NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents. The DAILY BEE is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscriptions, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, per square, advertisements, each insertion, $3 per square.

A fraction less than one square will be charged as a square, each insertion.

Third or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named payment rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Africaine."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Chas. Wyndham's Talented Comedy Company.

The attention of our mercantile readers doing business in Florida is directed to the Jacksonville *Courier*, an excellent advertising medium. This journal is represented by Mr. Frank Myers, who is now in New Orleans, and from whom we acknowledge the courtesy of a visit. Mr. Myers is at the St. Charles Hotel and will remain there a few days. We commend him to our friends.

FORSYTH'S UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES.—In another column will be found an advertisement descriptive of the different kinds of scales for which Messrs. Forsyth, Ellison & Co. are the agents, at No. 46 Magazine street, New Orleans, and which are known as Forsyth's U. S. Standard Scales, a manufacture regarded with great favor by the mercantile community. They comprise every description of scales—for weighing cotton, sugar, grain, hay, coal, and stock; also, warehouse, plantation, drug, market and grocers' scales. A large and complete assortment always on hand.

NOTICE TO TEXAS SHIPPERS.—Steamer Austin will receive Galveston and Brazos Santiago freight, and steamer St. Mary Ind'anola freight this day. Chas. A. Whitney & Co., agents.

The attention of sugar planters and others interested in the manufacture of sugar, would be well repaid and agreeably occupied by a visit to the extensive copper and brass establishment of Messrs. Dan'l & Jas. H. Edwards, on Delta and Front streets, between Gravier and Poydras streets, and examine the *large copper steam train* just completed by them for Messrs. McCall Brothers' plantation, Parish of Ascension, La., and now set up and connected together awaiting orders for shipment.

This is the largest and most effective train of the many this house has furnished the many planters of our State. It consists of 5 copper clarifiers, 10 feet by 6 feet and 3 feet deep, with skin troughs and flanges, with all their mountings in high by finished brass columns and plates with the necessary finished brass cocks to charge and discharge the same, with copper pipes all fitted and set up in their places. Also 4 copper evaporating pans, 6 feet in diameter and 30 inches deep with troughs and flanges and all their mountings, finished columns to support flanges and with finished plates and finished charge cocks, 4 inches opening, as well as discharge cocks same size opening, with brass finished drain cocks and pipes for troughs, and all copper pipe fitted and placed.

Those interested in the mechanics of our city should not let this opportunity pass of seeing what can be done by them; the design and finish as well as the workmanship reflect the greatest credit on Messrs. Edwards and their employees, and ought to be seen by all that they may form some opinions to its excellence as well as the ability of our home workmen to make machinery of this kind particularly, and as cheap as any house East, West, North or South, with whom Messrs. Edwards compete, though probably they do not make as much profit to themselves, owing to higher wages being paid here than in other places.

Go one and all and see the train as well as their business facilities as carried on in their vast establishment. They promise to sell every thing in their line at as low rates and on as accommodating terms as any others, be they of New York or elsewhere. The whole work on this train was completed in seven weeks from the giving of contract and every sheet of copper for the different uses rolled and made for same order.

6t

NOTICE TO MOBILE SHIPPERS.—On and after this date Mr. Charles Morgan will assume the risk of insurance on all merchandise shipped by his steamers, to and from Mobile, free of charge. C. A. Whitney & Co., agents.

SAILING OF THE YAZOO.—The steamship Yazoo, Capt. Catharine, sailed last evening for Philadelphia via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Philadelphia—F Crozard, M Molino, Mrs M Molino, F Lovell, Mr and Mrs Rouby, Chas H Neal jr, A Gage, Miss Elizabeth Brooks, Miss Elinore Brooks, Mrs A Trenor, R Goldsmith, J N Dyson, H Sederburgh, W E Whitney.
For Havana—Ferragonta and 3 children.

SAILING OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Norton, sails this morning at 8 o'clock from New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Mrs Martin and daughter, L F Hatfield and wife, Mrs H Van Antwerp and infant, Capt Lester and son, Mr Rodriguez, wife and 4 children, Mrs Wagner and infant, A Emerson, Miss Martin, Miss Louisa Gilbert, H L Swords, Miss A L Swords, Miss F S Burton, Mrs C S Burton, Mrs T G Morris, Master W B Burton, Thos Nelson, Masters J J Burton, Wm Burton, Miss Preston, Alexander Todd, Mrs Hanford, D E Hamlen, C Tuttle, Mrs Hamford, H Rowe, Miss Rose Adler, Miss Nodgers, F Perona, Master Miguel Uribem, Miss Perona, Ferdinand Lauterbach, and 18 in steerage.

SAILING OF THE GEO. WASHINGTON.—The steamship Geo. Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, sails this morning at 8 o'clock direct, with a full freight, $49,430 in specie and the following list of passengers:

Miss M McGloin, Alex Hay, wife and 2 children, M Peck, T W Wilson, Jos Marsteau and wife, J D Dandridge, Miss S Van Brattmyer, Mrs C D Dandridge, F Post, Mrs Hyatt, Miss Fraser, W Fraser, Mrs Leighton M Sweeney, Jas Brister, R Cuiley, S Bohne, A Jackson, and 13 in steerage.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—During the last two nights the Wyndham Comedians have been playing "The Lancers" to good houses, who, it is almost needless to say, enjoyed the entertainment very much. To-day, at noon, "Caste" will be again presented, and at night the company will give the "Bonnie Fishwife," a musical burlesque, which we have not yet seen, which, as performed by this company, we have heard mentioned as very clever and very amusing.

MEMPHIS, May 5, 1871.

D. Ridwell, Academy of Music:

Over twelve hundred dollars realized at the Lydia Thompson testimonial presentation.

Miss Thompson was serenaded at the hotel to-night.

Thompson ahead of Sweden.

SPALDING & COLVILLE.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 29, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by R. S. Hedrick, 218 and 159 Canal street, New Orleans. feb28 3m d&ew

The Tornado of Last Tuesday.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of Wednesday contains the following account of the storm of the previous night:

The terrible gale which passed through our city yesterday was one of those events which are never forgotten. Short in its duration, it will live all the longer in the memories of those who suffered from its withering effects. The oldest living man here assert that, for fierceness and wrath, they have never seen its equal. More damage may at times have been done in cases where the "Storm Fiend" prolonged his devastating visit, but no more appalling tread has ever met the eye in so short a time. Bricks and planks and trees whirling around as so many snow-flakes in an large storm, lent a terror to the gloomy scene, which, aided by the frightful glare of the forked lightning streaking the stormy firmament, caused both saint and sinner alike to tremble. The largest trees were torn from the earth and bent as so many twigs. Like so many serpent they shivered and swayed hither and thither in the merciless blast, and it has been strange the younger in years" witnessed the fury of the tempest more sternly than the older, as if they were unworthy the notice of the destroyer.

Nor were the waters of the mighty Mississippi idle. They danced in wild glee and beat their shores with all the rage of the "tempest tossed ocean," scarcely in their mad career many bank of mixed clay which had been lying at the landing.

Almost every house presented within its walls a look of desolation which can neither be imagined nor described. Every bedroom and every parlor had its debris, every person you met had some tale of woe and suffering to relate.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1871. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,362.

Night came, however, with its gloom upon the already too gloomy scene, and the greater absorbed the lesser darkness, until a truce became evident for the night. And when people could venture forth and look around them as well as the shades of night would permit, a sad spectacle was indeed visible. On every corner could be seen one or more trees, forming a sort of barricade to the passer-by. Bricks, either in heaps or scattered in wild confusion, were encountered on the sidewalks as well as in the middle of the streets, and the extensive rents in the roofs and gables, through which the sky was visible, told how well the work of havoc went on.

It is hard to dwell on this subject, for we, like others, have our own losses to feel, and writing about such is no "balm to the troubled soul." But we would fain lift our voice, in conjunction with the cause of our fellow-citizens, and hope that we may never see "its like again."

Both the morning and mid-day and evening of yesterday were exceedingly hot. The sun's rays were intense, and everybody wore his lightest garb, until about the hour of 4 P. M., when a sudden gloom spread itself over the sky, and it became evident that the rain was coming. We had not long been waiting for rain, but previous to its fall a smart breeze sprung up from the South. It almost instantly changed its direction, and veering round to the northwest, gave ample symptoms that it would very soon grow into a desperate gale. Onward it came, "a mighty and a strong wind," and about six it had reached the climax of its fierceness. About half past six the rain commenced to fall freely, which had a tendency to allay the fury of the elements, and about bedtime there was scarcely a breath of air stirring. The following catalogue of disasters will speak for itself. But, sad as has been our experience here, we dread that a few days will bring us a wilder wail from the water, where we very much fear the suffering must have been lamentable. We give the more serious losses, together with the names of the sufferers below:

S. L. James & Co., lessees of the Penitentiary. North and South walls blown away, together with the roof of the shoe factory and cells in the south wing of the building. Estimated loss $100,000.

U. S. Arsenal.—Storehouse No. 1, 250 feet long, by six feet wide; whole of second story and roof blown away; also 300 feet of laboratory frame building, and roof of one of the powder magazines. Rough estimate $100,000.

W. H. Brandt, merchant. Six boats laden with coal, and several flats, number unknown. Estimated loss between $60,000 and $60,000.

J. Sharp McDonald & Co., coal merchants. Estimated loss $10,000.

S. L. James & Co., brick yard. Damage to machinery and buildings. Estimated loss between $5000 and $6000.

Catholic Church. Roof blown away and half the arch on the inside expected to fall. Estimated loss $2000.

Charles Wick. Three buildings unroofed and other wise damaged. Estimated loss $1500.

Allen & Coady, merchants, store unroofed and goods more or less damaged.

Among those who suffered in a minor degree, having the roofs and gable ends of their houses blown away, are the following: Henry Jones, A. J. Bogel, Arbour & Bro., Judge D. D. Avery, W. F. Tunnard, Judge Taylor, Timothy Duggan, Mrs. Waldkirch, R. H. Burk, C. E. David, A. Montan, Sr., Mrs. Greenwall, S. M. Hart. The damage to the above persons vary from $800 to $900.

A two-story frame building lately occupied as a banker shop, on Florida street; a frame building occupied by Bogan, on the edge of town; a blacksmith shop on Government street, and a small frame building out on Africa street, were annihilated, and everything within their walls destroyed. The frame residence of Col. Carruth, in the western suburbs of town, was unroofed, and the interior of the building considerably damaged.

We regret very much that the Catholic Church has suffered so severely by the storm, and we are pleased to be able to inform our readers that arrangements are about to be entered upon for its repair. It will have a new roof put on, and be repainted inside and out. It is the intention so to complete it that it will be as near weather-proof in the future as the works of man can be made. The congregation will therefore soon be seated in a comfortable and more substantial place of worship. The fence around the Cemetery, which was awry sway, will soon be repaired.

While the storm was raging last evening, and after the rain set in, the inmates of the Penitentiary and the roof of the cells had been blown away, an attempt was made by some of the convicts to escape, but one or two succeeded in getting out of the prison; they were speedily retaken.

We learn that the steamers Pike and Leonidas were badly injured by the storm, and it is thought that many other boats have suffered in the same way. We fear that when the whole truth is known, it will be a hard story to tell. However, as the wind is now veering to the westward, and is perfectly at rest, a few days will develop all and enable us to give the facts to the public.

The sugar-house on the plantation of Mr. Jos. Bernard was leveled to the ground, together with a number of cabins blown away in the quarters.

The sugar house, gin house and cabins on the plantation of Hon. James McCullen were all destroyed.

On the plantation of Mr. W. S. Pike, a portion of the sugar house was blown down and all the cabins.

Among those who suffered bodily injuries during the progress of the storm were:

One colored man on the Bernard place killed, and several wounded.

Two colored men killed on the Pike place and several wounded.

On the McCullen place, several colored persons were also wounded.

In the city, two colored men were wounded.

We have been unable to learn the names of the parties killed and wounded, and can only say that many have been seriously injured, while the wounds of others are of a comparatively trivial character.

The Northern Press on the Legal-Tender Decision.

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

There are some unfortunate circumstances connected with this decision. It will of course have to some degree an embarrassing effect upon business by opening transactions already closed, and compelling a settlement in not a few instances for the third time. It will have a further embarrassing and unfavorable effect, that a decision of such importance, whose judgments are supposed to follow only the most mature hearing, investigation, and deliberation, have to stand fixed and permanent, should be reversed within less than a year. It would be strange if a considerable measure of popular distrust did not attach to the court under such circumstances. Furthermore, it was charged, when the Court was reorganized, that it was packed, for the special purpose of effecting this decision. Justice Strong, one of the newly-appointed Justices, while on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had decided that the Legal-Tender law was retroactive and affected transactions prior to 1863, the date of its passage. Justice Bradley, the other new Justice, who had been the attorney for the railroad corporations that were most effected by the decision of a year ago, and made the most complaint regarding it, had also maintained this opinion. But for the accession of these lawyers to the bench of the Supreme Court, there would have been no application for a rehearing. Nobody doubts that the reorganization had any effect upon the minds of the Judges, or was expected to have. It was known both before and after the change had been effected that a reargument would be permitted, and if permitted that the decision that was rendered would be reversed. This has proved to be so, and we find the two new Judges against the former decision, while one of the Judges who supported that decision have been affected by the new arguments, but support it still. It is unfortunate for the law's weight of the decision, as well as the reputation of the court, that such statements as these can be truthfully made.

(From the New York Bulletin.)

The really damaging feature of this decision, and the one which excites most concern in the minds of the people is that there is no such reason for suppressing that it was influenced by improper considerations, outside of law and justice. It is generous that the decision of last year was appalatable to the Executive, now that the President secured a reconstruction of the membership of this court with a view to insuring such a conclusion as is now reached. It is equally well known that the decision of 1870 was strongly disapproved by the railroad corporations in the Middle States, and, if reports may be relied on, the two new Justices were largely interested in those roads. This rescuing of the court, therefore, goes before the world branded with the suspicion that it was influenced by political and pecuniary considerations, and that it was made to suit a President and a clique of capitalists; and it stands out as a solitary instance in which the Supreme Court has been prostituted to unworthy ends. No nation can afford such a precedent. Its justice, its honor, its judiciary, its good faith, and its dignity, are weakened by such an act before all mankind. We have now learnt, for the first time, that a President can pack the Supreme tribunal of the land, and that its Judges can recognize other considerations than those of law and justice. Henceforth what can we expect but similar packing of the bench with the object of justice? If a President make and unmake legal decisions, he allowed to prevent a like abuse of power from undoing his meddling, and pitching new appointees on the law? Of the many symptoms of political degeneracy which have characterized the last few months of this term, there has been nothing to compare with this in official importance or in revolutionary tendency. Of all attacks since the foundation of the republic this is the saddest and the most bitterly wounding to high-minded citizens.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The steamship Wisconsin took from this port on her last trip to Liverpool over eighty-five hundred bales of cotton and two millions dollars in silver coin, principally Spanish dollars, in silver dollars. This hard cash is probably intended for the Chinese market, the merchants there requiring silver in all their commercial transactions, believing all foreign gold bogus. What a fine harvest the Wisconsin, similarly freighted, would have been in the days of the Alabama and Shenandoah!—*New York Herald.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Movement Upon Neuilly and Villejuif Expected.

Island of St. Germain Captured by the Versaillists.

A Naval Combat Expected.

Fighting Continues in Paris.

Insurgent Losses Heavy.

Chateau d'Issy in Flames.

All Attempts at Conciliation Hopeless.

HOME NEWS.

Organization of the U. S. and Mexican Telegraph Co.

Loss of Life During the Late Gale.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 5.—The Commune issued a decree abolishing professional and political deaths.

The official journal of the Commune says the position at Moulin, within the mill of Sacalem, was surprised by the treachery of some of the garrison who told the password to the Versaillists. The journal adds that the place has been recaptured, also the railway station at Clamart has been recaptured.

The same journal admits serious losses of men and cannon, also admits that the Versaillists advanced to and constructed batteries in Venilly.

Paris, Thursday evening. — Fighting continues. Mitrailleuses are greatly used, almost superseding the Chassepots.

The houses of the insurgents are heavy. Fort d'Issy is little better than ruins.

Rossel defends his predecessor, Cluseret, and denies that the latter attempted to make battalions rise against the Commune.

Paris, May 5.—The Communists still hold Fort d'Issy and are having it entrenched.

Shells have fallen in the Foubourg St. Honore, Champs Elysées and the Avenue des Ternes.

The deserted Chateau d'Issy is in flames.

To-day the Prussians made a requisition upon the Chateau des Vincennes, which has been occupied by the insurgents some weeks. They took all the ammunition and ejected the National Guards, conducting them nearly to the gates of the city.

Paris, May 4.—Last night's operations were disastrous to the insurgents.

The Insurgents at Neuilly, Asnieres, Bordeaux and Villejuif assumed the offensive, but the steamers Pike and Leonidas were badly injured by the storm, and it is thought that many other boats have suffered in the same way. We fear that when the whole truth is known, it will be a hard story to tell. However, as the wind is now veering to the westward, is perfectly at rest, a few days will develop all and enable us to give the facts to the public.

The sugar-house on the plantation of Mr. Jos. Bernard was leveled to the ground, together with a number of cabins blown away in the quarters.

The sugar house, gin house and cabins on the plantation of Hon. James McCullen were all destroyed.

On the plantation of Mr. W. S. Pike, a portion of the sugar house was blown down and all the cabins.

Among those who suffered bodily injuries during the progress of the storm were:

One colored man on the Bernard place killed, and several wounded.

Two colored men killed on the Pike place and several wounded.

On the McCullen place, several colored persons were also wounded.

In the city, two colored men were wounded.

We have been unable to learn the names of the parties killed and wounded, and can only say that many have been seriously injured, while the wounds of others are of a comparatively trivial character.

The Northern Press on the Legal-Tender Decision.

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

There are some unfortunate circumstances connected with this decision. It will of course have to some degree an embarrassing effect upon business by opening transactions already closed, and compelling a settlement in not a few instances for the third time. It will have a further embarrassing and unfavorable effect, that a decision of such importance, whose judgments are supposed to follow only the most mature hearing, investigation, and deliberation, have to stand fixed and permanent, should be reversed within less than a year. It would be strange if a considerable measure of popular distrust did not attach to the court under such circumstances. Furthermore, it was charged, when the Court was reorganized, that it was packed, for the special purpose of effecting this decision. Justice Strong, one of the newly-appointed Justices, while on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had decided that the Legal-Tender law was retroactive and affected transactions prior to 1863, the date of its passage. Justice Bradley, the other new Justice, who had been the attorney for the railroad corporations that were most effected by the decision of a year ago, and made the most complaint regarding it, had also maintained this opinion. But for the accession of these lawyers to the bench of the Supreme Court, there would have been no application for a rehearing. Nobody doubts that the reorganization had any effect upon the minds of the Judges, or was expected to have. It was known both before and after the change had been effected that a reargument would be permitted, and if permitted that the decision that was rendered would be reversed. This has proved to be so, and we find the two new Judges against the former decision, while one of the Judges who supported that decision have been affected by the new arguments, but support it still. It is unfortunate for the law's weight of the decision, as well as the reputation of the court, that such statements as these can be truthfully made.

(From the New York Bulletin.)

The really damaging feature of this decision, and the one which excites most concern in the minds of the people is that there is no such reason for suppressing that it was influenced by improper considerations, outside of law and justice. It is generous that the decision of last year was appalatable to the Executive, now that the President secured a reconstruction of the membership of this court with a view to insuring such a conclusion as is now reached. It is equally well known that the decision of 1870 was strongly disapproved by the railroad corporations in the Middle States, and, if reports may be relied on, the two new Justices were largely interested in those roads. This rescuing of the court, therefore, goes before the world branded with the suspicion that it was influenced by political and pecuniary considerations, and that it was made to suit a President and a clique of capitalists; and it stands out as a solitary instance in which the Supreme Court has been prostituted to unworthy ends. No nation can afford such a precedent. Its justice, its honor, its judiciary, its good faith, and its dignity, are weakened by such an act before all mankind. We have now learnt, for the first time, that a President can pack the Supreme tribunal of the land, and that its Judges can recognize other considerations than those of law and justice. Henceforth what can we expect but similar packing of the bench with the object of justice? If a President make and unmake legal decisions, he allowed to prevent a like abuse of power from undoing his meddling, and pitching new appointees on the law? Of the many symptoms of political degeneracy which have characterized the last few months of this term, there has been nothing to compare with this in official importance or in revolutionary tendency. Of all attacks since the foundation of the republic this is the saddest and the most bitterly wounding to high-minded citizens.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The steamship Wisconsin took from this port on her last trip to Liverpool over eighty-five hundred bales of cotton and two millions dollars in silver coin, principally Spanish dollars, in silver dollars. This hard cash is probably intended for the Chinese market, the merchants there requiring silver in all their commercial transactions, believing all foreign gold bogus. What a fine harvest the Wisconsin, similarly freighted, would have been in the days of the Alabama and Shenandoah!—*New York Herald.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Versailles, May 5.—The Island of St. Germain, in the Seine, between Ballancourt and d'Issy have been occupied by the Versaillists, with batteries to shell the gunboats in the Seine. A naval combat is expected.

Versailles, May 5.—The Communists have sent about their reoccupying Chamart is false.

Favre and Paryer Quertier have gone to Frankfort to hasten the signing of the treaty, and arrange difficulties in completion of peace.

The firing continues along the lines today, but there is no change in the position of the belligerents.

Versailles, May 4.—A flag of truce which came to the outposts of the Versailles troops to-day refused to go back. The bearer declared he was tired of fighting, and gives a deplorable account of the insurgents, all of whom, with the exception of deserters, are foreign adventurers.

Versailles, May 5.—Evening.—There was considerable firing around Fort d'Issy today, but nothing of importance was done. All attempts at conciliation are hopeless.

Versailles, May 5.—Fort Montrouge and Haute Bourgeres are constantly bombarded by Versailles' batteries at Chatillon, but the insurgents reserve their fire.

The Communists occupied the trenches at Villejuif.

A great movement is expected upon Neuilly and Levalois.

London, May 5.—The Freemasons of Havre and Pécamp have agree to make a joint entreaty to the Versailles Government and the Communne.

London, May 5.—The *Time's* Versailles dispatch says: Favre and Parver Quertier have gone to Frankfort on the Main to meet Bismarck.

The *Daily News* special says the Versailles batteries are shelling Auteuil from a battery at Montetrout.

A letter to the *Telegraph* says Rossel declined the position of Secretary of War.

The Republican Union League demands negotiations and a truce for 30 days.

The railway station at Auteuil is damaged by the shells. The place has been recaptured, also the railway station at Clamart has been recaptured.

The same journal admits serious losses of men and cannon, also admits that the Versaillists advanced to and constructed batteries in Venilly.

Paris, Thursday evening. — Fighting continues. Mitrailleuses are greatly used, almost superseding the Chassepots.

The houses of the insurgents are heavy. Fort d'Issy is little better than ruins.

Rossel defends his predecessor, Cluseret, and denies that the latter attempted to make battalions rise against the Commune.

Paris, May 5.—The Communists still hold Fort d'Issy and are having it entrenched.

Shells have fallen in the Foubourg St. Honore, Champs Elysées and the Avenue des Ternes.

The deserted Chateau d'Issy is in flames.

To-day the Prussians made a requisition upon the Chateau des Vincennes, which has been occupied by the insurgents some weeks. They took all the ammunition and ejected the National Guards, conducting them nearly to the gates of the city.

Paris, May 4.—Last night's operations were disastrous to the insurgents.

The Insurgents at Neuilly, Asnieres, Bordeaux and Villejuif assumed the offensive, but the steamers Pike and Leonidas were badly injured by the storm, and it is thought that many other boats have suffered in the same way. We fear that when the whole truth is known, it will be a hard story to tell. However, as the wind is now veering to the westward, is perfectly at rest, a few days will develop all and enable us to give the facts to the public.

The sugar-house on the plantation of Mr. Jos. Bernard was leveled to the ground, together with a number of cabins blown away in the quarters.

The sugar house, gin house and cabins on the plantation of Hon. James McCullen were all destroyed.

On the plantation of Mr. W. S. Pike, a portion of the sugar house was blown down and all the cabins.

Among those who suffered bodily injuries during the progress of the storm were:

One colored man on the Bernard place killed, and several wounded.

Two colored men killed on the Pike place and several wounded.

On the McCullen place, several colored persons were also wounded.

In the city, two colored men were wounded.

We have been unable to learn the names of the parties killed and wounded, and can only say that many have been seriously injured, while the wounds of others are of a comparatively trivial character.

The Northern Press on the Legal-Tender Decision.

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

There are some unfortunate circumstances connected with this decision. It will of course have to some degree an embarrassing effect upon business by opening transactions already closed, and compelling a settlement in not a few instances for the third time. It will have a further embarrassing and unfavorable effect, that a decision of such importance, whose judgments are supposed to follow only the most mature hearing, investigation, and deliberation, have to stand fixed and permanent, should be reversed within less than a year. It would be strange if a considerable measure of popular distrust did not attach to the court under such circumstances. Furthermore, it was charged, when the Court was reorganized, that it was packed, for the special purpose of effecting this decision. Justice Strong, one of the newly-appointed Justices, while on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had decided that the Legal-Tender law was retroactive and affected transactions prior to 1863, the date of its passage. Justice Bradley, the other new Justice, who had been the attorney for the railroad corporations that were most effected by the decision of a year ago, and made the most complaint regarding it, had also maintained this opinion. But for the accession of these lawyers to the bench of the Supreme Court, there would have been no application for a rehearing. Nobody doubts that the reorganization had any effect upon the minds of the Judges, or was expected to have. It was known both before and after the change had been effected that a reargument would be permitted, and if permitted that the decision that was rendered would be reversed. This has proved to be so, and we find the two new Judges against the former decision, while one of the Judges who supported that decision have been affected by the new arguments, but support it still. It is unfortunate for the law's weight of the decision, as well as the reputation of the court, that such statements as these can be truthfully made.

(From the New York Bulletin.)

The really damaging feature of this decision, and the one which excites most concern in the minds of the people is that there is no such reason for suppressing that it was influenced by improper considerations, outside of law and justice. It is generous that the decision of last year was appalatable to the Executive, now that the President secured a reconstruction of the membership of this court with a view to insuring such a conclusion as is now reached. It is equally well known that the decision of 1870 was strongly disapproved by the railroad corporations in the Middle States, and, if reports may be relied on, the two new Justices were largely interested in those roads. This rescuing of the court, therefore, goes before the world branded with the suspicion that it was influenced by political and pecuniary considerations, and that it was made to suit a President and a clique of capitalists; and it stands out as a solitary instance in which the Supreme Court has been prostituted to unworthy ends. No nation can afford such a precedent. Its justice, its honor, its judiciary, its good faith, and its dignity, are weakened by such an act before all mankind. We have now learnt, for the first time, that a President can pack the Supreme tribunal of the land, and that its Judges can recognize other considerations than those of law and justice. Henceforth what can we expect but similar packing of the bench with the object of justice? If a President make and unmake legal decisions, he allowed to prevent a like abuse of power from undoing his meddling, and pitching new appointees on the law? Of the many symptoms of political degeneracy which have characterized the last few months of this term, there has been nothing to compare with this in official importance or in revolutionary tendency. Of all attacks since the foundation of the republic this is the saddest and the most bitterly wounding to high-minded citizens.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The steamship Wisconsin took from this port on her last trip to Liverpool over eighty-five hundred bales of cotton and two millions dollars in silver coin, principally Spanish dollars, in silver dollars. This hard cash is probably intended for the Chinese market, the merchants there requiring silver in all their commercial transactions, believing all foreign gold bogus. What a fine harvest the Wisconsin, similarly freighted, would have been in the days of the Alabama and Shenandoah!—*New York Herald.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Versailles, May 5.—The Island of St. Germain, in the Seine, between Ballancourt and d'Issy have been occupied by the Versaillists, with batteries to shell the gunboats in the Seine. A naval combat is expected.

Versailles, May 5.—The Communists have sent about their reoccupying Chamart is false.

Favre and Paryer Quertier have gone to Frankfort to hasten the signing of the treaty, and arrange difficulties in completion of peace.

The firing continues along the lines today, but there is no change in the position of the belligerents.

Versailles, May 4.—A flag of truce which came to the outposts of the Versailles troops to-day refused to go back. The bearer declared he was tired of fighting, and gives a deplorable account of the insurgents, all of whom, with the exception of deserters, are foreign adventurers.

Versailles, May 5.—Evening.—There was considerable firing around Fort d'Issy today, but nothing of importance was done. All attempts at conciliation are hopeless.

Versailles, May 5.—Fort Montrouge and Haute Bourgeres are constantly bombarded by Versailles' batteries at Chatillon, but the insurgents reserve their fire.

The Communists occupied the trenches at Villejuif.

A great movement is expected upon Neuilly and Levalois.

London, May 5.—The Freemasons of Havre and Pécamp have agree to make a joint entreaty to the Versailles Government and the Communne.

London, May 5.—The *Time's* Versailles dispatch says: Favre and Parver Quertier have gone to Frankfort on the Main to meet Bismarck.

The *Daily News* special says the Versailles batteries are shelling Auteuil from a battery at Montetrout.

A letter to the *Telegraph* says Rossel declined the position of Secretary of War.

The Republican Union League demands negotiations and a truce for 30 days.

The railway station at Auteuil is damaged by the shells. The place has been recaptured, also the railway station at Clamart has been recaptured.

The same journal admits serious losses of men and cannon, also admits that the Versaillists advanced to and constructed batteries in Venilly.

Paris, Thursday evening. — Fighting continues. Mitrailleuses are greatly used, almost superseding the Chassepots.

The houses of the insurgents are heavy. Fort d'Issy is little better than ruins.

Rossel defends his predecessor, Cluseret, and denies that the latter attempted to make battalions rise against the Commune.

Paris, May 5.—The Communists still hold Fort d'Issy and are having it entrenched.

Shells have fallen in the Foubourg St. Honore, Champs Elysées and the Avenue des Ternes.

The deserted Chateau d'Issy is in flames.

To-day the Prussians made a requisition upon the Chateau des Vincennes, which has been occupied by the insurgents some weeks. They took all the ammunition and ejected the National Guards, conducting them nearly to the gates of the city.

Paris, May 4.—Last night's operations were disastrous to the insurgents.

The Insurgents at Neuilly, Asnieres, Bordeaux and Villejuif assumed the offensive, but the steamers Pike and Leonidas were badly injured by the storm, and it is thought that many other boats have suffered in the same way. We fear that when the whole truth is known, it will be a hard story to tell. However, as the wind is now veering to the westward, is perfectly at rest, a few days will develop all and enable us to give the facts to the public.

The sugar-house on the plantation of Mr. Jos. Bernard was leveled to the ground, together with a number of cabins blown away in the quarters.

The sugar house, gin house and cabins on the plantation of Hon. James McCullen were all destroyed.

On the plantation of Mr. W. S. Pike, a portion of the sugar house was blown down and all the cabins.

Among those who suffered bodily injuries during the progress of the storm were:

One colored man on the Bernard place killed, and several wounded.

Two colored men killed on the Pike place and several wounded.

On the McCullen place, several colored persons were also wounded.

In the city, two colored men were wounded.

We have been unable to learn the names of the parties killed and wounded, and can only say that many have been seriously injured, while the wounds of others are of a comparatively trivial character.

The Northern Press on the Legal-Tender Decision.

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

There are some unfortunate circumstances connected with this decision. It will of course have to some degree an embarrassing effect upon business by opening transactions already closed, and compelling a settlement in not a few instances for the third time. It will have a further embarrassing and unfavorable effect, that a decision of such importance, whose judgments are supposed to follow only the most mature hearing, investigation, and deliberation, have to stand fixed and permanent, should be reversed within less than a year. It would be strange if a considerable measure of popular distrust did not attach to the court under such circumstances. Furthermore, it was charged, when the Court was reorganized, that it was packed, for the special purpose of effecting this decision. Justice Strong, one of the newly-appointed Justices, while on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had decided that the Legal-Tender law was retroactive and affected transactions prior to 1863, the date of its passage. Justice Bradley, the other new Justice, who had been the attorney for the railroad corporations that were most effected by the decision of a year ago, and made the most complaint regarding it, had also maintained this opinion. But for the accession of these lawyers to the bench of the Supreme Court, there would have been no application for a rehearing. Nobody doubts that the reorganization had any effect upon the minds of the Judges, or was expected to have. It was known both before and after the change had been effected that a reargument would be permitted, and if permitted that the decision that was rendered would be reversed. This has proved to be so, and we find the two new Judges against the former decision, while one of the Judges who supported that decision have been affected by the new arguments, but support it still. It is unfortunate for the law's weight of the decision, as well as the reputation of the court, that such statements as these can be truthfully made.

(From the New York Bulletin.)

The really damaging feature of this decision, and the one which excites most concern in the minds of the people is that there is no such reason for suppressing that it was influenced by improper considerations, outside of law and justice. It is generous that the decision of last year was appalatable to the Executive, now that the President secured a reconstruction of the membership of this court with a view to insuring such a conclusion as is now reached. It is equally well known that the decision of 1870 was strongly disapproved by the railroad corporations in the Middle States, and, if reports may be relied on, the two new Justices were largely interested in those roads. This rescuing of the court, therefore, goes before the world branded with the suspicion that it was influenced by political and pecuniary considerations, and that it was made to suit a President and a clique of capitalists; and it stands out as a solitary instance in which the Supreme Court has been prostituted to unworthy ends. No nation can afford such a precedent. Its justice, its honor, its judiciary, its good faith, and its dignity, are weakened by such an act before all mankind. We have now learnt, for the first time, that a President can pack the Supreme tribunal of the land, and that its Judges can recognize other considerations than those of law and justice. Henceforth what can we expect but similar packing of the bench with the object of justice? If a President make and unmake legal decisions, he allowed to prevent a like abuse of power from undoing his meddling, and pitching new appointees on the law? Of the many symptoms of political degeneracy which have characterized the last few months of this term, there has been nothing to compare with this in official importance or in revolutionary tendency. Of all attacks since the foundation of the republic this is the saddest and the most bitterly wounding to high-minded citizens.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The steamship Wisconsin took from this port on her last trip to Liverpool over eighty-five hundred bales of cotton and two millions dollars in silver coin, principally Spanish dollars, in silver dollars. This hard cash is probably intended for the Chinese market, the merchants there requiring silver in all their commercial transactions, believing all foreign gold bogus. What a fine harvest the Wisconsin, similarly freighted, would have been in the days of the Alabama and Shenandoah!—*New York Herald.*

Memphis, May 5.—Articles consolidating the Mississippi River and Paducah Railroad with the Gulf Railroad Company were signed to-day.

The lease of Nashville and Decatur road to the Louisville and Nashville road has been confirmed.

Chicago, May 5.—The sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court degrades Rev. Mr. Chiniquy from the ministry.

Drowned, a girl, 18 years old, who left a note stating she was seduced under promises of marriage by Samuel J. Norton. Norton has fled, leaving a newly married wife.

No sales of Bonds were reported.

A small lot ($600) of small State Warrants brought 93. Dealers bought State at 80@83 for medium and large, and 85@86 for small, and asked 90@94 for the former, and 100@98 for the latter. Metropolitan Police Warrants, new, are quoted at 99@ 99.

City Treasury Notes are nominal.

Joe Coburn's wife died under circumstances which will demand a Coroner's investigation. Coburn's friends will be declared off, if Mace insists upon the fight under these circumstances.

The receivers of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad have filed a petition asking that the road be declared bankrupt.

Railroads hence to Washington have compromised, and through tickets can now be sold.

Rochester, N. Y., May 5.—The strikers at the great Erie break have surrendered. Repairs are now progressing.

London, May 5.—Hopes of peace abandoned. Delegations of Free Masons have gone to the provinces to agitate in favor of the Communne.

The fire was heavy and constant yesterday.

The Prussians allow provisions to enter Paris; this occasions uneas