

Telegraphic—Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 4.—The Queen will probably visit Ireland next autumn, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

A special despatch from Santander to the Times says a deputation of volunteers from Bilbao visited Gen. Manuel Concha, who had been operating in the rear of the insurgents, and informed him that the Carlists had retired. Concha immediately communicated the intelligence to Serrano, and the latter replied by telegraph, granting to Concha the honor of first entering Bilbao. A decree has been issued in Madrid, calling for a levy of all persons liable to military duty and over nineteen years of age.

MADRID, May 4.—Marshal Serrano entered Bilbao on Saturday. There is great rejoicing here over the deliverance of the city. On Saturday evening, there was a general illumination. The municipality have sent congratulatory despatches to Marshal Serrano and Gen. Concha. Small detached parties of Carlists are surrendering to the Republicans, but the main body of the insurgents have retreated in great disorder in the direction of Guipuzcoa. An attempt was made, yesterday, to assassinate Senor Pi y Margall. The man, who is as yet unknown, fired twice at him, without effect, and then shot and killed himself.

MADRID, May 4.—Additional despatches from Bilbao state that bodies of Carlists continue to surrender to the Republican troops, in the hope of receiving amnesty. Bilbao is already beginning to resume its usual appearance, and trade is reviving. The obstructions which were placed in the river below the city to prevent the approach of the Government war vessels, have been removed.

The man who attempted to assassinate Pi y Margall was an insane priest. He had been confined in the Lunatic Asylum, but was recently discharged.

Telegraphic—American Matters.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The Roman Catholic archbishops are arriving to-night from all parts of the country, to attend the convocation to be held next week. The object of the convocation has not been promulgated, but is supposed to be for the purpose of considering the advisability of increasing the number of archbishops.

\$1,000 worth of provisions were purchased by the Louisiana Relief Committee to-day. Boxes to receive contributions to the relief fund will be placed in all places of amusement one night this week, and in churches on the 10th.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Several vessels have arrived. The straits are considered open for the season.

LITTLE ROCK, May 3.—The situation is unchanged. Both parties have received reinforcements, and sent about an equal number home. Confederate soldiers hold generally aloof. The agent of the Associated Press claims that some one attempted to assassinate him.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Every State is represented and all the bishops are in attendance upon the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Reports show fraternal feeling from abroad, and favorable situation of the book concerns. The foreign missions want additional personal aid.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Customs receipts for the week, \$2,185,700. The sub-treasury paid out during the week \$2,827,600 as interest, and \$230,600 for called bonds. Specie shipments for the week, \$623,383; imports for the week, \$1,875,486 dry goods, and \$4,662,509 general merchandise.

The trustees of the Cypress Hill Cemetery have offered a plot of ground for the burial of members of the press who may die without relations within reach.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—After a week spent in the preparation of opinions in cases to be decided before the close of the term, the Supreme Court will meet to-morrow for their delivery, and finally adjourn to the day appointed by law—namely, the second Monday in October next—when the reading shall have been concluded. A great many cases remain to be decided, but as numbers of them will follow the decisions in certain cases of their class, probably not more than twenty-five or thirty opinions will be required to dispose of the list. Among those which remain, are the late twenty per cent. cases, involving the question whether the Act of 1867, increasing the pay in the civil service, applies to teamsters, laborers, etc., employed by army commandants, mechanics employed in the navy yards, and other like employees of the Government, working under contracts for the departments, or is limited to those only who have regular appointments, made directly in pursuance of law, or indirectly by appropriations. A number of claims to Spanish land titles in Louisiana, will also be decided, among which is one of Caleb Cushing's; also, various confiscation and other cases, to which the Government is a party.

The Committee of Ways and Means are now considering a bill to repeal the provision of the law under which the Sanborn and other like contracts were made. The committee are anxious to have these contracts annulled, but have not yet agreed upon the best manner of doing so. Should the contracts be annulled, the contractors would, under present laws, be entitled to go to the Court of Claims for relief, and, therefore, it is a question whether they should be excluded from this remedy, and provided with one in an appeal to Congress. The bill, however, has not acquired definite shape except so far as the repeal of the contract provision is concerned.

The sales of gold for the month of May will be as follows: On the first and third Thursdays \$1,500,000 each, on the second and fourth Thursdays \$1,000,000 each, making \$5,000,000 in all.

The Committee of Ways and Means will to-morrow make a report on what is called the Sanborn case. So far as

can be verbally ascertained, they recite the law, and give a narrative of the transactions under it, as derived from the testimony. The Kelsey contract being the first that was made, is given at length as a specimen of the contracts—that with Sanborn included—the phraseology of all of them being similar. They discuss the order given under the signature of Secretary Boutwell, addressed to assessors and collectors of internal revenue, directing them to assist the several contractors in such way as they may ask in the examination of their books. It will be recollected that Secretary Boutwell, in his recent testimony before the committee, stood by this order as right and proper, saying it merely allowed them to see the records with reference to persons who withheld taxes due the Government, so as to avoid going after those who had paid their taxes; but without alluding to this testimony, the committee condemn the order, on the ground that instead of the internal revenue officers assisting Sanborn and others, the latter should have assisted the officers. The committee find some fault with the unsatisfactory character of the evidence of officers of the Treasury Department, some having endeavored to evade the responsibility connected with the proportion and making of the contracts. The first contract of the kind was made under Secretary Boutwell, and the present Secretary of the Treasury and subordinate officers merely carried out the policy. The committee do not feel that any of those officers were, in what they did, influenced by any corrupt personal motive, and in conclusion of their report, the committee recommend a repeal of the law under which the contracts were made, and that the contracts be annulled.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Archbishops McCloskey, of New York; Bailey, of Baltimore, and Wood, of Philadelphia; Bishops McCloskey, of Louisville, O'Conner, of Philadelphia, and Revs. James O'Reilly and A. J. McDonough, of Philadelphia, have arrived here to attend the convocation of the Roman Catholic Bishops this week.

NEW YORK, May 4.—To-day, nearly 900 Italians got vaccinated, in consequence of a number of cases of small pox being reported among their countrymen.

CHICAGO, May 4.—An Eastern bound train—the Atlantic Express—unswitched near Plymouth, Indiana; several hurt; baggage, mail and three other cars were burned.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Senate, on motion of Pease, passed a resolution requesting the House of Representatives to return to the Senate a bill passed a few days ago, appropriating \$90,000 for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi River. Pease said he would move to increase the appropriation when the bill should be returned. In the House, a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

CHARLESTON, May 4.—Arrived—Steamship South Carolina, New York; schooner Abby R. Bentley, New York.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—A special to the Democrat, from Little Rock, says Judges Searle and Bennett, of the Supreme Court, were arrested, last night, on their arrival by the Memphis train, at Argenta, opposite Little Rock, by Capt. Williams, acting under orders of Gov. Baxter. The Judges refused to be arrested without proper authority; whereupon Capt. Williams made a signal, and a band of armed men entered the car with cocked revolvers, and Searle and Bennett were forcibly taken from the train. Up to the time the despatch was written, they had not been heard of in Little Rock. The Supreme Court was to convene in Little Rock to-day. Judge Stephenson, also, of the Supreme Court, was on the train, but it seems his presence was not known, else he, too, would have been arrested. The affair created great excitement in Brooks' camp, and serious trouble is apprehended unless Congress interferes for the release of the Judges.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—Advices from Prentiss, Mississippi, state that levees broke Saturday night, one-and-a-half miles below that place, and at Glencoe, sixty miles below, while another crevasse is hourly expected at Prides. Water is pouring through the crevasse at Catfish Point, which is now 150 yards wide. The private levee at Walnut Bend, Arkansas, is also broken, inundating Falls, Farquarson's and other rice plantations; the two named having over 1,100 acres of cotton planted. Appeals have come from below Napoleon for more supplies for the sufferers. The relief committees are busily engaged in filling orders.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the confiscation case relating to the Sheldell property and several other similar cases, holding that the proceedings in the District Court, in pursuance of which the property was sold, were regular, and passed full and indefeasible titles to the purchasers; and notwithstanding the subsequent repeal of the law under which the proceedings took place, the decree of the Circuit Court, which reversed the decree of the District Court, was therefore reversed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion; Mr. Justice Clifford dissented, holding that the proceedings were at common law, and the cases should have been tried by juries; and not being so tried, they were insufficient to pass a valid title; but that if they were in admiralty, as maintained by the court, then they were insufficient to pass title, because in such proceedings the default of the party charged is not a confession of the charge, but imposes upon the Government the necessity of proving its truth, the same as if the party were present, which was not done in these cases.

Oregon Steam Navigation Company vs. Winsor and others, error to the Supreme Court of Washington Territory. In this case, the California Steam Navigation Company sold the steamer New

World to the plaintiff in error; it being stipulated that the latter company should not allow the steamer to ply in California waters for a period of ten years. Afterwards, the Oregon Company sold her to the defendants, with a stipulation that she should not be allowed to ply in the California waters, nor upon the Columbia River and its tributaries. Subsequently, the steamer was plying between San Francisco and Valledo, within the State of California, and this action was brought to recover the damages stipulated to be paid in case of a breach of contract. The court below held the contract to be in restraint of trade, and therefore void, for consideration of public policy. That judgment is here reversed; the court holding that the restraint of trade was, not to such an extent as to invalidate a contract reasonable in its terms, and founded upon a valid consideration. It did not deprive the public of any of the business enterprise of the country, but rather facilitated, than otherwise, the business of the vendors. The price paid for the steamer was affected by the stipulation as a consideration, and the time of the restriction was no longer than necessary to protect the vendors of the steamer. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Dissenting, Justice Clifford, Swain and Davis.

Ex parte Robinson, original in this case. The Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas disbarred the petitioner for a refusal to answer certain interrogatories required by the court in a proceeding before it. In answer to the alternative writs of mandamus issued by this court, his Honor said that the language of the petitioner, "I shall answer nothing," taken in connection with his tone and manner, was such as to merit summary and severe punishment, and it was accordingly inflicted. This court hold that the power to disbar attorneys can only be exercised where there is such conduct on the part of the parties complained of as shows them to be unfit to be members of the profession. They held their office during good behavior, and can only be deprived of it for misconduct, ascertained and declared by the judgment of the court, after opportunity to be heard has been offered. Before a judgment disbarring an attorney is rendered, he must have notice of the grounds of complaint against him, and ample opportunity of explanation and defence, in accordance with the rule of natural justice, applicable in all cases. A peremptory mandamus is directed to the court below to restore the petitioner's name to the roll of attorneys. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

The tax case of Stockdale vs. the Atlantic Insurance Company, from the Circuit Court for Louisiana, which also carries with it thirteen other cases, was decided in the Supreme Court to-day. The opinion establishes the following points: That whether the tax on dividends arising from the earnings of corporations for the year 1869 be viewed as tax on the share-holder or on the corporation, it was intended to tax the earnings for that year by the section which limited the duration of the income tax; that Section 17 of the Act of 1870, constraining certain sections of the law of 1859 to extend the tax to the year 1870, is valid, because it is not an attempt to exercise judicial power, construing a statute for the court, but is a mode of constraining or revising a tax which might have been supposed to have expired. As this merely imposed a tax retrospectively, it was within the legislative power of Congress, and the case differs from an effort to invade private rights, over which Congress has no power whatever. The cases of Barnes vs. the banks and railroads, 17 Wall, 294, and the United States vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, 17 Wall, 322, were considered, and confirmed in the opinion. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Dissenting Justices—Davis, Field and Strong.

The twenty per cent. cases were also decided, the court holding that the Act increasing compensation in the civil service applied alike to all in that office in the City of Washington, but not outside of it, who were employed by an officer of the Government authorized to contract for their services, and to fix the compensation. One case—that of a plate printer in the bureau of engraving and printing—was held not to be within the Act of decrease. He did piece work, and employed another party to do his work. One case was also thrown out, because employed in a Government cemetery outside of the city. Mr. Justice Swaine read a dissenting opinion, concurred in by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davis, holding that none of the parties were entitled to the extra pay voted, because the year for which it was allowed was nearly expired when the Act passed, and it was for that reason a gratuity instead of compensation.

In the case of Galpin vs. Page, from the Circuit Court for California, the action was for the possession of certain real estate in the city of San Francisco, formerly the property of Franklin C. Gray, deceased, from whom both parties claim to derive titles. The decision of the Circuit Court was in favor of Page, under a decree of a District Court of the State; the court holding that the decree was conclusive as against questions raised in a collateral proceeding. That judgment is here reversed; the court holding that the District Court did not acquire jurisdiction of an infant defendant in the case, and that as the Supreme Court of the State had afterward reversed the decision of the lower court, the decision of the appellate court constitutes the law of the case upon the points adjudged. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

Judge Rose, special delegate from Gov. Baxter, who had been in Washington for about a week, acting in conjunction with Congressman Withrill and Messrs. Pike and Johnson, counsel and representatives for Baxter, left

Washington to-night for St. Louis, thence to Arkansas, having submitted the Baxter side of the case to the President, and Attorney-General Judge Rose to-day received a telegram from Little Rock stating that Baxter had nothing to-day with the arrest of the two Judges in Argenta, on the side of the river opposite to Little Rock, and disavows all responsibility for it.

In the Senate, pensions and Louisiana occupied the day. In the House, among the bills introduced were the following: Compensation for ferry boats seized in 1861, authorizing an issue of United States bonds by Butler for free banking, and to give elasticity to currency; by Young, of Georgia, aiding certain water routes, and a bill making additional appropriations for the sufferers of the Mississippi overflow.

Probabilities—For the Middle States, North-east to variable winds, with rain, the barometer falling, with but a slight change of temperature. For the South Atlantic States, South-east to variable winds, with rain, followed by clearing weather and lower temperature in the Southern portion. For the Gulf States, rising barometer, North to West winds, and partly cloudy weather. For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, North to West winds, and cool weather, followed by rising temperature. The lower Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers will change but slightly during the coming twenty-four hours. The lower Missouri and central Mississippi will rise. The rivers of Virginia and Pennsylvania will also rise during Tuesday.

Telegraphic—Commercial Reports.

LONDON, May 4.—Consols 93@93 1/4. Erics 42 1/2.

LONDON, May 4.—Street rate 1/4 below bank.

PARIS, May 4.—Rentes 60f. 21 1/2. LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady—uplands 8 1/4@8 3/4; Orleans 8 1/2@8 1/2; sales 12,000, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable May, June, July or August, 8 3/16, 8 7/16; nothing below low middling, deliverable June or July, 8 7/16; Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped May or June, 8 9/16; sales of American 7,500.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Evening.—Cotton—sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped in April, 8 3/4; Orleans, nothing below low middling, deliverable in June or July, 8 9/16.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Noon.—Cotton dull; sales 153—uplands 17 1/4; Orleans 18 1/2. Futures opened: May 17 3/32; June 17 1/32, 17 1/2; July 17 1/2, 17 29/32; August 18 3/16. Flour steady. Wheat 1c better. Corn firm. Pork firm, at 17.00. Lard heavy—steam 10 1/2@10 17/32. Freights quiet. Stocks dull. Money 3. Gold 12 1/2. Exchange—long 4 88; short 4 91. Government's active and little off. State bonds active and little better prices.

7 P. M.—Cotton dull; sales 660, at 17 1/2@18 1/2. Southern flour a shade firmer. Wheat 2c. better and more doing for export and forward delivery—1.60@1.68 for winter red Western. Corn opened firm, with fair demand, but closed dull and drooping—84@87 for new Western mixed. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar firm. Rice quiet; small jobbing trade. Pork firm—new 16 90@17.00. Lard firm, at 10 1/2@10 11/16. Whiskey steady, at 97 1/2. Freights firm—cotton, steam 1/4. Cotton—net receipts 112; gross 3,880. Futures closed strong; sales 10,800: May 17 3/16, 17 7/32; June 17 1/32, 17 9/16; July 17 1/16, 17 31/32; August 18 7/32, 18 1/2; September 17 31/32, 18; October 17 23/32, 17 3/4; November 17 3/4, 17 11/16; December 17 1/2, 17 9/16. Money easy, at 3@4. Sterling quiet, at 4.88. Gold weak, at 12 1/2. Government's active but steady. States quiet, but better prices for some.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm, at 68@70. Pork demand light; holders firm, at 17.25@17.50. Lard strong—10 1/4@10 1/2 for steam; 10 1/2 for kettle. Bacon quiet and firm—67@67 for shoulders; 9 3/4@9 1/2 for clear rib; 9 1/4@9 1/2 for clear. Whiskey firm, at 92.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—Flour unchanged. Corn active and higher, at 80@82. Pork firm, at 17.50. Lard 10 1/4@11 1/4. Whiskey 92.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Cotton dull—middling 17 1/2; net receipts 42; gross 452; exports coastwise 105; sales 169; spinners 5; stock 4,612.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Cotton quiet—middling 17 1/4@18; good ordinary 15 1/2; ordinary 13 1/4; net receipts 18; gross 549.

NOBFOLK, May 4.—Cotton steady and unchanged—low middling 16 1/4; net receipts 1,777; exports to Great Britain 232; coastwise 856; sales 250; stock 8,260.

SAVANNAH, May 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged—middling 16 3/4; net receipts 332; gross 332; exports coastwise 87; sales 665; stock 32,902.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—Cotton steady and unchanged—low middling 16 1/4@16 1/2; receipts 446; shipments 2,110; stock 34,799.

CHARLESTON, May 4.—Cotton quiet—middling 16 1/2@16 3/4; low middling 16 1/4@16 3/4; good ordinary 16 1/4; net receipts 585; exports to Great Britain 2,969; coastwise 364; sales 150; stock 13,720.

GALVESTON, May 4.—Nothing doing in cotton; prices nominally unchanged—good ordinary 15 1/2; net receipts 623; exports to Great Britain 6,083; to the continent 764; coastwise 388; stock 30,852.

MOBILE, May 4.—Cotton dull—middling 16 1/4; low middling 16 1/4; good ordinary 15 1/2; net receipts 267; exports coastwise 902; sales 100; stock 32,502.

AUGUSTA, May 4.—Cotton nominal—middling 16 1/2; receipts 432; sales 102. BOSTON, May 4.—Cotton quiet—middling 17 1/2; gross receipts 155; sales 200; stock 6,000.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—Cotton dull

and easy—middling 17 1/2; net receipts 1,196; gross 1,542; exports to Great Britain 3,755; continent 2,893; coastwise 1,087; sales 8,000; stock 106,839.

DUMB FOR ELEVEN MONTHS.—The Staunton (Va.) Vindicator says: "Mr. James McClung, of this County, was suddenly, and without any explicable cause, totally deprived of the power of speech eleven months ago, and since that time has been obliged to use a slate in conveying his thoughts. On Sunday before last, he came into the sitting room and said, 'good morning,' at the same time nearly fainting. He has conversed as well as ever since that. Just as he spoke Sunday, he experienced a convulsive movement of the muscles in the throat and a sense of concussion of the head."

The Columbus (Miss.) Index, in recounting "the humors of the flood" in that locality, says: "A boat of rescuers found two or three brawny freedmen asleep in bed, but a few inches above water. When aroused and questioned about their intentions, they answered, with a yawn, that they thought 'the river would fall after a little.' A deliverer paddled up to a cabin, and saw within two pigs upon a floating feather-bed, while near by stood a table, knee-deep in water, a chicken on one end and a dog upon the other. The family were perched upon the roof."

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—Lucy Joseph was arraigned in New Orleans, last week, for the ill-treatment of her step son, a boy of eleven, very small for his age. She had tortured him with devilish ingenuity, among other expedients compelling him to kneel upon hot bricks until his knees became roasted. While amply feeding her own children, she gave the step-son nothing, and he had to beg. The boy was constantly asking for food when in court, and eagerly devoured a loaf of bread.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—A quintuple murder occurred near Homestead, Pa., on the night of the 30th ult. The victims of this dreadful butchery are John Hammet, his wife Agnes, their daughter Emma, aged four years; Robert Smith, a boy raised by the family, and the eldest daughter of Mr. Hammet, Ida, aged eight years. The dwelling was burned to the ground and the bodies of the murdered nearly destroyed. A young German laborer is suspected.

A case of garroting occurred in Atlanta last Wednesday evening, which came near resulting in the death of Mr. Wm. Bell. Bell was found about 9 o'clock on that evening in the store of Holmes, Calder & Co., with a handkerchief tied around his neck so tightly that it had almost suffocated him to death. He had the mark of a blow under one of his eyes, and was otherwise bruised. William Calder, a member of the firm, was arrested on suspicion.

As five colored persons, four men and one woman, attempted to cross the Occanee River, near Madison, on Monday evening, in a canoe, it was upset and two men were drowned. The woman saved herself by getting into a tree, where she was rescued the next morning.

Mrs. Charles J. Williams has the undying honor of suggesting the observance of Memorial Day; and from the Augusta Constitutionalist we learn, that on decoration day, at Columbus, Ga., the choicest flowers clustered about her last resting place.

A skirmish occurred between United States soldiers in Atlanta and the police of that city, Thursday night. One of the soldiers was seriously wounded. The soldiers had been breaking into houses and maltreating citizens generally, hence the difficulty.

We regret to learn from a publication in the Cincinnati Gazette that several days ago, Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was attacked by a hemorrhage of the lungs and is now lying in a precarious condition.

The boat belonging to the Daufuskie light-house, containing Mrs. Comer, wife of the light house-keeper and a colored man, named Robert Frazier, was capsized recently and the latter drowned.

Mrs. Hester Lindsey, of Berrien County, Ga., was 100 years old on the 13th of April. One of her sons is helpless from old age, while she is vivacious and sprightly.

A rotary boiler in a paper mill at Shawanryk, N. Y., exploded on the 2d, killing seven or eight persons and wounding several, and demolishing entirely the mill and machinery.

A cat in Charleston has given birth to a litter of kittens, not one of which had any sign of a tail.

Charleston city taxes have been paid up more promptly this year than since the war.

Capt. John P. King, a citizen of Hilton Head, died a few days ago.

Funeral Invitation.

The friends and acquaintances of CINDA, the faithful servant of John G. Forbes, and the members of Ladson Chapel, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at Ladson Chapel, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

Sacrifice—To Builders.

A LOT OF HEAVY TIMBERS AND LUMBER, choice, offered at 70 cents per hundred, without delivery.

ALSO, ANOTHER BARGAIN. Fine, stylish, prompt, free-driving young MULE, with or without Cart and Harness.

May 5

Palmetto Steam Fire Engine Company.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of this Company will be held at their Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. T. P. PURSE, Secretary.

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