

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

There was considerable excitement at the City Hall and on the streets, occasioned by a rumor to the effect that the Administrator of Improvements, Major E. A. Burke, had dropped dead on the levee yesterday morning.

The distressing rumor spread with marvelous rapidity, and in a short time numbers of the Major's friends were scouring the city in search of him. It is probable that having left his home early in the morning, he proceeded to inspect some distant work in the city limits, and it may be a few hours before he can be found.

We are more than gratified to announce that Major Burke returned to his home about 12:30 o'clock, safe and sound and somewhat amused at the sad faces that greeted him everywhere.

It is quite impossible to trace the rumor to any definite source. Somebody on Canal street told somebody else, and that somebody else ran into the BULLETIN office and told us, and thence all the trouble.

THE THIRD TERM.

A representative of the Louisville Courier-Journal accompanied Vice President Wilson from Louisville to Jefferson Barracks last Friday, when the question turned upon what Mr. Wilson knew about the third term.

After concluding the question of finance, the reporter gathered courage and attacked the "third term" question, by saying: "Mr. Wilson, the people out here believe that Gen. Grant desires to be elected a third time."

The reporter reiterated his statement in a more forcible shape. The Vice President continued to admire the bridge, but said nothing. The reporter was in for a row, and growing desperate said: "What do you think of it, Mr. Wilson?"

CITY TIME OF 1874.

The resolution introduced in the City Council on Tuesday by Administrator Brown, and by the Council referred for consideration to the Committee of the Whole, is as follows:

Resolved, That all claims due by the city of New Orleans for current expenses for the year 1874, which have been approved and passed by the Council, are hereby declared to be receivable in payment of licenses due for the year 1875.

The effect of the adoption of this resolution would be to increase to some extent the market value of the adjusted claims, or "time," of 1874. The extent of this increase will bear some proportion to the amount of licenses remaining unpaid.

Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, on Monday, in a case where a police jury was sued for principal and interest of bonds issued for a parish in payment for work on protective levees, in instructing the jury in the case, ruled in part as follows:

Under the act of 1853 the duty of the police jury of the parish was plain and easily performed. When any unusual work was to be done, it was their duty to estimate its cost and levy a tax to pay for it.

The policy of the law was to require the parish officers, whenever they contracted a debt or incurred a liability, to face the responsibility of levying a tax to pay it in full. The means to pay the debt was required to be provided by the very ordinance which authorized the debt to be contracted.

The pardon is conditional on North giving a bond of five thousand dollars to serve out his sentence in case the pardon is not confirmed by the Senate.

The great success of the strawberry festival, given for the benefit of the St. George's Church, at Protector Hall, at the corner of Napoleon Avenue and Pitt street, has prompted those in charge to continue it, and this evening those who wish to enjoy the richest of fruit served from the fairest of hands, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

ON DIT.

The following circular has been issued from the rooms of the Democratic Parish Committee:

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1875. In view of the possible errors and irregularities which may occur in the making up of the returns of the census now being taken, the Parish Committee request all voters, and those who may become voters, in time to cast their votes in the next general election—November, 1876—to the importance of using every possible exertion to see that they, themselves, as well as their friends, are properly recorded in the census returns.

The officers of the Central Ward Clubs are requested to explain fully the importance of this matter, and the committee would urge the advisability of using all possible efforts to see that correct returns are made; and also, to collate and send to this committee all such facts as may possibly be of interest or importance in the event of any disagreement arising in any way, relative to the apportionment which under the law is based upon said returns, and the next general election.

The committee rely upon the immediate and active assistance of the officers of the Central Ward Clubs, the members of the city and parish governments, the members of the General Assembly elected from this parish, and all residents who have the welfare and prosperity of the city at heart.

P. MALOCHIE, President. WILL STEVEN, Vice-President. E. L. BOWER, Secretary.

The Police Board have a way of joking with the members of their force which is somewhat remarkable. They, like grave Sancho Panzas dealing out justice in some Barataria, discharge men after proof of misdemeanors committed, and then the next day turn about and annul the decision of the day before and reinstate the man discharged.

Recently, Sergeant Bibb, who had been found guilty of insulting a woman, was taken back, and then one Connors, who was discharged for sending a false alarm, was also returned to duty.

Yesterday the latter showed the wisdom of the Board's action by horribly beating an inoffensive man up town.

Probably the next thing they will do will be to require every applicant for a position on the force to show a certificate of Judge Abell that they have been convicted of some crime or offense.

Some months ago the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in the case of Cannon vs. the City of New Orleans, a suit growing out of wharf dues which placed the city in debt to certain steamboat owners in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Previous to the decision of the Supreme Court, after the suit had gone through the State courts, a contract was entered into whereby, on the payment of \$80,000, the city was to be released, and the judgment cancelled.

The contract is more fully explained in the ordinance, which passed the Council April 18th, and which read as follows:

Whereas, On the 30th of June, 1871, a contract was made between the city of New Orleans and the owners of the following steamboats, to wit: the Natchez, the B. E. Lee, the Gladiola, the D. L. Tally, the Era No. 10, the Carrie Converse, the Texas, the Tidal Wave, the B. L. Hodge, the La Belle, the Bradish Johnson, the Leslie Taylor, the Southwestern, the Henry Tete, the Bart Able, the Nick Longworth, the C. H. Durfee, the Lotus No. 3, the W. S. Pike, the Belle Lee, the James Howard, the Katie, the Oachita Belle, the Frank Paragon, the Richmond, the Dexter, the Olive Branch, the Commonwealth, the Bismarck, Continental, the City of Alton and the Gov. Allen, in order to effect a compromise and settlement of the claims against the city growing out of said contract and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States:

SECTION 1. Resolved, That the sum of \$80,000, payable in equal installments, monthly, in from one to sixty months, be and is hereby appropriated, out of the revenues received from wharfage, to Geo. H. Kirk, the agent of the owners of said steamboats, to be by him transferred to his principals as they may direct, in proportion to their respective interests; the said sum to be in full settlement and discharge of all claims whatever on the part of said owners against the city.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the parties to whom the said Kirk shall have transferred portions of the foregoing appropriation shall be permitted to retransfer the same by the city authorities.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, That this ordinance shall not go into effect until after the said Kirk shall have filed with the notary of the city satisfactory evidence of his authority and power to represent said boats and make this compromise and settlement, and shall sign a notarial act signifying his acceptance of the terms and conditions of the ordinance.

This ordinance was signed by Mayor Leche yesterday, and it now remains for the other parties to the contract to comply with its provisions.

Thos. North, convicted of killing a man by the name of Collins, and sentenced to imprisonment for five years in the State Penitentiary was pardoned by the Governor.

There were mitigating circumstances connected with the case, and the verdict of the jury was accompanied by a strong recommendation to the mercy of the court.

The pardon is conditional on North giving a bond of five thousand dollars to serve out his sentence in case the pardon is not confirmed by the Senate.

The following appointments were yesterday made by the Governor: Rachon Castro, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Fourth and Sixth Districts; E. H. Harris, Inspector of Flour, until September 1, 1875, vice Philip Schultz; Hudson Carey, Commissioner of Deeds, of the State in the city of Memphis, Tennessee.

It was currently reported last night that Capt. Lawler had been appointed to the office of Chief Police, but on inquiry it was learned that the Governor had not as yet issued any commission.

At a meeting of the Funding Board held yesterday, bonds and warrants, for account of

Table listing names and amounts for the following named parties, to the amounts specified, were funded: Chas. Leassier, \$50,000; Robert Carey & Co., 10,000; J. B. Manning, 17,500; E. J. Forsyth & Sons, 7,000; E. C. Fenner, 2,500; C. T. Buddecke, 5,900; Chas. T. Hoffman, 1,500; P. O. Fazzolo, 6,300; N. Kingknot, 24,500; M. Benner, 18,000; Total, \$142,500.

A lively little scene was enacted in front of Clinton's office yesterday, which gave promise of affording quite a respectable item. It appears that Mr. Weymouth, who was engaged during the late examination into Clinton's books as an expert, entered the Auditor's office on some business, when the Christian statesman ordered him out. Mr. Weymouth, after a protest, complied, and stepped out upon the sidewalk and was followed by Clinton, who showed considerable excitement.

When the banquet was reached, Mr. Weymouth, in some of the choicest Anglo-Saxon, sailed into the pious official and expressed his honest opinion of that individual. He very quietly informed him that the proof was ready to substantiate the joint report of the Legislature relative to Clinton's little games, and that all that had been therein said in this document was true, and much clearer than the Auditor's record. Then followed such a shower of neat little compliments Old Piety backed out and withdrew to his office.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The School Board met last night, President Dibble in the chair and a quorum present. The minutes of the preceding special and regular meetings were read and adopted.

President Dibble reported that the suit of Mr. J. H. Keller for the recovery of the Keller School-House was still pending, and there had been no change since last meeting. He announced the following:

- Committees for 1875. Committee on Teachers—Shaw, chairman, Tracy, Dumont, Glaudin, Boyer, Stamps, Hartzell. Finance—Lynch, chairman, Ingraham, Shaw, Massicot and Pinchback. School-House—Dumont, chairman, Glaudin, Bourges, McCarthy, Carey. Purchases and Supplies—Tracey, Gaudet, Longstreet. Text Books—Pinchback, Hartzell, Lynch. Furniture—Carey, Gaudet, Ingraham. New Schools—Gaudet, Ray, Carey. High and Normal Schools—Longstreet, Hartzell, Billings. Rules and Discipline—Dibble, ex-officio, chairman, Tracey, Massicot. Music, etc.—McCarthy, Billings, Ray.

The report of the treasurer was received. It showed the following: School tax, 1874, balance on hand, \$2,452 40; School tax, 1874, 6,851 04; School tax, 1874, 2,511 35; School tax, 1875, 39,927 20; Carrollton school tax, 133 65.

The report was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Committee on Teachers reported that Mrs. Compton, of the McDonogh School No. 2, had resigned, and recommended that Mrs. Jacobs be appointed in her place.

Recommended further, that Miss Reuter be appointed to fill a vacancy in the Bayou Road School; that Miss Ida Monroe be transferred to the position to be made vacant by the transfer of Mrs. Jacobs; that Miss Ferguson be transferred to the Baracks School; that Mrs. Damford be transferred to Bayou Road School, and that Miss Gates be transferred to the Elmira School. Laid over to be acted on in executive session.

Several communications were received and referred. The Committee on Finance reported recommending the payment of a number of bills, amounting in the aggregate to something over \$3000. The report was amended and adopted.

Executive session was called, and on its being raised the Board adjourned.

SHEEP FOR TEXAS.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Col. Alexander Campbell, a prominent planter of Concordia parish, who has just returned from a visit to Brooke county, West Virginia, where he has a large farm. The Colonel has selected from his flock of sheep one hundred and five rams, mostly yearlings, of the Spanish merino breed, which are now on the way to the Texas State Fair, to be held next week at Houston, where he intends to exhibit them, with their heavy fleeces on their back, to the stock raisers of the Lone Star State. Several of these rams, it is confidently asserted, will shear sixteen pounds of wool, and the average clip of the whole lot it is estimated, will be about ten pounds per head. The wool (we have seen several specimens) is remarkably fine, and presents that crimply appearance that is so much desired by manufacturers of the best quality of goods. We commend our enterprising friend, Col. Campbell, to the kindly notice of our Texas friends.

MISS PATTERSON'S READING.—John G. Saxe, Charles Dickens, Mrs. Siddons, and others, have long since elevated "readings and recitations" to the highest estimation as a fine art. This art calls for all the gifts of voice, manners, character and mind; consequently its chief representatives are persons of intellectual and social distinction, and the fact that they have to depend on their own powers unaided by other characters or by scenic effect, renders their triumph the more signal.

Our society has rarely taken as great an interest in any one as in the young representative of this class, a pupil of Murdock. After an extensive and flattering tour, both North and South, Miss Patterson will make her New Orleans debut to-morrow evening at the Varieties Theater.

She will be introduced by Hon. T. J. Semmes, and appears under the auspices of a number of well-known ladies and gentlemen. The entertainment promises to be one highly enjoyable for humor, pathos and those touches of nature which make "the whole world kin."

What kind of sweetmeats were in the ark—Preserved pairs.

THE INVESTIGATION

Of the Late Steamboat Disaster.

The investigation into the cause of the late steamboat disaster, which occurred on the 23d of last month, was resumed yesterday before Local Inspectors Flanders and Moffett. But one witness was examined, who gave the following testimony:

Robert Singleton—I am a stevedore by occupation and a steamboatman by profession. Witnessed the fire, on the 23d ult., on the steamer Charles Bodmann, John Kyle and Exporter, being engaged in unloading the steamer Charles Bodmann, was standing on the forecastle of the Charles Bodmann at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the alarm of fire was given from the John Kyle, lying next below us; said to the mate that we had better get away from there—that is, the boat.

I then assisted him in letting the lines of the Bodmann go, and also in shoving the stage on the wharf. Then went to the starboard side of the boat with several others to push her away from the Kyle. Finding that both boats were drifting together and the flames increasing on the Kyle, went over to the port side and could have got off. Saw some ladies coming downstairs, thinking it dangerous for them to jump off, then, I spoke to some gentlemen who seemed to have been in charge, asked them to come back aboard, that I could get them off on the Exporter. When we got there the boats had separated.

We then went to the port wheelhouse of the Bodmann; found three men endeavoring to put out a plank to the Exporter, whom I assisted. Just as we got a plank out, a tug, which I supposed to be the Tyler, landed against the Exporter's stern and fastened and knocked the plank into the river. I called for her (the tug) that there were ladies on our boat, and asked him to take them off, but I do not know whether he heard me or not. She then went away, and I do not know whether he heard me or not. She then went away, and I do not know what became of her afterwards.

I said to the gentleman in charge of the ladies that if I could find the boat's yawl we would get into it. I went in search of the yawl and they went back on to the stern of the boat, and I found the tugboat Dime on the starboard quarter of the boat considerably listed. We did not have ready access to the tug. I went to the after part of the rail, got round on the block on the outside and got aboard of the tug.

Some one called out at this time that the tug was sinking. I said that the boat I had just left was burning, and it being of no use to go to her we would try and get the tug out. The only cause that I could see for the Dime's listing, was the Bodmann drifting down on top of her. I do not know what caused her to list. I inquired where the Engineer was, and why she was not backed away from the Bodmann. I then called for men to assist me in shoving her out from under the guards of the Bodmann, and try to get the tug on the other side of the Bodmann, to rescue the ladies.

By this time the flames from the Kyle were scorching the Dime. She was then backed away from the Bodmann. After we had backed away, the man at the wheel said to me: "Shipmate, my rudder is foul." I ran back to the stern and found the trouble to be some of the people standing on the tiller-chains, and I reported all clear after driving the people off. I asked him to go to the stern of the Bodmann and take the ladies off, to which he replied: "No, I am going to get my captain."

I waited for a minute or so and asked where his captain was, and he answered, ashore. He then landed the boat, and about six or seven others got off at the foot of Girod street. I am satisfied that there were not eighteen persons on the tug when I was on her, and I do not believe that there were half that number. Under these circumstances I think forty persons could be carried on this tug with safety.

I think, with proper management that the tug could have gone around to the port stern of the Bodmann and rescued the people, but instead of that the tug went to the wharf, and I saw a man come on board whom I took to be the captain, and the tug then shoved off from the levee and started across towards the fire, and I paid no more attention to her. The last I saw of the burning steamer, the Kyle was the foremost, the Exporter the uppermost and the Bodmann the middle steamer. At no time after leaving the levee did I see them differently placed. The Bodmann and the Exporter after leaving the levee drifted across the river, with their sterns pointed nearly directly opposite. The wind at the time of the fire was blowing very fresh from the north and west. After leaving the Bodmann we went on the inside of both her and the Exporter to make the landing. About ten minutes elapsed from the time of backing away from the stern of the Bodmann till we were landed.

On passing the bows of the burning steamer I saw from twenty-five to thirty people in the water, and passed some of them within a distance of fifty feet about. Did not stop the tug at all, but kept right on to the landing. I asked the man at the wheel if he was not going to pick up the people and he replied "No," that he was going to get his captain. The investigation will be renewed to-day.

BRAZIL DIRECT TRADE.

Editor New Orleans Bulletin: I notice in your morning's edition of the 5th, the article transcribed from the St. Louis Republican, of the 2d, in reference to the long since proposed line of steamers from New Orleans to Brazil.

To cite to your readers the advantages that would alone accrue to the Western millers and to the railroad and steam lines from the West to New Orleans, I will state that the consumption of American flour at Kingston, Jamaica, exceeds 100,000 bbls per an. Port of Spain, Trinidad, ex-ceeds 100,000. Georgetown, Demerara, ex-ceeds 100,000. Ports of Brazil exceeds 700,000.

In all, upwards of 1,000,000 bbls. Of which at present not one barrel goes hence, although these ports are near to New Orleans than they are to New York or Baltimore.

The profit on say only 300,000 barrels if supplied by the West, would give To the millers 50c per barrel, \$150,000 To the barge, boat or rail, 20c per barrel, 60,000 Profit, \$210,000 per annum

The different ports above mentioned consume very largely of other Western produce, nearly all their butter now received from France and Ireland could be supplied by the West.

In imitation of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which established the line of steamers from Philadelphia to Liverpool, it would be to the advantage of the land and water carriers of the Mississippi Valley to start the line to Brazil.

A. B. C. Garlic eaters are not crowded in street cars.

The Grand Annual Regatta of the

St. John Rowing Club.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock, the banks of the Bayou St. John will be lined with hundreds of the friends and staunch supporters of the St. John Rowing Club, to witness their third annual regatta on its waters. The success of this organization, since its first inauguration, has been remarkable, and evinces the energy and zeal of those connected with it. In the many hardly fought contests wherein the club has been victorious, the crews always showed hard training, thorough pluck, and plenty of wind, and by their example can be said to be the pioneers of boating interests in the Crescent City.

The following is the afternoon's programme and the events will, without doubt, prove rarely exciting, as the contestants are closely matched:

RACES. At 4 P. M.—First race—Single scull outrigger boats; in heats; best two in three, for championship of club. Course—from boat-house down the bayou and return. Distance—one mile.

Boats—Witch and Fairy. Entries—Robt's St. Day, Aug. Caron, R. H. Mitchell, K. G. Musgrove, B. Tremoulet.

At 5 P. M.—Second race, pair oared outrigger shells, between St. John and Pelican Rowing Clubs. Course—From boat-house down the bayou and return. Distance—one and a half mile.

St. John Crew—Boat "Elmira," colors blue, 1. Geo. H. Dunbar; 2. C. L. DeFuentes, stroke; Benj. Bridges, coxswain.

PELICAN CREW—Boat "Cecile," colors red, 1. Jos. H. Bayhi; 2. Thos. F. Clark, stroke; Ad. Hebbler, coxswain.

At 5:30 P. M.—Third race, four oared outrigger shells, between the St. John and Pelican Rowing Clubs. Course—From boat-house down the bayou and return. Distance—Three miles.

St. John Crew—Boat "C. H. Slocomb," colors blue, 1. Henry Denegre; 2. John Glynn, Jr.; 3. Paul Robelot; 4. John J. Haydel, stroke; Benj. Bridges, coxswain.

PELICAN CREW—Boat "Viola," colors red, 1. L. Keim; 2. Paul Chaudet; 3. Thos. A. Madden; 4. Jas. Connolly, stroke; Ad. Hebbler, coxswain.

After which the guests are invited to remain and partake of the hospitalities of the club. Judges of the Races—Mr. B. M. Harrod, Mr. Sam'l Boyd.

Referee—Gen. Fred. N. Ordan. Officers—E. O. Minor, H. Donnabel. Starter—W. Baker.

Carriages following the races will make way for the Judges' carriage, which will carry a red flag.

REPUBLICAN CONTROL IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff's latest letter to the New York Herald, concerning affairs in Louisiana is a strong picture of a minor of Republican government in the South. In the words of this impartial and able writer, "a more thoroughly centralized government France did not have under either Empire."

Lois XIV said—and who could dispute his boast?—"I am the State." Kellogg, of Louisiana, might have uttered these words with equal truthfulness. Hamlet was never in his own imagination more completely a pipe to be played upon than the people of Louisiana have been in the hands of a Republican Governor. They have been as clay in the hands of the potter, and the potter has been the Governor. Consider some of the powers the Governor has exercised.

He has had the executive power to appoint and remove all the officers concerned with the registration of voters, the conduct of elections and the counting of votes in every parish in the State. He has appointed and removed the tax collectors in the State at pleasure. That is to say, the public moneys and the suffrages in every parish in Louisiana have been in the hands of one unscrupulous man in New Orleans.

The Governor has had one rule for New Orleans, where the Conservatives have a large majority, and another for the remainder of the State. He has caused new parishes to be formed by the division of old ones, and has appointed all the officers of the parishes thus formed. He has multiplied offices in an unprecedented manner. He has formed new Judicial Districts and appointed judges from his friends.

Officers elected failed to qualify, and the Governor filled the vacant vacancies; the men repudiated by the people. He so managed affairs that the members of the Legislature were also members of the various School Boards, and even the school teachers of the State have been the tools of the usurper in New Orleans. Mr. Nordhoff reports that he has been in villages of from fifteen hundred to two thousand inhabitants, "which have not for four or five years been allowed to put in office the town officers they elected, but after each election the result was disallowed, and the vacancies thus created were filled by the Governor." The Executive owns the Judiciary, and "justice" has been almost openly sold in the courts. He has abolished courts where the judges were opposed to him in politics, and appointed judges of the new ones who would do his bidding.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

There will occur to-night at St. Patrick's Hall an entertainment unusually pleasant, inasmuch as it is to consist of a concert and a picturesque grouping of characters, which is rarely witnessed at similar performances. A "Flower Queen Cantata" is quite a novelty in our city, and this, together with the meritorious purpose which will be served, should attract a crowded house. Fifty young ladies will take part in the cantata, among whom will be heard many who are worthily ranked among the best musicians in our city.

E. V. Valentine's statue of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee was taken to Lexington, Va., on the 17th of April, under an escort of ten students from Richmond College, and was met at the North River Landing by the Lee Memorial Association, the officers, faculty and cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, and citizens of Lexington and vicinity. The wagon bearing the statue was drawn to Lexington by the students of the University, and as the procession, conducted by ex-Gov. Letcher and Gen. Early, passed the Military Institute, a salute of seventeen guns were fired. On arriving at the University grounds the statue was presented by L. R. Thornhill of the escort. Ex-Gov. Letcher delivered an appropriate address on behalf of the Lee Memorial Association, and was followed by Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, who represented the University. After a few remarks by Gen. Early, the statue was placed in a room prepared for its temporary resting-place.

"Why do you use paint?" asked a violinist of his daughter. "For the same reason that you use rosin, papa." "How is that?" "Why to help me draw my beam."

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The displacement of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglas was a surprise to that gentleman, as he had no previous intimation of it. Yesterday afternoon Secretary Bristow called upon Douglas, saying he did so at the request of the President, and to perform the disagreeable duty of informing him that ex-Senator Pratt had been tendered and accepted the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Douglas made one inquiry only following this verbal communication; it was whether his integrity, as a man and an officer, had been in any manner impugned? To which the Secretary replied not in the slightest degree. With this Mr. Douglas expressed himself satisfied. Other changes in office are intimated.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—In the Chamber of Representatives to-day, M. Assement Lynden, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, read the reply of the Belgian Government to the German note of February 15. It denied that Belgium has denied to consider the German demand.

The question of fulfilling the obligation to prevent subjects from disturbing neighboring countries applies not to Belgium alone, but to all States which regard it their duty to watch over peace. When the Belgian Government is apprised of steps taken in Germany and other countries to remedy the deficiencies in their penal laws, it will examine them in their bearing on the traditions, customs and liberties of Belgium, with the sincerest desire to co-operate in the maintenance of good relations. Belgium is determined to fulfill the duties of a neutral State, and to cultivate the friendship of Germany.

M. Assement, after reading the note, stated that the investigation of the Duchesse affair was in progress. He closed with an appeal to the patriotism of all parties.

LONDON, May 5.—The House of Commons was engaged in debate last night on motion made by the Marquis of Harrington that the House do not entertain any complaint with respect to publication of its proceedings except in cases of willful misrepresentation, or when publication thereof is expressly prohibited, and that strangers are not to be ordered to withdraw from the galleries unless they are disorderly or by vote of the House.

Mr. Disraeli opposed any curtailment of privileges. The House was able to deal with the inconvenience caused by the present method of excluding strangers by suspending the rule permitting a single member to order their withdrawal.

Mr. Lowe denounced the continuance of the anomaly. At this stage of the debate Mr. Sullivan called attention to the presence of strangers, and the galleries were accordingly cleared.

The debate on the Marquis of Harrington's motion was adjourned until May 25.

LONDON, May 5.—The Standard severely criticizes the letter from Mr. Gladstone read at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington. It remarks that the habit of toadying to Americans is discreditable in English public men and journalists.

The results of the Republican experiment in the United States are corruption of public life, exaction of public spirit, oppression of the minority, disgust of honorable men with the politics and the transfer of the government into the hands of the corrupt, unscrupulous and ignorant.

The Times fully indorses Gladstone's letter and says it would be melancholy if the first great attempt to complete independence should result in social anarchy. Although there is nothing at present to justify such fears grave evils exist in some American institutions which must be remedied if progress is to be kept.

The Daily News announces that the Earl of Pembroke will resign the under-secretaryship of war, and be succeeded by Lord Cardigan.

The British Government intends to send the frigate Valorous to survey Baffin's Bay and the North Atlantic.

LONDON, May 5.—Ewald, the German philologist, is dead.

Russia excludes American potatoes and sacks or cases which contain them.

The Pall Mall Gazette says a fresh note from Germany has arrived in Brussels. This note, the Gazette says, is in connection with a pastoral recently issued by the Bishop of Namur, which is extremely violent in its reference to the German Government.

LONDON, May 5.—The race for the Chester Cup was won by Freeman.

LONDON, May 5.—The Globe says there is reason to believe that the Daily News' report of the intended resignation of Earl Pembroke is unfounded.

BILBAO, May 5.—Fresh risings of the partisans of Gen. Cabrera against Don Carlos are reported in Valencia and Catalonia.

It is stated that the Garibai chieftain Polo has joined in them. An organized body of Cabrera's followers, under the command of Aguirre, is making progress in the neighborhood of Vera.

GRAND TIMES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBUS, May 5.—One of the strongest evidences of good feeling was the participation by invitation of Gov. Chamberlin in the grandest celebration here since the war, the anniversary of the Richard Rifle Club. Gov. Chamberlin made a speech which was loudly applauded.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, May 5.—The Gaceta unexpectedly publishes a decree revoking the decree by which foreign coin was received by the government, at its premium value, in payment of duties. After the 20th foreign coin will be received at its face value only, until further orders.

THE ORDER OF HEPTASTOPHS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—The Supreme Conclave of the Order of the Heptastophs assembled here to-day, Hon. Wm. E. Fogar, of Virginia, presiding, and representatives from a large number of States and Territorial grand bodies in attendance. A temporary organization was effected and the Standing Committee appointed.

REVOLUTION IN PORT-AU-PRINCE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 5, via Havana.—A revolution broke out in Port-au-Prince on Sunday. Gen. B. Brice was dragged from church and shot. Forty foreigners have been killed. Among the victims is a servant of the British Consul General. Buildings were fired and every species of disorder prevailed. A state of siege has been proclaimed.