THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Notice.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE REPUBLICAN *mailed to any address by paying 25 cents per month, invariably in advance.*

The Republican in New York

can be obtained at BRENTANO'S News Emporium 39 Union square.

We shall esteem it a favor if Persons who fail to receive their Paper regularly will report that fact to this office as often as it occurs.

National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 2, 1877.

Indications for To-day.

Stationary or rising barometer and temperature, southeast to southwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Thermometric Readings For Yesterday.

7 a. m.	66	5 p. m.	75
7:35 a. m.	69	11 p. m.	72
12 m.	83	Maximum	87.5
2 p. m.	86	Minimum	58
4:35 p. m.	87		

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Juan Solanzi was hanged yesterday at San Rafael, Cal., for murder.

There were a number of appointments by the President yesterday.

Public Printer Defrees took formal charge of the printing office yesterday.

The Unitarian Society have moved from the old church to Willard's Hall.

The Austrian squadron in Eastern waters will be reinforced very shortly.

On the 7th instant the Czar will give orders for the troops to cross the Danube.

The International Geographic Convention of the world has been postponed to June 19.

Spaulding's tobacco factory, in Chicago, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $17,000.

Rev. J. R. Reid, chancellor of the Catholic diocese of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday morning.

The Queen of Holland is dangerously ill, and grave fears are entertained for her recovery.

The postal party arrived in Richmond yesterday evening. They will leave for Washington this afternoon.

The Russian iron-clad Petropowloski is not waiting in the Mediterranean for the Egyptian contingent.

Base ball yesterday at Syracuse—Maple Leaf, 8; Syracuse, 0. At Philadelphia—Indianapolis, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

The bark Mary Belle Robert, of San Francisco, has been seized at Honolulu for smuggling opium and condemned.

Forty-eight enlisted men, whose terms of service would expire inside of four months, were discharged from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

John C. Riley, a Baltimorean, was killed yesterday morning by falling from a third-story window of the American house to the sidewalk.

A special telegram from Paris says M. De Fourton, Minister of the Interior, has resolved to forbid any political meetings of over twenty persons.

In Bosnia anarchy and suffering are on the increase. The bands of Despotovitch are utterly inefficient, retreating continually before the bashi-bazouks.

Six chimneys recently built at the Royal gun factories at Woolwich were blown down by the wind-storm that prevailed in that part of England yesterday.

Two colored convicts who attempted to escape on Thursday from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, were recaptured after being shot by the guards and mortally wounded.

The annual commencement of the law department of the University of Maryland took place at Baltimore yesterday. Hon. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, delivered the oration.

D. M. Knowlton, Assistant Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic, San Francisco, committed suicide yesterday in a fit of temporary insanity, produced by dissipation.

Gov. Hartranft has issued a warrant for the execution of Thomas Campbell, of Luzerne county, on the 8th of August, at Wilkesbarre. This makes the eighteenth death warrant issued.

Mr. J. B. Stillson, the New York *Herald's* Salt Lake City correspondent, reports two recent attempts to assassinate him. The man guilty of the assaults has not been identified or apprehended.

Coroner Patterson yesterday concluded his inquest in the case of the outlet-lock disaster, and the jury, in their verdict, stated that the masonry and iron-work at the lock were of insufficient strength.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island passed a resolution yesterday inviting the President and Cabinet to visit that State on occasion of the army reunion in Providence, on June 26, 27 and 28.

A fresh rising of insurgents has occurred in the Tarek district. The insurgents were dispersed by the Russian troops. One body of five hundred insurgents lost eighty killed and one hundred prisoners.

William H. Broadbent, a Providence, R. I., letter-carrier, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of stealing money letters from the mails. He confessed his guilt, and was held in default of $1,000 bail.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday it was directed that Secretary McCrary should address a letter of instructions to General Sherman respecting the Mexican troubles, and the letter was accordingly written.

It was announced two nights ago that three Russian monitors from Akjerman had managed to pass the Sulina mouth of the Danube, notwithstanding a brisk fire from the Turkish shore batteries, and went further up the Danube.

The fortnightly settlement on the London stock exchange, developed a considerable amount of trouble among the "bear" speculators. Up to now there have been thirteen failures declared in the house, some of them for large amounts.

A dispatch from the Russian headquarters of the army of the Caucasus, says a more pacific feeling is noticeable among the population of the Kabeleti district (in front of Batoum.) The inhabitants are surrendering to the Russian authorities.

The operations of the Turkish army appear at last to have commenced. The troops in Herzegovenia are moving towards Krstac. At the same time two battalions from Podgovitza have occupied an entrenched position between Zeta and Suritza, close to the frontier.

In the cases of ex-Senator Wm. M. Graham and Charles H. Horton, the defaulting president and cashier of the late Wallkill bank, Middletown, N. Y., the register granted an order discharging the assignees. There was no opposition. Horton's estate paid three per cent. and Graham's about six per cent.

The South Carolina Senate judiciary committee have decided that the seats of Judges R. B. Carpenter and Thompson H. Cooke, both Republicans, be declared vacant, on the ground that they were elected at a time when there was no vacancy in the respective offices. They were elected at the same time with Moses and Whipper.

The Rice-Coolidge conspiracy case came to sudden termination in the Supreme Judicial Court in Boston yesterday, so far as open court proceedings are concerned. Judge Soule announced that with the consent of counsel on both sides, the case had been referred to Judge Charles J. Bradley, of Rhode Island, Judge Charles F. Choate, of Salem, and H. Brewster, of Lowell, for adjudication.

The coal refinery of Mrs. Sylvia C. Hunt, corner of Eden street and Canton avenue, Baltimore, took fire yesterday by the explosion of an oil tank and was consumed. Other oil tanks took fire and the flames shot upward to a height of twenty-five feet. Many dwellings in the vicinity were badly damaged by having their fronts and roofs burned off. The damage to the refinery and stock is about $25,000, insured for $5,000.

THE TEXAN BORDER TROUBLES.

At the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday action of the most important nature was finally taken with a view of suppressing the Mexican incursions across the Rio Grande into Texas. The letter addressed by Secretary McCRARY to Gen. SHERMAN is practically an authorization to Gen. ORD to follow the robbers and marauders into Mexico. It is a question whether this will have the effect of putting a stop to the depredations. Our troops along the Rio Grande are so few and scattered that they cannot be expected to guard every point along the river, but we are convinced that wherever and whenever they do strike it will be in the most effective manner, and to make themselves felt. As all other means of stopping the depredations have proven ineffectual, it is worth while to try the experiment now proposed. What the ultimate consequences will be no one can foresee. Mexico is so torn with internal dissensions that she will scarcely attempt to resent the invasion of her soil except by a formal protest. She has had fair warning, and if her Central Government is not strong enough to repress and curb her bandits—and it has been shown that it is not—the United States, whose people have been the sufferers, is not to be blamed for taking the matter into her own hands, and to resort to the most vigorous measures.

That the probability of the acquisition of Mexican territory has been an incentive to the issue of these orders, we do not believe. There is unquestionably a large class in the South who would like to see some of the Mexican territory incorporated into the United States. Of this class General PILLOW, whose letter we published yesterday, is a representative, but their wishes, we are assured, are not shared by the Texans themselves in any great degree. Hon. GUSTAVE SCHLEICHER, a man of unquestioned ability, and who represents in Congress the district of Texas bordering on the Rio Grande, and who understands the situation perhaps better than any other man, is opposed to all schemes looking to the acquisition of Mexican territory. In his opinion, the United States should give the Mexicans positive and public assurance that we have no such designs. Once persuaded that there is no disposition to take any part of their territory, the Mexican Government, he thinks, would be induced to join us in the protection of the border, and would take no offense if our troops should pursue the murderers and robbers across the line.

But while so much attention is being paid to the protection of the life of the Rio Grande nothing is said about the protection of the north and northwestern border, which is subject to incursions from the Kiowa and Comanche Indian tribes. The people living there are as much concerned about the Indians as the people living along the Rio Grande are about the Mexicans. The only protection the northern boundary now has is from the buffalo hunters, who form a sort of barrier between the Indians and the Texans. But they cannot afford that protection which is desirable, and hence some of the troops should be stationed along that border also.

THE FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS.

Those of our citizens who have determined to contest the legality of the awards of contracts recently made for the repairs of the streets and avenues are moving with caution, so that when the proper time comes they will strike such a blow as will stagger both contractors and Commissioners. To us the case seems plain enough. The affidavit to be presented should embrace the common rumors that have been circulating so loudly that the Commissioners could not have failed to hear them. It has been charged, for instance, that the successful contractors contributed liberally to the Republican Congressional campaign fund in a certain New York district. Then again, it has been whispered that there was not a little liberality in the presentation of real estate to certain persons, and that some of the members of the old Washington ring are silent partners in the profits which are to accrue to the successful contractors.

But apart from the rumors there are certain facts which are patent and indisputable, and which call loudly for an inquiry into and an investigation of this whole business, for they infect the lettings with an odor of fraud. These are, among others, that the highest bidders are successful at an expense of the tax-payers of over $40,000; that the contractors who did succeed were so assured of an easy victory over their competitors that they made all preparations beforehand, even to the extent of purchasing material, and that one of the Commissioners was so much concerned for the District that he actually served our people gratuitously. Such disinterestedness is not often met with.

In fact, there is everything about this business which demands and justifies an investigation of the most rigid sort.

AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY.

To-morrow the Roman Catholics distributed throughout Christendom will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Pope PIUS IX to the Episcopacy. Special services will be held in the churches here as elsewhere. To the Catholic world this is an event of no small importance, and the churches everywhere will be crowded, for the Pope has granted a plenary indulgence to all who shall devoutly participate in the services of the day. The public offices of the Church will therefore be celebrated with great solemnity. But while the day will be one of consolation and joy, prayers will be offered for the deliverance of His Holiness from the temporal restraint to which the Catholics believe he is now subjected by the civil power of Italy.

Fifty years of Episcopacy and thirty-one years of authority as the head of a great Church is certainly a remarkable event, and one every way worthy of celebration even if it were disconnected from the spiritual benefits which millions of the human race believe will result from it.

This will never do. The Bridgeport *Standard* calls General BUTLER a "pachyderm." That's awful.

GENERAL GRANT attended the Epsom races yesterday in company of the Prince of Wales and other dignitaries.

EX-JUDGE CURTIS, of New York, has entered the temperance lecture field, and while radically opposed to the prohibition theory he will advocate total abstinence on physical, pecuniary, moral and mental grounds. He put the question on a business basis, so to speak, and will try to show that even the consumption of the lighter stimulants, like beer and wine, has led to habits of drinking that prepare the way for the iron bonds of the stronger liquors.

SAM BARD lost it again. He predicts that General GRANT will be a Presidential standard bearer in 1880. BARD is still waiting for that post office.

THE telegraph confirms the report of delays in the Russian advance in Asia, but for some reason or other the Turks do not take advantage of the delays.

THE District Commissioners deliberately wasted $40,000 by awarding contracts to the highest bidder. Do they suppose that Congress won't require an explanation?

"HAS THEY A SQUINT" is as the New York *Times* of the Democratic Oh, yes, honesty—and that's the best pol. y.—*Bal. Gazette.*

Honesty." The word is not to be found in the Democratic political dictionary. Nine tenths of the party regard it as a foreign word.

CHARLES G. FISHER is in the meshes of the law again, and this time the Baltimore not caught him. It would have been better if his friends had kept him under Dr. NICHOLS' charge.

WEST POINT will graduate its first colored officer this year, in the person of Cadet FLIPPER, of Georgia. He stands sixty-three in a class of seventy-seven, and is spoken of as a high-toned, honorable gentleman.

LET the Southern people read the extract published elsewhere from the Buffalo *Courier*, if they want to learn how much material aid they will get from Northern Democrats in furtherance of internal improvements.

THE Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* takes it for granted that RANDALL and HOLMAN will tear their hair and rend their clothes when they come to find out that Mr. McPHERSON has saved $40,000 without the intervention of the Democratic House, and that they lost a chance for making political capital for the Democracy.

WE HAVE always been under the impression that a man's native soil was that upon which he was born. But Mr. WATTERSON teaches us something new. He was born in Washington, but in his address at the decoration of Union graves in Nashville he returns thanks for the opportunity that was afforded him to speak on his "native soil." Well we must live and learn.

HON. JOHN D. DEFREES yesterday assumed charge of the Government Printing Office as superintendent, and was cordially greeted by all the employees. The experience gained in the former management of the office, and Mr. DEFREES' undisputed knowledge of the printing art, his integrity and executive ability, give the best assurances that the office will be managed in a very superior way.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEVENS is reported to be engaged in a search for some statute which will give the color of law to the proposed interference of the Federal Government in the Mississippi case. It will be love's labor lost. No such authority exists. If it did it should have been long ago exercised in some of the Northern States. The MOLLIE MAGUIRE murders in Pennsylvania have never yet been equaled in atrocity by any Southern massacre.—*Balt. Gazette.*

We never heard that the MOLLIE MAGUIRE murders were political. Besides, the Pennsylvania authorities promptly took the matter in hand, and as a result nearly a score of the murderers will be hanged this month. If the Mississippi authorities would act there would not be a whisper of Federal interference. If a State won't protect its citizens the General Government should do so.

THE Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, of which Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY is editor, also raises a question of veracity with Gen. BUTLER as to the statements in the PITKIN letter. Gen. HAWLEY ought to know something about it, for he was a member of the Louisiana commission. But the old feeling of hostility to Gen. BUTLER crops out in the following extracts from the *Courant* editorial:

But nothing need be added to what Mr. MACVEAGH has said. He is a gentleman of the most scrupulous integrity, remarkably frank in action and word, a hearty scorner of that double dealing which General BUTLER so easily believes anyone will resort to in politics—or anything else. The Louisiana commissioners conducted their mission honorably and by direct courses, and, as they were not born yesterday and were well aware of the existence of men who prefer to believe the worst, they avoided all that could be liable to misconstruction. They cannot escape the inventions of the unscrupulous.

HON. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, of Virginia, was the orator at the commencement exercises of the law department of the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, yesterday. Instead of emulating the example of CHARLES O'CONOR in an address to law graduates in New York recently, and giving his hearers such advice as would be of benefit to them in their professional after-life, and inculcating a love and veneration for the Constitution and Government of their country, Mr. TUCKER went out of his way to make a political speech. It is true he did this under the pretext of saying something on the subject of constitutional law, but that did not give him a warrant to advocate and hold up for approval the dangerous heresy of State rights, which Mr. TUCKER knows did as much, if not more, than any other single thing to plunge the country into war. Mr. TUCKER, we are aware, is unreconstructed on the State rights question, but that does not offer a justification for the inoculation of a class of legal fledglings with the heresy.

MR. WATTERSON's address at the decoration of Union graves at Nashville on Wednesday is praised by everybody. No other speech since the war was so eloquent and conciliatory. We regret that we have not space to publish the whole, and mere extracts would scarcely do the subject justice. We will venture one or two, however:

I declare here to-day that the South, more especially the young manhood of the South, yearns for national fellowship. It stretches out its arm to the National Government beseechingly; it entreats the North not to build up a national spirit which shall, in word or thought prescribe it, or those who are to come after it. The present generation of Southern men is in novise responsible for the acts of the last. It has no antecedents except those which illustrated its sincerity and its valor on the battle-field, its fidelity to its beliefs, its fidelity to leaders, its fidelity to itself. None are but so many hostages to the nation at large. Instead of vituperating it, the victor in the fight should throw over the South the flag of the Republic; should place in front of it the emblematic eagle of the State; should fold it round from the dark and the light with the instinct of maternity, tenderest of its crippled offspring. To the young men of the South the future must look for the resurrection of the South. They should carry no dead weights either in their hearts or on their backs. This work of physical liberation, which is happily ended, is to be followed by a greater, a grander work—the work of moral emancipation. A sagacious statesmanship, even more than a generous magnanimity, points to this as the hope of the white man and the black man; the real restoration of the Union; the true solution of the problems of life and labor raised up by the mighty vicissitudes of the last fifteen years.

In closing his address he said:

Fellow-soldiers of the Union! I cannot close without thanking you for the opportunity you generously have given me to speak in this place, and on my native soil, for your country and my country, for your flag and my flag. The Union is indeed restored when the hands that pulled that flag down come willingly and with full hearts, to put it up again. I come with a full heart and a steady hand to salute the flag that floats above me—my flag and your flag—the flag of the Union—the flag of the free heart's hope and home—the star-spangled Banner of our fathers—the flag that, uplifted triumphantly over a few brave men, has never been obscured, destined by God and Nature to wave on its ample folds the eternal song of manhood freedom to all the world, the emblem of the power on earth which is to exceed that on which it was said the sun never went down. I feel in my mind to say that it is for us, the living, to decide whether the hundreds of thousands who fell on both sides during the battle were blessed martyrs to an end shaped by a wisdom greater than ours, or whether they died in vain. I shall not admit the thought. They did not die in vain. The power, the divine power, which narrowed the land with battle-fields, sowing it deep and long enough with sorrow, will reap house for a home for the sons of a nation truly divine; a nation in freedom and of freedom; a nation whose cities shall be lined with rest-rooms, which institutions poor seek to partake of in the many open highways to human right and glory.

VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS.

A BITTER FIGHT AMONG THE COMMODORE'S HEIRS QUITE PROBABLE.

Our Correspondent Penetrates the "True Inwardness" of the Case, and Makes Some Important Discoveries—Viz. Woodhull and Tennie Claflin Want $100,000 Out of the Estate, and Threaten to Disclose Some Ugly Things Unless They are Conciliated—Scandal-Mongers to be Made Happy.

[Special Correspondence of the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, June 1.—Notwithstanding the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt has been probated, there is every indication that there is to be a prolonged and bitter contest between William H. Vanderbilt, the residuary legatee, and the contesting heirs, Mrs. Alicia La Ban, one of the daughters of the late Commodore, and Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, who was bequeathed only a restricted life interest in $900,000. Formidable as was the will, representing as it did the final disposition of an estate valued at $100,000,000, every clause was explicitly expressed, and, as if to preclude the possibility of there being any opposition offered to the probate of the will, particular provision was made for the maintenance of the disinherited son. It was evident that the late Commodore had, after providing liberally for each of his daughters, and expressly stipulating that the disinherited son should receive only a living income, determined that the residue of his immense estate should go to the eldest son, knowing that it was only through him that his great interests could be maintained intact and his name perpetuated.

The conditions that accompanied the bequest made for Cornelius J. Vanderbilt occasioned considerable surprise to the people who were not acquainted with the affairs of the Vanderbilt family; but the only one of the heirs who seems to have taken any exception to the treatment of the youngest son is Mrs. La Ban. The will was offered for probate on the 8th of January, 1877, and it was but a few days afterwards when it was known that some of the heirs would appear as contestants. The most eminent counsel were employed by the various heirs and legatees under the will to represent their interests in court. There was no question as to the validity of the will, as it was drawn up by a judge of the Court of Appeals and witnessed by several prominent friends of the deceased, but Mrs. La Ban had interceded for Cornelius Jeremiah and showed a disposition to fight to the bitter end. There were several meetings of the heirs, and a compromise was agreed to, which was to the effect that William H. Vanderbilt was to give each of the heirs one million dollars, and they were to sign a quit claim deed to the estate. All were present but Mrs. Clark, widow of the late Horace Clark, who is sojourning in Europe, but she had been telegraphed by cable, and her answer was expected to be satisfactory. On the day appointed for the adjustment there was no objection offered to the probate of the will, and it was then believed that an amicable settlement had been effected, and that everything was satisfactory to all concerned.

When the time came for a final settlement there was a delay, it being claimed by Wm. H. Vanderbilt that his proposition had been misunderstood; that he had intended to increase the original bequest of each, so that they could have one million dollars. However, the residuary legatee agreed to pay the additional sum as was understood by the heirs, and three of the sisters made a settlement. Mrs. La Ban mistrusting that there would be some delay in settling with Cornelius Jeremiah, insisted that he should be satisfied before she signed any papers. It will be proved that in a conversation that she had with her brother William, he assured her that he knew what Cornelius wanted, and that when she particularly asked him if he (Cornelius) was to have a million dollars, and would it be his own to do as he liked with; that William Vanderbilt repeated her words, "Will he his own to do as he likes with." Notwithstanding this alleged promise, it would appear that Mrs. La Ban did not feel assured, and finally William H. Vanderbilt refused to be dictated to.

It was at this juncture of the attempted settlement that William H. Vanderbilt declared that the provisions of his father's will should be carried out to the hundredth part of a hair, but that after the estate should have become absolutely his own, there would be nothing to prevent him making what disposition of his personal property he might consider just and equitable. He further said that if Mrs. La Ban persisted in the course she had taken he would fight it out to the last cent. Mrs. La Ban, it is said, replied, "My honor is dearer to me than money," and it was here that the lawyers stepped in and endeavored to heal the breach without success. This is the present situation of affairs, and those persons who are acquainted with William H. Vanderbilt need not be informed that there will be a harvest for the legal fraternity. There is no doubt but what he desired to satisfy his sisters, and promised all that they allege.

In fact, there are several witnesses to the statement, one of them being an intimate friend of William H. Vanderbilt. That he should take advantage of any circumstance that might offer, whereby he could evade the absolute payment of any large amount of money to his brother, will not surprise anybody who understands the "true inwardness" of Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt. It is not at all probable that William H. Vanderbilt ever dreamed of giving his brother the unrestricted control of $1,000,000. If there was any contingency more than another which was the subject of conversation between the late Commodore and his residuary legatee, it was regarding the course that was to be taken in the event of any opposition to the will. In Mrs. La Ban's petition for the reopening of the probate of the will, William H. Vanderbilt is driven to the wall, and he must take either horn of the dilemma. Unless he surrenders, thus violating the very spirit of the will, the counsel for the contestants will unveil the personal habits and surroundings of his father for the past twenty years.

It would be affectation to refrain from referring to the scandal that would be developed by such a bitter contest. The Vanderbilts are nothing if not doggedly obstinate and self-willed, and, like most every family, they have their cabinet of unpleasant things. The objections recited in the petition of Mrs. La Ban sufficiently suggest what may be expected by the scandal-mongers. She alleges that her father was not of sound mind and memory when he executed the papers purporting to be his last will and the codicil to the same; that the signing of the papers was procured by fraud, circumvention, and undue influence practiced by William H. Vanderbilt, and by some other person or persons in concert with W. H. Vanderbilt; that Cornelius Vanderbilt was, by reason of delusion, morbid and mental mania, and loss and absence of natural affection, disqualified from making testamentary disposition of his property, and that he was incapacitated by reason of an unnatural desire and inclination to perpetuate his name, wealth and power by the concentration of his property in his son, William H. Vanderbilt.

It is no secret that events have occurred in the life and affairs of the late Commodore since the death of his first wife that have caused much unpleasant feeling among the several children of the deceased. The Commodore's last marriage gave great dissatisfaction to all of his daughters, and when their hostility to Mrs. Vanderbilt became manifest it greatly incensed the Commodore against all of them. Finally the many ennobling qualities of head and heart which Mrs. Vanderbilt possesses in an eminent degree challenged the admiration of most of them and the other relatives of the family, and on every side there was manifested the utmost good feeling. Mrs. La Ban's action necessitated the sudden departure of William H. Vanderbilt to Europe, which has thus far been kept a profound secret. Between the late Horace Clark and his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Clark being a daughter of the late Commodore's, there were not the most harmonious relations. In fact they did not hitch at all in any of their operations. It is said that Mrs. Clark is now in sympathy with Mrs. La Ban, and it was for this reason that William H. Vanderbilt suddenly departed for Europe more than a fortnight since for the purpose of having a personal interview with his sister. From the fact that Mrs. La Ban has commenced proceedings it would seem to imply that the mission to Europe has not been successful.

There is no probability that any amicable settlement can now be effected, from the fact that every proposition offered by William H. Vanderbilt has been rejected by counsel for his brother. Every stop in the negotiation thus far has made it the more apparent that, no matter what might be the end, that William H. Vanderbilt might decide to give his brother, he would stand no better chance of being the trustee. Parties who know all that has occurred say there have been several reconciliations between the Commodore and his youngest son, but that there had each time followed some flagrant transgression on the part of the son that only the more incensed the father, until finally the Commodore refused to see him or take any interest in his welfare. For years this son roamed about the country at his leisure, frequently in the company of men of wealth and position, and it sometimes occurred that drafts that he gave on his relations would be returned, and were finally immersed in the recesses of various wallets. Being the son of his father, he found many obliging friends, who enabled him to gratify a headlong mania that was especially obnoxious to a man of such industry and strict business habits as the late Commodore. The death of the Commodore's first wife gave this son one more chance, but it was not long before there was another breach.

The venerable clerk, Mr. Waddell, who served the Commodore in a confidential capacity for upwards of forty years, said to the writer several years ago, when questioned regarding the estrangement between the Commodore and his youngest son: "That caper of Cornelius' touched the Commodore in a tender spot. You see, young Cornel is named Cornelius Jeremiah, and the Commodore's pet grandson is named after the Commodore, and is, of course, the only Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr. Well, you see, one of those 'darnel' slips of paper was presented to me for a small amount—a hundred or so—in which Cornelius had forgotten to write his middle letter, and had given a little too much flourish after the surname. Perhaps it was but the slip of the pen, but then it looked like jr. The Commodore, when he saw the paper, said, 'Pay that, but when you see him tell him it is the last, and that I never want to see him again.'" It was then that the late Horace Greeley became his protector, as he had promised his mother he would look after him. Living alone by himself, and without any tastes to gratify, he managed to become his benefactor's debtor to a considerable amount. Whether he is the person to make good use of a million of dollars is not a subject for comment in an article of this description.

In addition to the suit of the contestants it would seem as if William H. Vanderbilt is going to have a side issue to deal with that bids fair to give rise to considerable scandal if it should get into the courts. Reference was made in a former article to a claim against the Vanderbilt estate by the Woodhull-Claflin sisters. Information elicited from a reliable source proves beyond a doubt that the late Commodore had very intimate relations with these women, and that he was very partial to their company, and interested himself about their welfare. Their appearance on Broad street in the year 1869, when they established themselves as bankers and brokers, and subsequently published a decidedly lively sheet was the sensation of the time. Their checks for large amounts were freely circulated, and it was reported in the papers at the time that they were backed by the Commodore.

The Woodhull has said that they have a just claim against the estate; that they must be paid $100,000 each. They have taken a palatial mansion on the Windsor block, in close proximity to the Grand Central depot. They have had several unsatisfactory interviews with the representative of William H. Vanderbilt. The Woodhull has volunteered the information that they are ready to deploy with their little corps that the Beecher discharge is a nonegay to the Vanderbilt load. The younger member of this redoubtable firm of medico-financial-journalistic adventurers hints at hair-breadth escapes from poisoning while ministering to the physical infirmities of the late Commodore, but refused to divulge the secret of her treatment.

Inquiry from sources that can always be found by an experienced reporter explain the spell whereby these sisters possessed so much influence over the late Commodore.

The only recreation of the Commodore was driving. In fact, it was his ruling passion. He was seldom passed by the best roadsters. His vigor was the wonder of everybody that saw him. Any treatment that had a tendency to give him increased vitality he would willingly undergo. Long before the Woodhull-Claflin sisters were known on Change they resided on Great Jones street, where they advertised themselves as magnetic physicians. In some way they made themselves known to the Commodore, who, by the way, was not the first man of note who has believed in the healing virtue of what we now call "animal magnetism," and who has had recourse to magnetic passes as a means of prolonging life. The experiment in which it is attempted to avert from the human frame the chilled torpor of age by maintaining a contact with the warmth and vitality of youth is as old, at least, as the time of David, King of Israel.

The younger sister was a frequent visitor at the Commodore's house, and it is said that he has acknowledged that he was much benefited by her treatment. It is also said that he invested money for her, and had to her credit at his death $10,000, which he had insisted she should not touch. The sisters claim to believe that he made some provision for them which they are not allowed to know by William H. Vanderbilt. They declare that the Commodore had promised to provide for them in a handsome manner. It will be remembered that during the Commodore's last sickness one Dr. Bennett, of Jersey City, claimed to have materially benefited the Commodore by magnetic treatment. That Commodore Vanderbilt was the benefactor of these women is undoubtedly true, and that they have intimated that any secrets shall be divulged in the event of their not receiving the full amount of their claim is not at all to their credit.

Among the legal giants that are retained by the Vanderbilts are, for the residuary legatee, Wm. M. Evarts, Mr. Stoughton and Henry L. Clinton; for Mrs. La Ban and Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Hon. Scott Lord, Hon. Jeremiah Black and Ethan Allen. MARCELLUS.

PERSONAL.

John G. Moore, of the New York *Graphic*, is at the Arlington.

George H. Dunbar, of Buffalo, is registered at the Arlington.

John W. Ellis, of New York, is stopping at the Arlington.

Governor Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a guest at the Arlington.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Metropolitan—W. H. Strickland, New York; R. Hall, Fort Smith, Colorado; Charles Goldenberg, W. Lyell and E. Murry, New York; L. W. Lambert, Oakland, Md.; Abel Upshaw and Richard Courtney, Maryland; Miss C. J. Chew, New York; J. B. Fretstone, Easton, Pa.; R. R. Bridges, North Carolina.

A BOGUS DEED MAN.

One of Brook's Pals Committed for the Grand Jury.

Detective McDevitt arrived early yesterday morning from Philadelphia, having under arrest a man named Andrew Jackson. Jackson is a colored man, about thirty-three years of age, and has been implicated in a number of "sharp" transactions similar to the bogus deed business done by John P. Brooks. For the last two years his place of residence has been in Philadelphia, but he has spent much time in Washington hunting for victims. His operations are said to amount to $30,000. He was arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of forging a deed of trust in August, 1875, in the name of William Brown, on which he obtained a loan of $500 from C. T. Davis for one year.

When the note became due and the property was advertised for sale the fraud was discovered. He was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday on the charge of forging and uttering a promissory note for $500, by which means he obtained that sum from C. T. Davis. He pleaded guilty and was committed to the grand jury. Jackson is one of the many colored sharpers who have been victimizing business men in this city for the past two years. Many persons have suffered by his transactions, and it is probable that other charges will be made against him before the grand jury.

A mutiny recently occurred on board the British war ship Alexandra, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, which was quelled by the arrest of three of the mutineers, who were sentenced to forty-six days' imprisonment and send home for punishment. Another more serious mutiny occurred while the Alexandra was lying at the Piræus, which was quelled by the marines. The mutineers were arrested, and a court-martial was convened to try the men. The Alexandra has been sent to cruise in the Mediterranean until further orders. The outbreak is stated to have been caused by the strictness of discipline.

ALL SHADES OF OPINION.

The editorial editorials from press and American newspapers, irrespective of party, are published first of every other week, giving for the information of our readers, Our own opinions and views will, as usual, be expressed only in our editorial columns.

Democratic Opposition to Subsidies.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Courier* (Democratic) is of the opinion that the adoption of a general system of internal improvements by the General Government is impossible, because the Northern Democrats must all oppose it. It says that—

From the time that Jackson took his stand against internal improvements by the General Government until the outbreak of the civil war, the national platforms of the Democracy have repudiated and denounced a policy which is not only contrary to the spirit of our institutions, but which, when undertaken by parties opposed to the Democracy, has always been mischievous in its results. The only danger at present is that the Federal Administration, or some portion of the Republican party, for its own selfish purposes, may encourage those who are anxious to secure national appropriations or guarantees for one or other of their favorite projects. All hopes based upon a support thus purchased are certain to be disappointed. Every true friend of the South will tell the people of that section that Morton's talk of "a solid North"—numerical as it is in other respects—is nearly if not altogether true, not only in regard to the final settlement of all the so-called war issues, but also with regard to the three points following: firstly, that there shall be no inflation of the currency; secondly, that there shall be no increase of the public debt, directly or indirectly, unless called for by an emergency of public necessity, and, thirdly, that the burden of taxation shall not be increased. It is evident that a system of internal improvements and subsidies would in one way or another require additional expenditures by the Government and thereby affect the national debt and taxation. We do not think any Northern Congressman who believes he has a political future can afford to vote for such schemes.

The Southern people who regard the Texas Pacific road as of vital importance to their section should note the tone of this article and ask themselves if they can longer safely cast their fortunes with the Northern Democracy. The *Courier* closes its article with the following friendly advice:

As friends of the Southern people, we tell them that they have nothing to hope from the National Treasury for the promotion of local and sectional interests, and that all promises of either Republican or Democratic aid for such purposes will be found deceitful. * * * The policy adopted by the late Democratic House of Representatives may for a time seem harsh and unjust to the South, but its consistent maintenance will ultimately benefit all parts of the country, and go far to restore that material prosperity which public extravagance and corruption have done so much to undermine.

The Law and the Mississippi Case.

In answer to a correspondent asking what acts President Hayes and Governor Stone can each lawfully and constitutionally do toward bringing the perpetrators of the Mississippi outrage to justice, the New York *Tribune* replies:

The President can do nothing by any direct exercise of his authority. It is reported that he is about to write a letter to Governor Stone, through the Secretary of State, urging vigorous action on the part of the Local officers; but this letter will only be important as a moral influence and a demonstration of the horror with which the Kemper county massacre must be regarded by all right-minded citizens. The Federal Government has no power to enforce the State laws or hold the State officers to account for the manner of performing their duties. It has no more to do with murder cases in Mississippi than with the dog law in New York. As to the Governor the case is not so clear. He states that the constitution and laws of Mississippi give him no power to remove the judge, the district attorney, the sheriff or any other officer upon whom the responsibility of the murders and of the immunity of the perpetrators may be supposed to rest; and he declares that in privately requesting the judge of the circuit to call a special session of the court for the investigation of the outrage, he did all that was possible. But while we do not question the Governor's statement of the law, we cannot admit that he has done his whole duty. He is the chief executive, specially charged with the enforcement of all the laws, and he is bound to leave no means untried to hold his subordinates to their duty. He should have demanded the indictment and arrest of the murderers, and should have made the demand publicly, in the most vigorous terms that he could master. Every one of the delinquent officers should have felt the sting of a savage public rebuke. The barbarous communities which excuse the crime and shelter the criminals should have been scourged into shame if they could not be roused to compunction. This was a case in which a liberal use of strong English would probably have been the best of remedies for a grave disorder. It might not have secured the punishment of the Chisholm murderers, but at least it would have been a salutary warning, and it would have taught the people of Mississippi a lesson in politics and civilization which they surely need to know. Governor Stone ought to begin himself now, and give his officials and the people a castigation which they will long remember. As soon as the Legislature meets he ought to bring the case to its attention in a special message, and ask for the removal of the delinquent officers of the law who have brought such the reproach upon the State. But while he holds his peace, or speaks to judges and district attorneys only in a gentle whisper, he encourages the Mississippi notion that assassination is not much of an offence when political causes lie somewhere at the remote beginning of the "difficulty."

The European Peace Prospect.

The New York *Sun* takes no stock in the reported peace negotiations in Europe. It argues as follows:

So far from the Continent calming down, it is getting daily into a more combustible condition. We have political antipathies dividing the Government of Austria and rendering a crisis there imminent any day. We have a moral coup d'état perpetrated in France, which must have the effect more than ever of throwing Italy into the arms of Germany. We have the Chancellor of that Empire coming back to Berlin and in an unofficial, but none the less ominous manner, picking up the diplomatic threads which he professed to have dropped when he retired from office a month since and we have England more reserved and watchful than she was six months ago, her administration free from the dangers of a factious opposition, but none the less under the pressure of a powerful public opinion, which has decided against meddling into the complications of Europe, unless British interests are so palpably and directly threatened that the dense intelligence of the public can see the danger. In the immediate present there is no chance of peace in Europe, much less of England now, single-handed, entering into the Eastern conflict.

General Grant Abroad.

The Boston *Post*, a Democratic paper, has this to say of General Grant's reception in England:

The cordiality manifested in the public welcome extended to General and ex-President Grant on his arrival in England is extremely gratifying to all Americans, and is freely accepted by every citizen as a