TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A Fictitious Version of the Von Moltke Opinions.

REBELLIONS IN FRENCH COLONIES

The Clerical Embroilments in the Chamber of Deputies,

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 8, 1877.

Business on the Stock Exchange is flat. Consols opened at 93, and were subsequently better. Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular had a bad effect.

The Paris Bourse is also flat and rentes are quoted at about 102f.—partly on account of the British news and partly in consequence of a sensational article in the *Figaro* yesterday purporting to be a confidential address of Count Von Moltke to the German staff, explaining the necessity for his recent speech in the Reichstag, saying it was intended as a cold shower bath for France. France is peaceful now because she knows that she is not able to fight Germany; but, if she had a fair chance, her bitter hatred against Germany would inevitably break forth. Such a chance would be an alliance which she now has a prospect of effecting with Austria. The latter has never forgotten Sadowa, and Russia is not now, as in 1870, able to enforce her neutrality. Count Von Moltke said it might be necessary for Germany in the event of such an alliance to act with like swiftness as in former campaigns. The officers would shortly receive detailed instructions for measures to be taken with a view to the complications which the Count hoped might not arise, but which he deemed it his duty to provide against. Until such instructions were received the staff would continue to be guided by the instructions of 1876. The *Figaro* says, in the course of his address Count Von Moltke drew a masterly parallel between the French and German armies and incidentally remarked that the Russians will need all their resources to overcome the Turks. Though unquestionably the foregoing is having an effect on the Paris Bourse it seems ridiculous after Count Von Moltke's public utterances, and the *Figaro* is a notoriously unscrupulous sensation monger.

The *Times*, in its financial article yesterday, alluding to Saturday's depression, says a tendency to panic pervades "the city" on all sides, in consequence of distrust of the government's intentions. It may pass away, but there is danger that any bad news now would develop it.

A Paris despatch to the *Daily News* says:—"Though the *Figaro's* Von Moltke story is reproduced by all the evening papers in Paris as highly important, it is more in the style of M. Saint Genest, a Bonapartist agitator, who contributes military articles to the *Figaro*, than of Count Von Moltke."

EX-KING AMADEO'S PRESENT TO THE POPE.

A Rome despatch states that the Duke of Aosta has sent the Pope a chalice worth $2,400, accompanied by an autograph letter asking its acceptance from a devoted son and sincere Catholic, and asking the Pope to offer prayer for the repose of the soul of Prince Amadeo's wife. The Pope was moved to tears, and exclaimed, "This is the greatest consolation I have received in these moments." The *Times'* correspondent states that the chalice is not sent as a jubilee present, but in compliance with the request of the late Duchess of Aosta.

THE ITALIAN CLERICAL ABUSES BILL FAILS.

In the Italian Senate yesterday the debate on the Clerical Abuses bill was brought to a close. After speeches from Signor Mancini and others the Senate, by a vote of 103 to 93, adopted the amendment to the first clause notwithstanding the opposition of Signor Mancini. There was much excitement on the announcement of the vote. The remaining clauses of the bill were then passed with slight alterations, but when the whole bill was put to a final vote it was rejected by 92 yeas to 105 nays.

THE FRENCH CLERICAL TROUBLES.

In the French Senate at Versailles M. Franclieu yesterday renounced the intention of submitting an interpellation asking the government what would be the consequences of the order of the day adopted by the Chamber of Deputies relative to clerical intrigues.

A WET BLANKET.

John Lee & Sons, blanket manufacturers at Earl Sheaton and Ossett, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be $555,000. Between three and four hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

THE METZ CATHEDRAL ON FIRE.

A fire broke out at four o'clock yesterday morning in the Metz Cathedral, probably caused by illuminations. At five o'clock the woodwork of the roof was in flames. The Emperor, the Crown Prince and Count Von Moltke, who are visiting Metz, and also the Bishop of Metz, were on the spot superintending the exertions to extinguish the conflagration. The *Evening Standard* publishes a despatch from Metz saying the fire in the Cathedral was extinguished after the burning of the roof. Much damage was done to the interior. The fire originated from fireworks on the occasion of the Emperor's visit.

KING ALFONSO'S MARRIAGE.

It is denied that ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has written to the Pope to influence King Alfonso against marrying a Protestant princess. The *Post* says it has authority to declare the whole story fabricated.

NO MORE FUEROS.

A royal decree was promulgated at Madrid completely assimilating the Basque provinces to the rest of Spain. Precautionary military measures on an extensive scale have been adopted in Biscay in consequence of this decree.

REBELLIONS IN ALGIERS AND MOROCCO.

The *Bien Public*, of Paris, states that a general rising of the Mohammedan population of Tunis, Tripoli and Morocco is imminent. The French government is about to despatch strong reinforcements of troops as well as a fleet to Algeria.

DISTRESS SPREADING IN INDIA.

A Calcutta despatch says the condition of Southern India has changed slightly for the worse, because the showers ceased about the middle of April. Without more rain distress must gradually increase. The Governor General of India writing to Earl Carnarvon, on the 26th of April, says:—"The crisis is serious and critical, but the grain trade is active and there is no reason for fearing a failure of a sufficient supply."

RUSSIAN RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The Manchester *Guardian's* Berlin despatch says Russia intends to establish a forced rate of exchange. The loss in discounting bills is now nearly fifty per cent.

CUBA.

ANOTHER AMNESTY DECREE ANNOUNCED—ALL EMBARGOED ESTATES TO BE RELEASED IF THEIR OWNERS WILL DECLARE THEIR LOYALTY TO SPAIN.

HAVANA, May 7, 1877.

The *Gaceta* publishes an important decree, dated May 5. It declares that all persons banished from the island for political reasons are pardoned without reserve. The embargoes are raised on the property of insurgents who have surrendered or shall surrender before the end of the war, except insurgent chiefs and those who having already received pardon relapse into rebellion; the persons thus excepted are to await the disposition of the government. The embargoes on the property of deceased insurgents are also raised, the property being restored to the heirs if the heirs remain faithful to Spain. When the embargoes are raised the owners cannot sell the property returned to them until two years after the official announcement of the total pacification of the island. No reclamations will be allowed for damages to property while the embargo lasted. Property adjudged to the State by judicial sentences will remain in suspense, subject to the disposition of the Spanish government. Insurgents actually under judicial proceedings will suffer no delay in the trial and decision of their cases.

MEXICO.

PEACE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

HAVANA, May 7, 1877.

The English mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing the following news dispatch from the capital:—

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30, 1877.

Peace continues throughout the country, but stagnation prevails in commerce.

Congress acknowledges the existence of the Senate, thereby destroying the legality of its acts, but continues the work of legislation. President Diaz is desirous that the Congress should dissolve in September, but the majority are determined to declare the present house the Eighth Congress and that its term shall not expire until September, 1878.

Congress has been trying Señor Mejia, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; but proceedings have been stopped on writ of habeas corpus until the legal character of the present Congress is defined.

Four of Diaz's Ministers have been elected members of the Supreme Court.

President Diaz proposes to reduce the army to 16,000 men—enough to keep the country free from bands of robbers.

BRAZIL.

OPENING OF THE BRAZILIAN CONGRESS, AND SPEECH OF ITS PRESIDING OFFICER.

BUENOS AYRES, May 5, 1877.

The National Congress was opened to-day. The President's speech was hopeful regarding the political and economic prospect of the present and future.

HOSTILES SURRENDERING.

PORTIONS OF CRAZY HORSE'S BAND GIVE UP THEIR GUNS AND PONIES TO GENERAL MILES—EFFECT OF ACTIVE WINTER CAMPAIGNING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TONGUE RIVER, MONTANA, April 29, Via BISMARCK, May 7, 1877.

The fruits of General Nelson A. Miles' active campaigns last winter are beginning to manifest themselves. In December last General Miles pushed out his gallant little command of about 300 men from the cantonment on Tongue River, and pursuing the retreating camps of Crazy Horse finally overtook them on Tongue River, near the base of the Wolf Mountains. Here he defeated the vastly superior forces of the hostiles in a decisive engagement on the 8th of December. About the 25th of January General Miles sent the celebrated half breed scout Bruyere with a captive Indian woman as messengers to the hostile camp and offered the warriors terms of surrender. About February 20 these parties returned to Tongue River, accompanied by about one hundred of the chief warriors of Crazy Horse's camp. They held a counsel with General Miles, and agreed to return and induce their people to surrender.

LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS.

On Monday, the 23d inst., they returned to the number of 240 and surrendered to General Miles, and on Thursday 100 more lodges were expected in from the hostile camp.

EARNEST FIGHTING.

Those were the Indians who fought General Miles last winter. They admit that in the fight of December 8 General Miles killed 56 and wounded 152 Indians.

RESISTANCE IN VAIN.

They say that General Miles' operations last winter disheartened them very greatly, and satisfied them of the folly of longer resistance.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

General Miles will start to go to Fort Peck about May 3, with twelve companies of the Fifth and Twenty-second regiments of infantry and four companies of the Second cavalry. He will not be long in finishing the war. His brilliant campaigns last winter demonstrated this. To him is undoubtedly due the whole credit of the surrender of the hostile Indians both at Tongue River and Cheyenne Agency, and your correspondent feels that he is safe in predicting that in less than ninety days General Miles will have killed or captured every hostile Indian in Montana Territory.

COUNT OF THE CAPITULATION.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1877.

The official report of the surrender of Crazy Horse's band at Fort Robinson puts the whole number of surrendering Indians at 889, of whom 217 were men. Two thousand ponies and 117 stands of arms were also given up. Other firearms are known to be in their possession.

PINNEY'S DISCLOSURES.

PROMINENT POLITICIANS IMPLICATED—REJOINDER OF SOME OF THE ACCUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7, 1877.

The *Chronicle* publishes this morning an article five columns in length on the Pinney affair, dated at Washington, accusing, directly, Senator Sargent, George C. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate; Congressman H. F. Page, Billy Carr, the head of the republican party here; General Lagrange, Superintendent of the Mint, and Naval Contractors John O. Hanscom, Montagnie and Dennis Jordan, as being members of the Ring, with ex-Secretary Robeson as the Blueskin of the gang, responsible for the corruption of the Navy Pay Office under Spaulding. There is immense excitement on the subject here.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

The *Post* will publish this evening reports of interviews with several of the officials implicated by Pinney's disclosures. Secretary Gorham absolutely denies the truth of Pinney's statement so far as it affects him. Billy Carr denies that he holds any of Pinney's property or that Pinney left anything with him to settle his debts; he says he shall sue the *Chronicle* at once for libel.

Superintendent Lagrange says that he is responsible to his superior officers alone, with whom he will deal in due course.

PREMATURE BUT TRUE.

Pinney says that the publication is premature, but tacitly admits its authenticity. He says that he intended to dole out the disclosures in scraps instead of having them all come out together. He boldly avows his intention to carry into Africa the war against Carr and the Ring.

WAITING TO REPLY.

Sargent and Page have not allowed themselves to be interviewed as yet, but say that they will be ready to speak soon.

MOLLIES TO BE HUNG.

THE SUPREME COURT SUSTAIN THE CONVICTIONS—NINE CASES PASSED UPON AND AFFIRMED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, PA., May 7, 1877.

The State Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Schuylkill County Court in the cases of Hugh McGehan, James Boyle, James Roarity and James Carroll, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Benjamin F. Yost, a policeman of Tamaqua, on July 6, 1875. Yost was shot near his house as he was putting out the last street lamp burning in the town. McGehan and Boyle were selected by the Molly Maguire Association to murder the policeman, as an exchange for the murder, in Carbon county, of John P. Jones, which was committed by Edward Kelly and Michael Doyle; and Roarity, Carroll and Thomas Duffy bore a conspicuous part in procuring the services of the men. James Kerrigan, who has exposed the crimes of his murderous friends, was near the spot when the policeman was assassinated, and piloted the murderers to a safe retreat after the crime had been committed.

Duffy, whose case, on a writ of error, was argued before the Supreme Court to-day, is charged by Kerrigan with having directed McGehan and Boyle, who lived in a neighboring county, to the place where Yost was shot. The murder was committed to gratify Duffy, who felt aggrieved because the policeman had arrested him for some offence.

CAMPBELL'S CASE.

The Supreme Court also decided against Alexander Campbell, convicted and sentenced to be hanged in Carbon county for complicity in the murder of John P. Jones, a mine boss, with Kelly, Doyle and Kerrigan. Campbell harbored Kelly and Doyle the night before the murder of Jones, and they were deputed by him to do the bloody work, in revenge for the discharge of Hugh McGehan by the ill-fated mine boss. The two Mollies, who were strangers to Jones, could not find him that night, but in the morning at seven o'clock they despatched him according to Campbell's instructions. Campbell's case, as well as those of the murderers of the Tamaqua policeman, was taken to the Supreme Court on several assignments of error, the principal one of which was the admission, at the trials, of the testimony of James McParlane, the Molly Maguire detective, and Kerrigan, the "squealer." The Supreme Court to-day decided that the evidence was necessary and proper to give the jury full and fair understanding of the circumstances attending the murder, these men having stated the purposes and practices of the Mollie Maguire order.

PROSPECTIVE EXECUTIONS.

The Supreme Court has now passed on nine of the murderous gang, in every instance sustaining the judgments of the lower courts. There are seven more Mollies under sentence of death, whose cases the Supreme Court will be called on to decide, and four or five who have been convicted but not sentenced. Nearly all those sentenced have a good prospect of being executed during the summer, four of whom have already had the time designated for their hanging.

The last resort for the criminals is the Board of Pardons, and many of the friends of the Mollies are hopeful that the Board will commute the death sentences to imprisonment for life.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

MR. HUSTED'S PROPOSITION IN THE HOUSE CONCERNING THE DANNEMORA AND WARD'S ISLAND STATE PROPERTIES—MISCELLANEOUS BILLS IN THE SENATE.

ALBANY, May 7, 1877.

There was not much business in the House to-night. Several bills of minor local importance were introduced, but it was evident the legislators had an attack of spring fever. Mr. Husted introduced a bill transferring the interest of the State in the National Antietam Cemetery to the national government, which was ordered to a third reading.

STATE PRISONS.

Mr. Husted next offered a resolution reciting that the State prison at Dannemora has not only failed to meet the expectations of the people, but has become an intolerable burden to the taxpayers; and

Whereas the State is in possession of a very valuable property on Ward's Island, near the city of New York, which within the ensuing three years will by operation of law cease to be used for the purposes to which it is now dedicated; and whereas at a slight expense this property can be made available for prison purposes to such an extent as to provide for the incarceration of 2,000 convicts; and whereas, under the system now being put in practice at Sing Sing and Auburn such a prison can be made self-sustaining, thereby saving to the State treasury not less than $300,000 per year, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Superintendent of State Prisons be respectfully requested to make a thorough investigation of this whole subject, and report to the next Legislature at the opening of its session, as to the feasibility and propriety of disposing of the State's property at Dannemora, abandoning the State prison at that place, and of locating a new prison at Ward's Island; together with the expense to be incurred in such an undertaking and the advantages to be gained thereby.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR THE "VETS."

Mr. Strahan offered a concurrent resolution setting forth that:—

Whereas most of our sister States have made provision for the honorable support of their veterans; and whereas it is officially stated that there are at present supported in the county poorhouses of this State 641 veteran Union soldiers and sailors, and whereas a farm of 240 acres, in the vicinity of Bath, Steuben county, has been purchased to provide a home for these disabled soldiers and sailors, and private subscriptions are in process of collection for the purpose of erecting thereon suitable buildings for their accommodation; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Legislature that if this institution shall be completed by private subscriptions at a cost of not less than $100,000, the State should make provision for its maintenance as one of the charities of the State, if transferred to it free from incumbrance. Adopted.

A measure was then brought under discussion to enlarge the powers of the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Spinola called attention to the extraordinary provisions of this bill, such as required witnesses to answer questions whether the answers criminate them or not. He moved to recommit the bill for amendment. Carried.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Routine business only was transacted in the Senate. A communication was received from the New York Historical Society inviting the Senate to attend the meeting to be held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the constitution. Laid on the table. The Assembly concurrent resolutions relative to the repeal of the Bankrupt laws were received and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Schoonmaker introduced a bill amending the act in relation to courts of sessions.

Mr. Sayre, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported favorably, with some amendments, the Assembly bill amending the act to provide for the improvement of certain highways in the town of Newton, Queen's county.

In Committee of the Whole the following bills were considered:—To create a Board of Assessors in the city of Utica. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act to incorporate Masonic Hall, in the city of Brooklyn. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the city of Brooklyn relative to buildings. Ordered to a third reading.

Relating to Franklin avenue, in the towns of Flatbush and New Utrecht. Ordered to a third reading.

To enforce payment of unpaid taxes and enforce the sale of lands in the county of Rockland. Ordered to a third reading.

Fixing the term of office of the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors of Kings county. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act to incorporate the New York Institution for instruction of Deaf and Dumb. Progress reported.

For the preservation of life at sea bathing places. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act relating to the rates of wharfage on canal boats.

Mr. Gerard presented resolutions from the Bar of New York city, asking the repeal of the Code of Remedial Justice, and in connection with which he introduced a bill for the repeal of the Code passed in 1876.

Mr. Sprague presented a petition from the Bar of Buffalo that the Code of 1876 be not repealed, and that the supplement thereto now under consideration be passed by this Legislature.

Mr. Jacobs introduced the concurrent resolutions relative to soldiers and sailors, which were adopted and ordered to be printed in the Assembly proceedings.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A DEADLOCK OVER THE QUESTION OF ELECTING A CHIEF JUSTICE FOR THE STATE.

COLUMBIA, May 7, 1877.

Owing to the refusal of the Senate, which is republican, to go into election for Chief Justice until the House has admitted all the members of the late Mackey House, a complete deadlock, so far as that matter is concerned, has resulted, and there is no telling when the election will be held.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day providing for the investigation of Associate Justice Willard, who is now the most prominent candidate for Chief Justice. This move is looked upon solely as an attempt to throw a shadow upon his record, which may affect certain members of the Legislature.

A CHINAMAN'S VIEWS.

WHAT HE THINKS OF AMERICAN CUSTOMS AND HABITS AS CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF HIS NATIVE LAND.

Wong Ching Foo, the enthusiastic young Chinaman who was educated at Harvard College some years ago, and who has now undertaken to enlighten the American people in regard to the doctrines of Buddhism, made his bow from the lecture platform at Steinway Hall last night to about two hundred persons. He spoke in a clear, loud voice, and with a faultless accent, although his sentences were at times stilted or inverted. Apologizing for having to introduce himself, he remarked that he was imitating our missionaries, who had gone into China without any introduction. Besides, he said, it would be difficult for any one to introduce him on account of his name being hard to pronounce. The name announced was only the conclusion of his name, which, in full, was Ten-Ming-Trze-Way-Shim-Shua-Shing-Tze-Way-Shing-Shen-Tan-Tze-Way-Keo-Tan-Ye-Che-Pon-Kow-Wong-Ching-Foo. It was, he said, a mistake of the newspapers to speak of him as a missionary; for he was not one. He held that it was not necessary for any nation to send missionaries to any other. It was his desire, he said, simply to explain the doctrines of his faith, which had been misunderstood by the American people. Many things concerning his country were misrepresented by Christian missionaries in order to obtain contributions. A proper knowledge of the real state of things in China would have the effect of diminishing the receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions. Wong enumerated many false ideas in respect to his race entertained by Americans. He spoke with great earnestness, and at times had to pause from sheer breathlessness. He had occasionally to stop a moment to recall a word, but as a rule his speech was remarkably fluent. The only gestures he made were with his left arm, and they were simple and graceful. "I never knew," he said, "that puppies were good to eat until I was told by American people." (Laughter.) If mistakes were entertained here about such simple matters as the diet of the Chinese, he argued that much greater errors of belief would prevail in respect to their religion and other abstruse matters. Intelligent men, he said, must necessarily believe in a God, and as proof that there were intelligent men in China he pointed to her 450,000,000 of people living under a good government, ruled more easily and committing fewer crimes than one-fourth the number living under the American flag. God, he claimed, had given to every race of men a system of revelation according to their peculiar wants and their peculiar nature, and the practice of sending out missionaries to other nations only tended to confound matters in religion.

China and America, he remarked, were the most opposed of nations. In America a gentleman took off his hat in society; the man who should do that in China would be counted a barbarian. Here we shook our friends by the hand and made them suffer for making our acquaintance, whereas Chinamen shook each his own hand and tortured himself for his friend. "Which is the more civilized way?" asked the speaker, and the audience laughed. At meals in America soup was eaten first; in China it was the last dish to be partaken of. Here wine was drank cold; there it was made steaming hot. Here when a man called upon a friend he immediately inquired for the health of his wife; there a wife is considered too insignificant a creature to mention. Here men married recklessly; there they had to be careful, because they could not get divorces so easily. Proceeding with his discourse, the gentleman argued that a certain denomination in recently passing resolutions to the effect that all heathens would be damned, impugned the goodness of God, who would be made to appear as having forgotten to reveal Himself to 500,000,000 of souls. He contended that Buddhism did not teach that the soul is annihilated, and quoted from the Bible in support of his declaration that Christ wanted men not to believe in his name merely, but to do good deeds. Confucianism and Buddhism taught the same doctrine; so that a man who lived up to the doctrines of either of these would lead just such a life as would a good Christian. "If you do not believe there are good and intelligent Buddhists in Asia," said Wong, "go over and see." The audience smiled, and a voice, said "Thank you!"

WASHINGTON.

A Decision on Taxing Mines in Nevada.

CALLING IN 5-20 BONDS.

Louisiana Politicians at the White House.

ARMY AND NAVY AGENCIES.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1877.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT AFFECTING MINING PROPERTY IN NEVADA.

The Supreme Court, before its final adjournment for the Term, to-day handed down an important decision affecting vast speculative interests at the New York and San Francisco mining stock exchanges. The case is entitled Forces va. Gracey and others, the others including the Consolidated Virginia or Bonanza Gold Mining Company of Nevada. It came up on an appeal from the Circuit Court of Nevada, where action was brought to enjoin the collection of taxes in Storey county, the same being imposed by the law of that State upon property of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, the appellant in the case, Gracey, being a stockholder and a subject of Great Britain. The payment of the tax was resisted on the ground that the title to the land from which the ore is taken is in the United States and is not, for that reason, liable to State taxation. It will thus be seen that the suit is one of vital interest to all the mining operations in the United States, and especially in Nevada, as it affects the main source of revenue of that State. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Miller, and was substantially to the effect that, while Congress permitted individuals to take the ores from the land and recognized the possessory or proprietary rights of the miners as established among themselves, it had not parted with the title to the land except where it was sold in accordance with law. If the tax of the State of Nevada were levied on this property as belonging to the United States it would be void; if it were levied on property of the miner it might be collected without affecting or embarrassing the title of the United States, and there was no ground for interference with the processes of the State in the collection of the tax. After making a few extracts from the State law of Nevada to show what it is that is taxed—namely, the ores, tailings and mineral bearing material—after deducting the actual cost of extracting the ores and other expenses, the opinion proceeded to say that the ore thus detached became personal property, the ownership of which was in the man whose labor, capital and skill had discovered and developed the mine and extracted the ore. It was then free from any lien claim or title of the United States, and was rightfully subject to taxation by the State like any other kind of personal property. The United States had not any interest in the tax or in the sale of the property taxed; such possessory claims were the subject of bargain and sale and constituted very largely the wealth of the Pacific coast States. They were property in the fullest sense of the word, and the ownership, transfer and use were governed by law and recognized by the States. These claims might be sold, transferred, mortgaged and inherited without infringing on the title of the United States. They might also be made subject to a lien for taxes, and the claim, such as it was, recognized by the statute be sold to enforce the lien. There was nothing in principle or in any interest which the United States had in the land to prevent it.

The opinion of the Circuit Court dismissing the bill was affirmed. Mr. Justice Field, being disqualified as a shareholder in one of the Nevada mines, took no part in the decision of the case. The victory is an important one to the State of Nevada, whose coffers will now overflow with the delinquent money due from the mines, said to amount to several millions of dollars, enough it is believed to exempt the land of the State from taxation and run its government for many years.

The adjournment of the United States Supreme Court to-day is to the second Monday in October, the time fixed by law. During the term the Court disposed of 350 cases. Four cases were left undecided.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1877.

NICHOLLS OFFENDING LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

Gentlemen from New Orleans say that Governor Nicholls has given offence to his supporters by the appointment of Pinchback as a member of the School Board of Trustees. An effort is being made to remove the Naval Officer at New Orleans, who is a colored man, and to appoint a white man in his place. Several gentlemen of that city are now here as candidates for the position. They say that such a change is in the line of pacification. One of them has seen the President in his own behalf as a candidate, but he makes no report of a favorable consideration of his case by the President.

A NEW ORLEANS DELEGATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Ex-Governor Warmoth, E. C. Hancock, Hon. A. F. Dumont and B. F. Joubert have arrived here from New Orleans since yesterday morning. They are all here professedly in the interest of Louisiana, though their views and objects are not quite in accord. Messrs. Joubert and Dumont paid a short visit of courtesy to the President this morning, and had an interview with him this evening by appointment. Mr. Dumont represented to the President that it would be just to the republicans who had worked so hard for the success of the republican party in the State and national contest and had adhered to Mr. Packard to the last to give them some consideration against those who had been over-anxious to place the State government in the hands of Governor Nicholls. The President replied in general terms, promising to give Mr. Dumont's views due consideration. The President did not intimate to the visitors his intention with regard to the disposition of the federal offices of the State.

ANOTHER CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the redemption of $10,114,550 of five-twenty bonds of 1865—May and November. The amount called in constitutes the residue of those issued under the act of March 3, 1865, dated November 1, 1865. The call is for $8,581,000 coupon and $1,533,550 registered bonds. The following is the forty-sixth call:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1877.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as five-twenty bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, dated November 1, 1865, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 5th day of August, 1877, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

COUPON BONDS.

$500, No. 49,801 to No. 52,267, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 141,001 to No. 150,666, both inclusive. Total coupon, $8,581,000.

REGISTERED BONDS.

$50, No. 497 to No. 510, both inclusive; $100, No. 6,395 to No. 6,397, both inclusive; $500, No. 3,977 to No. 3,991, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 15,178 to No. 15,247, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 7,765 to No. 8,108, both inclusive. Total registered, $1,533,550. Aggregate, $10,114,550.

The bonds outstanding and represented by the above-mentioned numbers constitute the residue of those issued under the act of March 3, 1865, dated November 1, 1865. All United States bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. Where parties desire checks in payment of registered bonds drawn to the order of any one but the payee, they should assign them to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption of account of the owner or owners. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE DISCHARGE OF STEAMSHIPS AT NIGHT.

As a part of the regulation of abuses alleged in connection with Custom House affairs in New York, Secretary Sherman has issued regulations covering the discharge of steamships at night, and the compensation of inspectors therefor, which provides:—

First—Upon the entry of a steamship from a foreign port a general order may be issued by the Collector for the discharge of the cargo on the dock under the supervision of one or more inspectors, except goods which go into warehouse, of class 4. To continue the discharge of the cargo after sunset a special license must be obtained, in accordance with the provisions of section 2,871 of the Revised Statutes.

Second—Goods will be delivered from the docks by the Inspector as fast as permits therefor are presented, and such as are discharged, for which no delivery permit has been received, will be sent to the general order store. The Collector may, at the request of the master, agent or owner of vessel, allow goods landed but not "permitted" to remain on the docks, at the sole risk of the owner of the vessel, not longer than forty-eight hours from the time of their discharge upon the production of evidence that the owner of the vessel assumes the risk of the goods allowed to remain and agrees to pay the duties on any goods which may be lost by so remaining. This request must be made in writing to the Collector, and must state that if the permission is granted the goods will be at the risk of the owner of the vessel; that he will pay all duties on goods which may be lost, and must be signed by the owner of the vessel or his agent duly authorized. The consent of the Collector thereto must also be granted in writing. At the expiration of the forty-eight hours, no permit for their delivery having been received by the Inspector, the Collector shall send the goods to the general order store and have the same weighed or gauged if required.

Third—Inspectors assigned to the discharge of steamships will be allowed extra compensation for services rendered by them after sunset and before sunrise only when night permits to discharge have been obtained. The amount of such extra compensation shall be at the rate of $1 per hour or fraction thereof for each inspector. A report of the amount to which each inspector shall be entitled will be made by the Surveyor to the Collector, who will collect such amount from the owner, agent or master of the steamship before clearance. Payments to inspectors for extra services will be made by the Collector only at the end of the month, and will be included as a separate item in the inspector's regular voucher for services. The Collector's account of disbursements on account of expenses for collecting the revenue from customs will be accompanied by a separate abstract showing the amount received from each vessel for extra services of officers, which amount will be credited to the United States in said account and deposited in the Treasury.

Fourth—Any inspector or other officer of the customs who shall receive any extra compensation, except as allowed by law and in the manner herein prescribed, or who shall receive any gratuity or reward whatever, directly or indirectly, from an importer, or from the master, agent or owner of any vessel, will be summarily dismissed from the customs service; and the name of such inspector or other officer of the customs, together with the name of the importer, the master, owner or agent of such vessel making such payment, shall be reported by the Collector to the District Attorney for prosecution under the provisions of sections Nos. 5,451, 5,452 and 5,501 of the Revised Statutes.

CONSOLIDATION OF ARMY AND NAVY PAYING AGENCIES.

The President to-day issued the order for the consolidation of the agencies for the payment of army and navy pensions. The order commences with the following preamble:—

Whereas there are located in the different parts of the United States and Territories fifty-eight agencies for the payment of army and navy pensions, constituting an establishment both cumbersome and unnecessarily expensive; and whereas a smaller number of pension agencies if located with due regard to the existing facilities for communicating by mail will effect a prompt payment of the pensions, and in no material way inconvenience the pensioners, and will at the same time greatly reduce the expense of making the payments as well as lessen the amount of labor connected with the agencies in the department at Washington, therefore

Ordered, that on and after July 1, 1877, the agencies for the payment of pensions at Portsmouth, N. H.; Montpelier and Burlington, Vt., and Augusta, Bangor and Portland, Me., will be discontinued, and the agency districts consolidated with the district of Concord, N. H., and the pensions paid at said agencies, including the navy pensions of the districts of Montpelier and Burlington, now paid at Boston, will thereafter be paid at the agency at Concord, N. H. The agencies at Fitchburg, Mass.; Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I., are to be consolidated with the agency at Boston. The agencies at Brooklyn and Albany, N. Y., are discontinued, and the Brooklyn district, and following counties of the Albany district, viz.:—Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Greene, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington, consolidated with the New York district. The counties of Chenango, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie and St. Lawrence are consolidated with the district of Canandaigua. The separate agency for the payment of pensions of widows, &c., at Philadelphia, will be discontinued and this class of pensions paid at the invalid pension agency, in Philadelphia, except those in the counties of Adams, Bedford, Blair, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Cumberland, Cameron, Elk, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lycoming, McKean, Mifflin, Perry, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Tioga and Union, which will be detached from the Philadelphia agencies and annexed to the district of Pittsburg. Trenton, N. J., Wilmington, Del., and Baltimore, Md., will be discontinued and consolidated with the district of Washington, D. C. Pensions to persons residing in foreign countries will also be paid at the Washington agency. The naval pensions in the State of Delaware, now paid at Philadelphia, will be paid at the Washington agency, and pensioners in the various national military homes for disabled volunteers and in the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia will also be paid by the Washington agency. The agencies at Raleigh, N. C., Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., Norfolk, Va., and Wheeling, W. Va., are to be discontinued and consolidated in one agency to be located at Richmond, Va. The agencies at Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the counties in Ohio and in the district of Wheeling, W. Va., are consolidated with the district of Columbus. The Grand Rapids (Mich.) agency will be consolidated with the agency at Detroit. Fort Wayne and Madison, Ind., are to be consolidated with the agency at Indianapolis, which will also pay the navy pensions in Indiana now paid at Columbus, Ohio. The agencies at Chicago, Quincy and Salem, Ill., will be consolidated with the agency at Springfield, Ill. The agency at Lexington, Ky., will be consolidated with the Louisville, Ky., district, and naval pensioners now paid at Louisville and residing in Tennessee will be paid at the Richmond agency.

The agencies at Madison and La Crosse, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., are consolidated with the agency at Milwaukee, Wis. The agencies at Fairfield and Dubuque, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb., are consolidated with the district of Des Moines, Iowa. The agencies at St. Joseph, Mo., Topeka, Kansas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, are consolidated with the district of St. Louis. The agency at Portland, Oregon, is consolidated with the district of San Francisco, Cal., where also the pensioners in the Territory of Utah will be paid. The agencies at Little Rock, Ark., and Vicksburg, Miss., are discontinued, and pensioners in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina will be detached from the district of Washington, D. C., and attached to the district of New Orleans.

All former Executive orders creating or establishing pension agencies, or defining the districts pertaining to any agencies inconsistent with the foregoing, are revoked, the revocation to take effect on and after July 1, 1877.

The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the execution of this order. R. B. HAYES.

The total number of agencies discontinued by this order is forty, leaving eighteen to do the work which is now distributed among fifty-eight offices. It is estimated that the reduction will effect a saving to the government of about $150,000 per annum. Such new commissions as are requisite will be issued in a few days. It is expected that all remaining questions connected with the new appointments will be finally decided to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. Hayes and a number of ladies had intended to accompany the Presidential party to Philadelphia on Wednesday. Owing to recent indisposition, however, Mrs. Hayes has decided not to go and no ladies will be of the party.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

PITH OF THE NEW CONSULAR REPORTS—GENERAL INCREASE OF OUR SALES IN SOUTH AMERICA—EXPORTS TO FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1877.

The letters from the Secretary of State transmitting to the House of Representatives an annual report upon the commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations during the year 1876 has just been printed. The Secretary says:—There has been during several years a noticeable uniformity in the consular reports to this department from nearly all business portions of the world, in respect of a decrease in manufactures and commerce and general apathy in the operation of other principal branches of business. From these reports, taken together, it has appeared that the operation of the causes producing these discouraging effects extended with a degree of uniformity to the industries of all countries, aggravated undoubtedly in many by the local conditions. Our own country, while afflicted, with others, by the general depression, does not seem to have been the greatest sufferer, either by direct losses or incidental privations. The annual reports accompanying this letter enable me to notice that a more hopeful feeling prevails in many portions of the business world; that manufacturing, commercial and other industries are reviving or proceeding under healthy conditions of demand and supply; and that, therefore, the long depression in the peaceful activities of many nations is noticeably disappearing. It is not unreasonable to expect that the returning better conditions will be as favorable to this country as to others.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The trade between the Argentine Republic and the United States has shown little variation in character or amount since 1870. It was less in 1875, the average, so far as can be ascertained from reports to this department, being about six and a half millions per year. This is a small share in the commerce of so near a neighboring Power, whose total foreign trade amounts to over one h