

made without a readvertisement, and that in order to render a mail contract valid the complete schedule of the route should be embraced in the advertisement.

The President has appointed Herman Sylver, register of the land office at Denver, Keys Danforth to the Arkansas Valley land district, Colorado, and J. L. Mitchell receiver in the same district.

The House judiciary committee have agreed to report a bill authorizing each circuit and district court in the United States to appoint an official stenographer, at a salary of eight dollars per day.

Windom, in presenting the report of the transportation committee, said the committee had come to the conclusion that no substantial reduction in the cost of transportation is to be anticipated from the regulation of competition between existing railways, nor is competition to be induced by authorizing the construction of additional lines if they are to be under private control. The committee decided that Congress has the constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce of every description; that it may appropriate money for the construction of railways or canals when necessary for the regulation of commerce; that it may incorporate a company to construct them, and exercise the right of eminent domain within the States, and in order to provide for such right may take for the public use, on paying a just compensation therefor, any existing railway or canal owned by private persons or corporations. These propositions are discussed at length, and fortified by various decisions of the courts. In reference to routes the committee unanimously conclude that the most feasible and advantageous for public improvement are, first, the Mississippi River; second, the continuance of a water line of adequate capacity from the Mississippi River to New York, via the northern lakes; third, a route adequate to the wants of commerce through the central tier of States from the Mississippi River, via the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, to a point in West Virginia, thence by canal and slack water, or by freight railway to tide water; fourth, a route from the Mississippi River via the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, to a point in Alabama or Tennessee, thence by canal and slack water, or by a freight railway to the ocean. The committee estimate the cost of improvement of the Mississippi River at sixteen millions on the northern route, including the Fox and Wisconsin River Canal, the Hennipin Canal and the enlargement of the New York canals; nineteen millions on the central route, including a radical improvement in the Ohio River, so as to give six or seven feet navigation at low water, and in the Kanawha river to give six feet of water; twenty-five millions to give connection by canal or freight railway to tide water in Virginia, with a canal to cost fifty-five millions, or a railroad twenty-five millions; on the southern route the improvement of the Tennessee River, to give three feet navigation, five millions, and the construction of a canal or freight railway to the Atlantic ocean, to cost respectively thirty-five and thirty millions. If the canals be constructed the total cost will be about one hundred and fifty-five millions; if railways about one hundred and twenty millions. And an actual expenditure of from 20 to 25 millions yearly will be required for six years, when the whole work can be completed.

Windom suggests, as a means of raising the money for performing the work, the restoration of duty on tea and coffee, which would alone complete the work in six years, when the tax could again be repealed, and the works would stand forever as a monument of the wisdom of the present Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—Additional accounts continue to be received of the devastation by floods, and of the sufferings of the people driven from their homes. A letter from the Red River country says it is entirely overflowed, and all of us are bankrupt; we have no provisions, no money, and many are starving. The water is all over the country, and is still rising. Cows are not drowned, but are dying for want of food. Sheep and hogs are drowned by hundreds. A letter from a planter in Carroll parish says from the overflow there will be twenty-seven plantations in this parish that will make no cotton at all, eleven that may make half a crop, and twenty-nine that are good

for a full crop. The water from Bonnett Carre and McMullen Crevasses have overflowed Grand Point settlement in St. James' parish, and is forcing many to leave their homes and seek protection in other localities. A resolution of the relief meeting in Point Coupee parish, states that in consequence of a large number of persons living behind the grand levee having had their homes completely swept away, and nothing saved, they being cut off from all communication with other parts of the parish, it is essential and necessary that immediate action be afforded to prevent starvation.

CHICAGO, 25.—Twenty-five hundred dollars were collected by the committee of the board of trade today, for the sufferers in Louisiana.

MONROE, La., 24.—It is impossible to give an idea of the extent of the overflow here: the water is the highest ever known, and the town is an island two and a half miles long by half a mile wide, from which there is exit only by boats. Business is almost completely suspended and fully a thousand people here have not rations for three days, nor money to buy any. The town is full of starving stock of every description. The river rose an inch last night, and it is still rising. The plantations in the vicinity are all submerged. There are no prospects for crops, and what the people are to do God only knows.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., 25.—All the operatives of this city have combined against the employers and mill owners, and serious trouble is feared; a police force has been detailed to protect the mills.

NEW YORK, 25.—Sir Lambton Lorrainesailed for England to-day; he was accompanied to the steamer by Major General Hancock and staff and other gentlemen. The engrossed complimentary resolutions of the city were presented to him.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—Captain Blanks has just returned from a trip through the overflowed portions of Northern Louisiana. He writes a member of the relief committee that the tabular estimates of the damage in the inundated districts, heretofore presented to the committee, are much too small. He submits figures which show that 11,000 are in actual want in the parishes of North Louisiana, adding, to this large number, living outside the settlements, on the Bayous and on the creeks that there are no less than 25,000 in this district. The extent of the damage is just beginning to be understood. It involves 5,000,000 acres, and 170,000 people. Nine of the richest and largest cotton producing parishes are inundated, embracing two and a half million acres of cotton land, besides much corn land. The sugar producing parishes show an equal amount of ruin and suffering, two and a half millions of acres of tilled and untilled sugar land being overflowed. The rice and corn crops and many cattle are also destroyed. It is believed that in less than sixty days the number of persons requiring aid will amount to 50,000. In Avegels and St. Landry parishes, not included in the above estimates, a district from twenty-five to thirty miles wide, is overflowed, and ten thousand souls are rendered homeless.

BOSTON, 26.—A snow storm and a gale prevailed in New England to-day, and the snow is from six to twelve inches deep. At Rockland the wind damaged the shipping materially. Twenty inches of snow are reported at Danbury, Conn.

NEW YORK, 26.—Carl Schurz has accepted the editorship of the leading German daily here, at a salary of ten thousand.

The federal council of the internationalists has resolved to disband the organization as a complete failure in the U.S.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Since no supplies can be charged from the military stations in the overflowed region of the Lower Mississippi, the Secretary of War, after a conference with the President, directed the commissioner of subsistence to purchase five hundred thousand rations of meat, flour, beans and rice, and to carry into effect the relief bill he asks an appropriation of ninety thousand dollars, these estimates being based on the issue, to twenty thousand persons, of twenty days' rations.

POUGHKEEPSIE, 26.—A terrific wind and snow storm, yesterday and last night, compelled the Harlem mail to lie at Millerton; at Westman's Cut the snow was four feet deep. At Montpelier, Vt., a foot snow fell during the night.

BENNINGTON, Vt., 26.—There was a terrific gale here last night, which did considerable damage; the snow drifted ten feet.

PHILADELPHIA, 26.—A wind and rain storm passed over the city to-day, doing considerable damage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 26.—A steamboat with seventy-five tons of government provisions, left for the Louisiana submerged district, this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—The Times asserts that 2000 Springfield rifles and 13,000 rounds of ammunition have been sent from here to Brooks, at Little Rock.

NEW ORLEANS, 26.—The river is falling, and is now two inches below high water. Seven days' northern, western and eastern mails are due. Three bridges have gone between here and Mobile and Jackson. The Monroe, La., river, rose a quarter of an inch last night. Another break has poured much water on the back part of the city, and there is now an inch and a half of back water. Washington street is overflowed within three blocks of the river. The weather is fair.

CHICAGO, 27.—The Globe theatre, in Desplaynes street, between Washington and Madison streets, was burned at two o'clock this morning; the loss on the building is \$15,000, fully insured. Frank Lawler, who has been running the theatre, loses \$3,000 to \$4,000, uninsured. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

There was great excitement at Topeka, Kansas, yesterday, over the arrival of old man Bender. Thousands flocked around the jail to see the butcher, who was fully identified by many who had seen him when in Kansas.

NEW YORK, 27.—St. Petersburg letters give the particulars of disorders in Poland, growing out of an attempt to force the inhabitants to attach themselves to the Russian National church. The priests of twenty-six parishes in the government of Tredlee were all imprisoned for refusing to obey the orders of the Russian Greek church. The peasants refused to recognize the Russian priests or to attend the churches, whereupon they were sent there by force. In some places the peasantry stoned the priests, and in the village of Cralof resisted the military, and several soldiers and officers were wounded by pikes and stones. The soldiers fired on the peasantry, a large number of whom were killed. In the village of Protulin similar disturbances occurred, in which several officers and many soldiers were killed, and fifty-seven peasants shot down. The prisons at Seedlese and other chief towns are crowded with prisoners. Besides the arrests, the inhabitants of the troubled districts are sentenced to be beaten, the men with 50 blows, the women with 25, and the children ten each, without distinction of age or sex. Some of the women were violent in language, and received as many as 150 blows.

SAVANNAH, 27.—The lower Chattahoochee river, it is reported, has overflowed its entire length; considerable damage is done.

FOREIGN.

BAYONNE, 20.—The Carlist general Saballo and all his staff were recently captured by republican troops near Vich, but Saballo, with some of his officers, subsequently escaped and crossed the frontier into France.

LONDON, 21.—The miners killed by the explosion at Dunkensfield were buried to-day; ten thousand attended the funeral.

MADRID, 21.—Two weeks' fresh supplies of provisions have reached Bilbao, and a vigorous bombardment of the Carlists' position is progressing.

HAVANA, 21.—A large fire is raging in the sugar and molasses warehouses at Cardinas.

MADRID, 21.—The army in the north has been heavily reinforced; it now numbers 40,000, and has seventy pieces of artillery.

The Carlists at Bilbao have abandoned their positions at Portugalete and Santuerco, under the heavy fire of the republican batteries.

A vigorous cannonade of the Carlists' position about Bilbao has compelled the abandonment of several positions. It is reported that the Carlists are subsisting mainly on horse flesh.

BERLIN, 21.—The German tribunal at Saverne has condemned in contumaciam, and imposed a heavy fine upon the Bishop of Nancy, for his charge to the clergy, issued last July.

LISBON, 21.—The Rio Janeiro mail steamer has arrived, and reports a rupture between the Argentine republic and the government of Montevideo, because Sermiento arbitrarily closed the river Uruguay against oriental vessels; a peaceful settlement of the difficulty is hoped for.

BAYONNE, 21.—The Carlists in the north of Spain have organized a government; with a regular cabinet; Gen. Eliu is minister of war, and Admiral Vinaret, foreign affairs.

LONDON, 21.—The officers of the *Spray*, who first boarded the steamer *Amerique*, found six feet of water in the stoker's hold, the dead lights burst in, the pumps choked and no sounding pumps found, and the donkey engine broken. The cargo was shifted, but when the port side was brought to the wind it righted; the wind was blowing half a gale when the steamer was found. But the weather moderated, and tow lines were attached to the *Spray*, and she started with the *Amerique* for Brest. Next day it was discovered that the propeller of the *Amerique* was gone. The wind shifted, and the *Spray*, with the steamer *Barry*, which she had signalled to her assistance, changed her course for Plymouth, where the *Amerique* now lies. She has been partly relieved of water by government pumps, and was being berthed this p. m., when she grounded, and had to be lighted to get afloat, but the agents of the transatlantic line protest against touching the cargo.

Capt. Roussian's official report of the disaster to the *Amerique* says that the danger of sinking becoming evident on the 14th, a consultation of officers was held, and it was decided to abandon her.

The Commons, to-night, voted a grant of £25,000 to General Wolseley.

A suit to recover five hundred thousand dollars salvage has been entered against the steamship *L. Amerique*, by the parties who brought her to Plymouth; the vessel has been taken in charge by the law officers, to await the result of the action.

The Tockborne claimant has been denied a new trial on all the points raised by Keneally.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21.—The river is clear of ice, and navigation is reopened.

HAVANA, 21.—The fire at Cardinas was a lighter laden with petroleum, instead of among the sugar warehouses.

MADRID, 22.—Saballo, the Carlist commander at Guispusicon, has issued a proclamation forbidding, under penalty of death, furnishing food to the cities of San Sebastian, Renteria and Irun.

It is reported that five thousand republican troops are marching on Valmaseda.

LONDON, 22.—Christian, first mate of the *Amerique*, has committed suicide.

Advices from Acheen say that the Dutch were defeated in an attack on the Acheenese entrenchment near Kraton, losing eight killed and sixty wounded.

The Suez Canal Company publish a protest against the decision of the international commission, concerning the rates of tonnage through the canal, and notify vessels that they cannot pass except by the payment of the regular duty, even British men-of-war are obliged to pay the prescribed rates before entering the canal.

LONDON, 24.—In the Lords, to-day, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, said the harvest in India promised to be abundant, and the present provision against the famine was undoubtedly ample.

In the Commons, Smollet moved that the suddenness of the late dissolution of Parliament was deserving of the censure of the House, and characterized the act as a *coup d'etat*, by which the last government sought, unconstitutionally, to retain power; he declared that Gladstone had resorted to a stratagem, ungenerous to his friends, insolent to his opponents, and barely honest to the nation.

Whalley seconded the motion. Gladstone stigmatized the assertion that the dissolution had been secretly planned as untrue, absurd and impossible, and he challenged a repetition of the word "trickster" as applied to him. Upon the refusal of Smollet to repeat it, he charged him with a lack of decency and manliness. He defended the act of dissolution, which he declared would have been more inconvenient had it been postponed.

ed. On concluding his speech, Gladstone left the House, and the motion was negatived without division. Much excitement was manifested during and at the close of the debate.

The last Parliamentary election in Wakefield has been annulled on account of bribery.

The steamship *Silesia*, from New York for Hamburg, is aground in the Elbe, and, it is reported, is in a dangerous position.

MADRID, 24.—Malacampo is appointed Captain General of the Philippine Islands.

Three million reals, intended for the Carlists, have been seized at Santander.

KINGSTON, 15.—Cable communications have been re-opened between the West Indies, the United States and Central and South America.

LONDON, 25.—John Holms and Henry Fawcett, liberals, have been elected to the House of Commons from Hackney, by 2000 majority.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Plymouth, reports that the *Amerique* is freed from water, and has been examined: her hull is found to be tight, but her valves open. Her crew have been telegraphed for, and she will proceed to Havre on Monday. The Admiralty Court have fixed her bail at \$12,500.

LONDON, 25.—There were two railway accidents in Ireland to-day, resulting in the death or injury, altogether, of twenty persons.

LONDON, 26.—Advices from Constantinople say the Suez Canal difficulty is settled.

BERLIN, 26.—The Emperor William, in person, closed the session of the Reichstag yesterday, with a formal speech of no general importance.

LONDON, 27.—The accountants appointed to investigate the books of the Erie R. R. Company, sail for New York on Wednesday.

PIOCHE NOTES.

From the Record of April 19—

Yesterday we had a talk with our esteemed friend, Mr. R. McAlpine, who has just returned from a trip to Cherry Creek, where he has some interests, and so wanted to know how things were going on. Mr. McAlpine says that Cherry Creek, in a business point of view, looks slim. There is not much doing and cash is exceedingly scarce. If it is scarce in Pioche—which it certainly is—what must it be in Cherry Creek? Some of the principal mines were being worked, such as the Teacup, Last Chance and Baltic, but for the rest there was little doing. All this brings us to the conclusion that, though Pioche may at present be dull and has come to its "cutting down," still you may go further and fare worse. This may be a truism, and some of our boys that have strayed and are still straying off this way and that way will find out its correctness to their cost.

Affairs during the past week have not changed greatly, but what little they have varied has been for the better. The appearance of all our principal mines during the week last expired has been encouraging, and the friends of Pioche will have to wait a very little longer until their confidence is rewarded by a substantial return. Our mines have always been self-sustaining; if they had not been they never would have been heard of. Pioche mines have been worked by the proceeds of Pioche claims. If they had not afforded this substantial claim on the shareholders of its companies, Pioche would scarcely have been heard of. But the fact is, the contrary has been the case, and Pioche mines have always returned a substantial profit to those that invested their money in the mining enterprises of this region. During the last few days the mines of the Highland—late the Mendia Consolidated Company have presented some very favorable developments. The same may be said of other claims nearer home, right in the centre of Pioche. The Washington and Creole looks well, also the Raymond & Ely; and we can tell the faint hearted croakers that have no belief in the value of our mines, and in the future prosperity of Pioche, that they can leave us to our fate; we can do without them. But to those, who, as Macauley says in his famous battle hymn of the League, were "constant in our ills," we say "be joyful in our joy," and the day is not far off, as well as we are able to conjecture, for that period of rejoicing.