Session of Congress—Election of Juarez Conceded—Romero Leaves the Ministry and Goes to Washington—The Presidential Canvass—Assassinations—Discovery of a Practicable Canal Route by Way of Tehuantepec.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 30,
VIA HAVANA, April 5, 1871.

The charges made by the press opposed to Juarez, that the United States Minister and his Secretary of Legation were interfering in the elections, proved groundless and a mere election trick of the Lerdistas.

The extra session of Congress closes to-morrow.

The fusionists have accomplished nothing, and the re-election of Juarez is conceded.

Señor Romero will leave the Ministry in consequence of his unpopularity; but, as he has proved a faithful adherent of Juarez, he will be sent again as Minister to Washington, and the more readily, as it is admitted on all hands that he is the best man for the place.

The Presidential canvass is attended with daily increasing excitement, and outrages are committed by both political parties. In some of the provinces the citizens are threatened with imprisonment and violence if they do not vote with the party which happens to be dominant. The capital, however, is unusually quiet under the circumstances.

Several assassinations are reported in Guadalajara, all of which were committed in one day. The cause is as yet unascertained.

The discovery of a practicable route for the Tehuantepec Canal occasions much rejoicing here.

PORTO RICO.

The Island Tranquil—Action of the Conservative Party—A New Captain General.

HAVANA, April 5, 1871.

Advices of the 30th ult. from Porto Rico represent that the island remains tranquil. The conservative party are making strenuous efforts to carry the coming elections for members of the Cortes, but their success is exceedingly doubtful. Their candidates are Estaban Nadal and Carlos Fajardo.

General Sanz, former Captain General of Porto Rico, is expected to return and take command again of the colony.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW AND MR. D. D. FIELD.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You have hit the nail on the head in calling attention to the correction of the *Times* with the article in the *Westminster Review* on the New York gold conspiracy. Whether Henry B. Adams, the author of the article, is one of Bonner's lawyers I do not know; but I do know that the article was inspired from Wall street, and that Mr. Albert Stickney, whose name is signed to one of the articles in the *North American*, to which you allude, is a lawyer of Bonner's. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 5, 1871.

The eighty-first session of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference will convene at Peekskill at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, Bishop D. W. Clark presiding. The Conference includes New York, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Prattsville, Ellenville and Newburg, representing 353 churches and $3,500,000 worth of property.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 5—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 89¾.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, April 5.—United States bonds are quoted at 96¾ a 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 5—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed dull and unchanged. Middling uplands, 7¾d. a 7⅞d.; middling Orleans, 7⅞ a 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculators and export.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 5—1:30 P. M.—Beef, 111s. per tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime mess.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, April 5.—Petroleum easy, for standard white.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Continuation of the Revolution at Montevideo—Business Utterly Paralysed—Breaking Out of Yellow Fever at Buenos Ayres—The Entre Rios Revolution.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 25, 1871.

The revolution continues, and the serious results of this fratricidal war are every day becoming more apparent. The camp is in a deplorable state, for, with the wholesale appropriation of all kinds of stock, oxen, sheep and horses by both Colorados and Blancos, for which the owners receive no remuneration, our Estamieros are disheartened, and many who came out to the country a few years since, with bright prospects of fortune making in sheep farming, are now glad to retire, with the transfer of their all, to free themselves from their importunate creditors. Business in the city and in the country towns is completely paralyzed, the larger part of the vessels which arrive being ordered to Buenos Ayres for a market. Sales of imports are difficult to effect, and confined only to the most requisite articles of daily consumption.

The probabilities of peace or a settlement of the difficulties for which they are contending appears more distant than ever. Some thought that the rumors of a settlement (which were talked of after the Blanco defeat at the battle of Sance) in which ex-President Mitre, General Martinez, and other influential persons had taken an interest, would result in something; yet not only have all attempts at peace been frustrated, but the late amnesty proclamation of the government sanctioned by the Camaras, pardoning all in arms against the constituted authority and reinstating those officers who held a commission in the army, but deserted to join the rebels, has been availed of by a very limited number. They seem determined to fight it out. Meanwhile the resources of the country are curtailed. A considerable part of the revenue collected in the interior or camp districts falls to the Blancos, or revolutionists, and is appropriated by them. The government is much pestered for means to defray current expenses, and the constant rumor of an additional emission of paper serves to keep gold up.

The breaking out of the yellow fever in Buenos Ayres has caused a stoppage of communication with the neighboring republic. A quarantine of twelve days has been imposed upon all vessels arriving from said port. This amounts to a prohibition, and the greater part of the boats which formerly plied in the river are now laid up, waiting the removal of the quarantine. Accounts of the disease in Buenos Ayres were at first conflicting, but now there can be no shadow of doubt that it is the veritable yellow fever, the last report of the number of deaths from the disease being sixteen, and by telegram we learn that the disease is increasing. The health of this city continues good, and as cold weather will set in next month it is to be hoped that we may escape the danger.

The latest news from Buenos Ayres regarding the Entre Riano revolution is favorable for the federal government. After the battle of Naembi, in Corrientes, when Lopez Jordan was signally defeated by Balbenne, Governor of the province, the dispersed forces were pursued hotly by the Argentine army, which has been divided into three divisions, and large numbers of prisoners were captured, together with arms and ammunition. The commander of Jordan's infantry, Señor Pelavecino, has surrendered to the Argentine forces, with a number of officers and flags. The telegram states that the war in Entre Rios can be considered finished.

The action of the revolution in the sister republic will no doubt have its salutary effects in this country, since the revolutionary faction here are sympathizers with the Jordanites, and have from time to time received assistance from them. The Blancos, after their late disasters, sent commissioners to Entre Rios with the view of obtaining additional aid. The result of this mission is not yet known; at any rate its effects are not seen, for the Blanco forces are scattered through the country and are inactive. The Carnival passed off quietly this year, with its usual accompaniments of masked balls, water and bon-bon throwing. The three days—19th, 20th and 21st—were celebrated in this way, all business being suspended and every one, young and old, going heartily in for fun.

The 22d, Washington's Birthday, was suitably commemorated by a salute of twenty-one guns from the United States sloop Portsmouth and the other war vessels in port.

Minister Paranhos has returned from Paraguay and proceeded to Rio Janeiro. His late mission of settling the basis of a treaty between the allied Powers and Paraguay has been only partially accomplished, he having been called away rather hurriedly by the Emperor of Brazil, in order to assist in the formation of a new ministry.

According to recent advices it appears that industry is waking up in Paraguay, a new impulse having been given to the exploration of some territorial products, among which are a concession from the government to certain parties to work a sulphur mine, discovered near Asuncion, the capital; another for the free right to cut timber in the *montes* (hills) for the space of twenty-five years. The forests of Paraguay abound in some excellent, rare and costly woods, there having been 300 different classes sent to the exhibition at Cordova. A petition has also been made to the government for the right to appropriate the turpentine, gum arabic and other resinous materials of great utility.

The exhibition of Cordova, of which so much of late has been said and which was to have taken place this year, has been indefinitely postponed by a decree of the Argentine government, the unsettled state of affairs in the provinces being assigned as a reason.

Markets at Montevideo.

Dry ox and cow hides.—The unfavorable news received by the last packet of the decline in prices in the United States for hides has induced various houses to retire their orders, and lower prices must rule. The last quotation for a parcel of 10,000 was 65 reals, gold, per 40 lbs. Gold 13½ to 13 premium. Wool dull; 4,000 arroba mixed sold at a reserved price, and 1,000 arroba fine at $2 65 per arroba, delivered in the Barraca. No transactions in common classes for the United States.

Markets at Buenos Ayres.

The prices of dry hides were firmly sustained at the last (18th inst). Camp hides, no stock; some light lots sold at $150 a $151, currency, per pesada; Matadero at $145 a $147 a $148 per pesada. A sale is reported of 100,000 dry Entre Rios hides, which were offered on the Buenos Ayres market for 27 reals, and placed finally at Montevideo at 26 reals. This is considered the largest transaction for some time past. Wool—Prices are sustained; finer classes sold at $58, $60, $62, $65 and $66 per arroba, according to condition and quality. "Mestizas finas," $50, $52, $55 and $56 per arroba, according to class. "Mezclas," $43, $45, $47 and $49 per arroba. The stock is about 435,000 arroba. The arrivals during the past season to date, 1,790,000 arroba.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon in stated session, with the President, Mr. Bernard Smyth, in the chair.

A committee reported that smallpox had been very prevalent in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards, and it was recommended that Dr. J. O. Sullivan, visiting physician, should visit each school, and that due measures should be taken for vaccination. Dr. Moreau Morris, City Sanitary Superintendent, reported that up to this time 30,673 children had been vaccinated.

The Committee on Finance reported that the State apportioned $10 82 to each pupil for school money.

A communication was received from the Twenty-second ward alleging that a certain trustee of said ward had received money for appointing teachers, and the janitor of School 58 of the same ward alleged that he had paid the same trustee $100 for his appointment.

Mr. VAN VORST offered a resolution to the effect that the attention of the principals of schools should be directed to section 41 of the bylaws relating to vaccination of pupils.

The nominations of Miss Charlotte White as principal, and Miss Annie Schofield as vice-principal of the Grammar school No. 8, in the Eighth ward, were confirmed.

Resolutions were offered concerning the decrease of salaries on account of smaller attendance, the Board voting to set aside the bylaws in favor of certain teachers.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Exhibition Drill—Presentation of Colors.

The armory of the Forty-seventh regiment, North Second and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, was densely crowded last evening, the occasion being an exhibition drill by the regiment. The evolutions were admirably performed and elicited frequent applause from the spectators, the ladies testifying their approbation by smiles and waving handkerchiefs.

During the evening General William M. Tweed, Jr., attended by a brilliant staff, entered the armory, and after briefly complimenting the regiment on its fine appearance presented it with a stand of colors.

The drill and presentation over, the entire company spent the balance of the night in dancing to the music of the regimental band.

A WARNING TO POLICY PLAYERS.

At an early hour yesterday morning the body of a man, whose features were undistinguishable in consequence of decomposition, was found in the river, foot of North Eleventh street, Williamsburg. The only thing found in the pockets of the deceased was a "policy slip."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Estimate of the Total Cost of the Present Legislature.

Spicy Debate on the Agricultural Question.

RUSHING JOBS THROUGH.

Important Bills Signed by the Governor.

The Viaduct Railroad Bill Among Them.

ALBANY, April 5, 1871.

Legislation at Albany has always been

A VERY COSTLY NECESSITY

for the State, but it is quite likely—judging from the way the present session has been conducted so far—that the little bills the taxpayers will have to foot at the close of the present season of legislative palavering will open the eyes of a great many innocent people, who had an idea three months ago that the democrats were determined this year to make a splendid record for economy. Jacobs, of Kings, cannot but be a good authority as to what the little bills will amount to, for he is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in which the dollars and cents that the people must pay, whether they like it or not, are supposed to be scrutinized very, very carefully between drinks. Once in a while this session, in the House, he has "gone" for some resolution or other that called for the expenditure of a small sum of money for some purpose or other not actually required to further either the ends of legislation or

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

at large, but somehow or other the big "jobs" never received at his hands the treatment some folks were under the opinion they should have received. He, however, to-day showed pretty conclusively that he and his committee confrères were getting scared at the way the little bills were growing larger and larger every day. It was Alvord who unintentionally drew the Ways and Means Committee out of their lair, and he did so by offering a resolution to print twenty-five copies of the annual report of the American Institute for each member, officer and reporter of the House. Jacobs set his face dead against this resolution, and while opposing it let out a few secrets as to what the people would have to pay by and by for the support of

SECOND HAND BOOK STANDS

in New York and elsewhere. "Let me tell this House," said he, "that this report has cost nearly $20,000 a year already, and that it is only a sample of many of the bills which the people will have to pay to gratify members who have books printed at the public expense to oblige certain associations, or individuals, or friends." This startling information rather took the members aback, and Jacobs thought, while he had the chance, he would continue, so he went on:—"Let me inform this House that the bills for printing the red books this year will reach $30,000, against $15,000 last year, the agricultural reports will cost $20,000, and the entire bill for printing this year will reach $400,000. The mere mention of the agricultural reports seemed to excite the risibilities of every member on the floor, and the effect of Jacobs' remarks came well nigh being destroyed by the general hilarity. Long Jim Nelson of Rockland, however, has a hearty hatred of theoretical farmers who talk about the advantage of deep ploughing without ever

FOLLOWING THE PLOUGH

itself, or who never follow the example of Hawthorne, at Brook Farm, and make life worth living for by every once in a while; testing, spade in hand, testing their strength of arm and stomach by demolishing a manure heap of long standing, and he came to the rescue. "Why," said he, in his half-Western sort of style, after he had spoken about the resolution and its probable effects in a political campaign, "Why, talking about these agricultural reports, the men who want them printed and whose doings and sayings are emblazoned in them, could not make a hoe-handle if they tried. They are a lot of fellows who can talk all day about how a cabbage ought to grow and who cultivate squashes and pumpkins on city sidewalks." Indeed, an illustrious authority of our State Agricultural Society is said to have written to a member of a like society in Michigan a vegetable letter some time ago in which he gave the following learned piece of intelligence:—

THE SAUSAGE TREE WILL GROW

anywhere south of the Arctic Circle, but its roots must be covered in winter. The same illustrious authority advised a fellow savant that in South Missouri broom corn would grow well, but he always thought it was better to plant the plain kind and not that kind with red and blue handles. This terrible cut at the Agricultural Society brought down the house, and for several minutes even its best friends were so overcome with laughter that Nelson himself had to stop to look around him and see whether he was really in the Legislature or at a Rockland county mass meeting. When he got a chance to be heard again he held up a paper in his hand and continued—"I have no doubt but that when General Alvord and his friends next fall go into active training for the elections they will show papers like these, or agricultural books like those we have all seen, with big pictures of

MR. JONES' COW

and somebody else's buck or bull, and tell the people how much the democratic Legislature made them pay for the printing of them." This short speech had a good effect, and the resolution came very near being defeated, the vote finally standing fifty-six for to fifty-two against it. Philosopher Greeley, who takes such an interest in the American Institute, may as well, before it is too late, make a note of this vote and show his radical friends, in a double leaded editorial, how extravagant the democratic Legislature is when it votes away so much of the public money for the benefit of associations, and even in which and in whom he sees everything that is admirable in the cabbage line and everything that ought to make St. Lawrence county farmers all the more radical.

THE ARTFUL DODGE GAMES

by which good bills are killed and bad ones passed, and which are resorted to every year, have at last been commenced in full earnest. The first open and above board example of the first move in this direction was given last evening by the members, who sneaked the Wharfage bill out of the House into the Senate, and to-day the dodgers went to work with redoubled vigor, encouraged doubtless by the tinkering so successfully practised by the head and front of Prospect Park ring last night. Every member who has been in the Legislature long enough to know that rascality is not always despised any more than anything else when it is successful, feels that he has ten times more chance now to have a doubtful scheme sneaked through both houses than he has had at any time before during the session. The reason for this is a very plain one. Every member who has

A LITTLE JOB OF HIS OWN—

and all members, with one or two exceptions, have one or more—has eyes and ears for that alone at present. He sees nothing else, cares for nothing else. Other bills may be read and voted upon; the individual situation remains unchanged. Mr. Tit, from a rural county, may feel, when he votes for a certain measure fathered by Mr. Tat, of the city of New York, that he doesn't know exactly what he votes for; but that makes no difference as long as he does know that he has a pet scheme of his own yet to show itself, which Mr. Tat might kill if he wanted to, and so, like a good, honest, upright representative of the people, he votes as his interest demands. Two instances of this kind of thing came up in the lower house to-day, but, as the ill-starred fortune of the backers of the measures concerned would have it, Littlejohn, Denny Burns and Husted were not in good humor, and so exposed the dodges. One was a bill increasing the capital stock of a certain moneyed corporation. A sneaking provision, or rather a sentence, dovetailed between two others that looked all right, actually repealed the usury law. This was the milk in the cocoanut, not to say anything about one provision that would have allowed every money broker to set up a banking institution on his own hook. The other dodge was to rush through a bill giving trustees of savings banks a salary, and another was to have a bill put upon its third reading which had actually, several weeks ago, been killed outright by a formal vote of the House. It will thus be seen that, from this time forward, the very, very few members who earnestly desire to choke down every species of legislative rascality that dares to show itself, openly or covertly, will have their hands full, and that they need to be incessantly on their guard until the hour when the Speaker's gavel, next Saturday week, will have consigned the present Legislature to oblivion.

AN INSANE COMMISSION.

Mr. Creamer introduced a bill in the Senate to-day compelling the Mayor to appoint three commissioners of insanity, who shall be skilled physicians. They shall appoint, on their organization, a physician as register, and an attorney-at-law as clerk. No person shall be confined in an asylum, public or private, in city or county, for lunacy, &c., except upon a sworn affidavit of a physician. The person sought to be incarcerated shall be examined by the commissioners, who may commit or release him or her. It is made a misdemeanor for any superintendent or keeper to receive a person into their asylum except upon the order of a court of insanity. They should keep an accurate record of all their transactions and monthly inspect all asylums and examine each inmate. Every head of an asylum should make such reports as the Commission call for. No lunatic can be removed from the city or county except on permit of the Commissioners without the offender incurring a fine of from $1,000 to $2,000, or from two to four years' imprisonment. The bill makes it incumbent upon every physician attending a lunatic, insane person, &c., to report to this Board, who may permit the friends of the afflicted person to have the custody of him. The Board of Supervisors of the county fix the salaries. The penalties for all violations of the act are very great.

Mr. Creamer to-day asked unanimous consent to reconsider and amend his concurrent resolution passed last night for amendment of the constitution. He stated that the resolution as passed extended the term of the Commissioners of the Courts of Appeals to three years. The judges were anxious that it should be extended but one year. Harpending objected.

The General Insurance bill proposed by Miller was passed, 20 to 4.

The Claim Bills—Discussion on Them in the Senate—The Viaduct Railroad Bill Becomes a Law—Other Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, MIDNIGHT, April 5, 1871.

THOSE OUTRAGEOUS CLAIM BILLS,

which the honest members of the lower House were unable to choke down last week, came up for discussion in the Senate to-night. Hardenburgh attempted in vain to kill several of them. Referring to the claim of Greene & Steeve, he denounced the promiscuous system by which a contractor, on taking a contract at a ruinous price, did so with the view of making his profit in the long run by means of a claim bill. He also went for the practice of making the State a general insurer in the matter of accidents to canal boats and cargoes, and characterized other claims for damage to property through the neglect of State agents as opening the door for endless robberies of the treasury. He closed by emphatically protesting against the entertainment of any claims of the kind. Woodin and Kennedy argued in favor of two of the bills that were discussed. The Saunders claim was adopted by the following vote, which shows pretty well the standing of the members as to the other claims:—

YEAS—Banks, Bowen, Bradley, Brand, Cauldwell, Creamer, Harpending, Hubbard, Kennedy, Lord, Miller, C. T. Morton, Pierce, Scott, Tweed, Winslow, Woodin—17.

NAYS—Chapman, Ellwood, Hardenburgh, Lewis, M. Norton, Parker, Sanford, Thayer, Wood—9.

The seven democrats who voted for these claims ought to be remembered hereafter. Lord, the democratic Lord of the Assembly, seems to take a great deal of interest in the claim business. He was very active when the bills were in the lower House, and was energetically employed in drumming up votes for the bills in the Senate during the discussion to-night. Of course he has an eye for the people's welfare solely.

The fact became known to-night that the Governor had signed

THE VIADUCT RAILROAD BILL,

and a grand scampering for New York by the Arcade and other rapid transit schemes, at once took place by the late trains. The viaduct folks are very jubilant, and Harry Genet feels sixteen feet taller since he heard the news.

The Governor has also signed the bill No. 293, concerning pilots in the East river channel; No. 299, incorporating Clairmont Library of New York city; No. 292, relating to the Police Court House in the Third Judicial district of New York city; No. 274, to extend powers of Boards of Supervisors of New York and Kings county, and Assemblyman Cook's bill to prevent accident at acrobatic exhibitions.

The bill amending the New York election laws and the bill to regulate insurance business have passed the Senate; also the bill to abolish the office of Canal Superintendent.

DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHY.

Preparations for a Complete Extension of the Communication—The Anglo-American Cables to be Repaired—Speaking from England to Asia—The Antipodes to be in Communion.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 5, 1871.

There is very great attention given just now to the subject of the coming perfection of an universal and almost instantaneous, world-wide communication by means of the electric telegraph.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the HERALD by cable despatch to-day that the steamer Scanderia, Captain Halpin, late commander of the Great Eastern, will leave England early in May with the force engaged to repair the Anglo-American telegraph cables.

With the favorable weather which may be expected after the vessel reaches the locality of the breaks, there will probably be no difficulty in effecting an immediate repair, as the faults are only in a depth of 120 fathoms of water.

London is now in reliable communication with Singapore, from which point the cable to Hong Kong will be laid next month, and from Hong Kong to Shanghae in June.

The Singapore and Australian cable will be laid in November.

Mr. John Mullally will deliver an address at the rooms of the Fifteenth Ward William M. Tweed Association, No. 4 East Ninth street, this evening, on the subject of "The Radical Yankee."

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

APRIL 6.

1865—General Lee's rebel forces defeated by General Sheridan at Farmville, Va.

1815—American sailors confined as prisoners of war in Dartmoor Prison, England, fired upon by the guard, and a number killed.

1789—Washington declared first President of the United States.

1199—Richard Cœur de Lion, King of England, killed during the siege of the Castle of Chalum, France.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—The Most Tasty Hat for Gentlemen's wear is manufactured and sold by ESPENCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, at popular prices, go to DOUGAN, 102 Nassau, corner of Ann street.

A Specialty.—Gentlemen's Silk Hats, $4. Broadway styles at about half Broadway prices.
C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 12 Cortlandt street.

A.—On Exhibition at E. A. Brooks's New store, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, new styles Boots and Shoes for ladies, gents, boys and children.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, pronounces HALL'S SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER an efficient preparation for cleansing the skin of the head, promoting the growth and restoring the original color of the hair when it has become gray.

Announcement.
Gentlemen's $8 Silk Hats for $7.
Success warrants progression.
Our $7 Hat is a success.
We now offer our regular $8 Dress Hat for $7.
This is progression.
The times demand it.
Gentlemen expect it.
We will do it.
Retrenchment, economy, activity and getting back to first principles is the order of the day.
Examine, compare, buy.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.
Boy's and Youth's Hats in great variety at moderate prices.

A.—Scotch-Scandinavian Excursion will only cost about $125 monthly, tickets, hotel bills, health, rest and pleasure included.

Batchelor's