THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPOUR & LEBERT, PROPRIETORS,
No. 73 CHARTRES STREET.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per month, in advance, $ 50; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents!
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements, by the run of the paper, first insertion $1 00 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Notices, $2 00 per square, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Yearly Advertisements, Monthly Advertisements, with square, $75 per month.
Advertisements, above, with advertisements largely, shall be charged much disproportionate to the space occupied, unless so may be agreed upon. In no case shall contracts be accepted unless at prices that will remunerate.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged double rates per line, each insertion.
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till forbid.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
.....Rampart Street 1265
LANDRY INDUSTRIAL AND STOCK FAIR.
A number of the citizens of the parish of St. Charles propose to incorporate themselves into a company, having for its object the organization of an annual industrial and stock fair, and inexpensive by a circular which has been sent out that a meeting will be held in the town of Hahnville on the first day of May next for the purpose of taking preliminary steps towards the formation of such a company. A committee has been charged with making the necessary arrangements, among whom are Messrs J. H. Ferron, C. C. Swayze, James G. Hayes, Alexander Dupre, George Hill, F. A. King and others.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "GUY LIVINGSTONE."—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, a new book they have just brought out, the author of "Guy Livingstone," and "Borderland and Bastile." The title of the work is "Breaking a Butterfly, or Blanche Ellerslie's Marriage." This edition is printed from advance sheets by special arrangement by the author, to those who are acquainted with Mr. Lawrence's writings need no indorsement to read anything from his pen. He is a man of undoubted genius and scholarship, and has command of a rich and captivating style, altogether peculiar to himself. We are sure the work will repay perusal, and that the reader will gain an insight into English character given by no other author.

A CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION BETWEEN STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.—We return our acknowledgments to Mr. Edmund Jaeger, Attorney Judge and ex officio Auditor of Lee county, Iowa, for a pamphlet copy of the opinion of Mr. Justice Beck, of the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, in the *habeas corpus* case of Hollman vs. Fulton, which has created a great excitement in that State, and brought out a conflict between the Federal and State courts.

The decision of Judge Beck asserts the right of the judiciary of the States to inquire, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, into the legality of the arrest of their citizens by the Federal Judges, if they found to be illegal to discharge the prisoner. The opinion is a most elaborate and exhaustive examination of the mooted disputed question.

In the case before him, the petitioners, who were officers of Lee county, had been arrested on a warrant issued by a Judge of the United States for contempt of an order which compelled them to assess a tax with the people of the county, which tax the Supreme Court of Iowa had declared to be unconstitutional and forbidden them to collect by a writ of injunction. Hence the arrest. The Marshal was ordered to release the parties.

Admiral Semmes' Memoirs.

MEMOIRS OF SERVICE AFLOAT DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES. By Admiral Raphael Semmes, of the late Confederate States Navy, author of "Service Afloat and Ashore, during the Mexican War." Illustrated with steel engraved portraits and six engravings. Baltimore: Kelly, Piet & Co., 178 Baltimore street. New Orleans: James Graham, 92 Camp street. 1869.

Admiral Semmes has certainly written a material looking volume. Those who head it are upon his service in the "Alabama" are inclined to be told that he can handle the pen with fluency—and that he is as thorough a master of the questions at issue between the North and the South, as he is of a ship of war. The work, which is written in a graphic and lively style, is a mere composition, is one of the books yet published touching the late war. It will be sought for by our countrymen, he has added to the debt of gratitude they owe him for his full illustration of what American naval officers can do when they have the opportunity, and indeed men in the North, although sore under the punishment Admiral Semmes inflicted on their commerce, must admit that as a fighting and an effective officer he has few superiors.

This book is valuable as a contribution to our history, and we can safely say, no South man at least, but will be delighted by reading the following pages. They will see that the man is an earnest controversialist and enthusiastic Southerner, as well as a seaman and man of service, and quite able to hold his own either afloat or ashore. Such men always have and Capt. Semmes deserves all the glory he won. Whatever betides, he has achieved a niche in the temple of fame. (Graham, 92 Camp street, has the book for sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The best thing that has been put upon the stages of any of the opera theatres is "Robert," as played at the Varieties. It is to be repeated this evening. We should loose the opportunity of see

WOOD'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—This grand combination folded tents last night. It leaves to-day on the Jackson Railroad on a summer campaign. During the performance yesterday, Master Lloyd, who enters the ring of the wild beasts of the menagerie, was bitten and badly bitten in the knee by one of the lionesses. Mme Ella Eugene will continue with the expedition and enter the cages as Daniel. Lloyd will follow as soon as his wounds permit. We commend to show to the attention of the very best in the country.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Worrell sisters, the very pretty and fascinating artistes, attracted another crowded audience to the Academy last night. They re-appear with their celebrated New York company this evening in the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Wilson Brothers, a large assortment of good troupe, are delighting the lovers of that kind of stage amusement at the St. Charles, and are attracting good audiences.

MUSEUM OF WAX FIGURES.—Professor Claudet's Museum, 103 St. Charles street, is open day and night with rare attractions in its line.

From the Army Hospital, the bloody battlefield, the mansion of the rich and the humble cottage of the poor—from the office and the retired nook; from the mountain top, distant valley and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world, is poured in the evidence of the astonishing effects of Drake's Plantation Bitters. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following have been at our office:

"I have been in the Army Hospital for fourteen months, speechless and nearly blind. At Mobile, Ill, they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. These bottles have made me well man.

C. H. FLATTS.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

The Tendency of Change.

[From the New York Herald, 15th inst.]

Firmly we are drifting, and the tendency of events is towards a revolution in the shape of the Government as will leave us without the strength and an individual responsible Executive, such as the Constitution gave. Under Andrew Johnson the change began. Natural enough, the cramping of the Executive power should begin immediately after the war. War always gives the Executive always, and our war was no exception to the rule. What war gave to the Executive in extraordinary power, peace should revoke and take away from Johnson, but it also reserved to take something more, and Johnson himself furnished the opportunity. His folly in blundering excited before the country the idea that the Executive, and the Legislature is disposed to hold on to what it has and to take more as the chance arises. Had Johnson been succeeded by a President preaching to be in spirit what Grant had shown himself in war, there would have been another story to tell at the end of four years.

Even with the Tenure-of-Office law political insanity and the same perception of opportunity, supposed by so flexible will, would have exercised the powers and prerogatives of the Presidential office. But Grant is either not disposed to see danger to the government in the efforts that rage at Washington, or he is under the influence of his cigar than of facing the political storm. Disgusted with the struggle for spoil of the cliques and rings—disgusted to a quiet life, a drive and a smoke—he seems likely to forget that he cannot turn away from the seat and office of the politicians without at the same time turning away in some degree from the people. He is not a President ready to undertake from Congress such a patch as the latest version of the Tenure-of-Office law, and with man in the Cabinet able to sustain him in the assertion of the rights of his office in which case, what is the future? Government by Congressional majority May, this is merely the future. It is the actual system, for the Government in the several departments is in the hands of the chairmen of the respective Committees. Mr. Sumner is President of the United States for foreign affairs, and no one might go through the Senatorial committees. This is the tendency—to have twenty or thirty presidents with power, but without responsibility. How does the country like the prospect?

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,731.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

The thinking portion of the community have long looked upon the thirst for holding office which characterizes too many of our people so far from holding good to our institutions, as a certain indication of the unsoundness of a government carried on by venalities and its early downfall. It was obvious to every judicious mind that the business of the government could not be—except in rare instances—efficiently conducted by officers who were not suffered to hold their positions long enough to become familiar with their duties, who were without incentive to apply themselves to the study of those duties, who had no motive to regard the approbation of the public by seeking to perform them in such a manner as to elicit the commendation of their fellow citizens, or even to give bare satisfaction to those who were interested in the proper dispatch of the public business. This thirst for office is greater now than formerly because places and place-seekers have been multiplied. The scramble has become so fierce that it would almost seem to be the end and aim of the life of many of our people to get into some temporary sinecure. This running after office we need not say has a most demoralizing tendency. We think it had a great deal to do with the bringing on of the late war. It certainly contributed to it, and it needs no prophet now to foresee that we cannot go on much longer under our present system of public service. Admit that Gen. Grant will see his term out of four years under our present regime, the scramble which now disgraces the National Capital will then be repeated, and in the meantime the disappointed ones will pass their time and keep the country in a turmoil, making preparations for another siege.

Nothing will cure this but a provision in the Constitution establishing a tenure of office which shall be dependent on the good behavior of the incumbent and his competency to discharge the duties of his post. To go on as we have been doing, it is self evident that republican government will be lost in the perpetual struggle of the office-seekers of the country.

In all well regulated governments the public service is conducted by officers who hold by life tenure or during good behavior. We speak of the lesser offices. The great offices of State of course are changed from time to time. In England and in France, Collectors of Customs and the Revenue, Postmasters, etc., etc., and the army of employés under them, all hold their offices permanently—that is, so long as they perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Government. The consequence is, these officers take a pride in performing their duties well, and become expert in the service. We have examples of the efficiency which comes from the permanency of an occupation, in the banking and similar institutions of our large cities. Nobody will deny this or the necessity there is that our Government system should be revolutionized. The trouble is to effect the change.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Mr. Gaston, the second basso, will take his benefit to-night in the grand opera of the "Huguenots," performing the role of *St. Bris*. The strength of the troupe will assist him. Mesdames Cambier and Hasselman, Messrs. Van Huffian, Péroni, Picot and others.

Whither Are We Tending?—The Danger Before Us.

[From the New York Herald.]

All the free governments that ever flourished became tyrannies, and fell in exactly the same way. History is monotonous with the story of the downfall of nations by the same events in the same order. Always the motive power is a minority of plotting politicians. They study the weak points of the nation, the plunder and spoil of the national wealth. They can only succeed in this by getting power, and they cannot get power so long as those constitutional forms are intact by which power belongs to the majority. Down goes the Constitution therefore, crippled at first by a restriction at one point, an addition at another, and overlaid by changes of every sort. But the most important change is that the Executive is in possession of the Government, and defendant has declared they are not in the office in question. If the prosecution does not possess the knowledge of the combination of the lock to the safe, it can certainly point the safe by force. The secret of this combination was a thing of the brain of Mr. Wickliffe, to ask for which was to ask for his brain itself.

District Attorney Lozenberg said the prosecution had failed to get the combination from the defendant, and he the court intimated that every effort that the court could reasonably require had been made to get hold of these papers, which they were unauthoritatively and in effect in possession of the defendant, the possessor of the secret of the combination. The course of ruling the books entitled "Certificates of Indebtedness" were admitted.

Examination of Capt. Sawyer, resumed—The certificate of Leonard for $752, as noted in one of these books, is the one witness left with Wickliffe.

Mr. Lorenzo August, testified to having handed certificate to Wickliffe, which Wickliffe put away in an envelope marked with witness name. Wickliffe said as much as the Governor signed the appropriation bill he would give the warrant for Mr. Leonard.

Cross-examination—I did not ask Mr. Wickliffe for the warrant when I saw him several times afterwards because I knew the Appropriation Bill was not signed.

Sergeant Garrett, of the Police, sworn—Mr. Wickliffe applied to me to get possession for him of certain papers from the Auditor's building. I got the papers and delivered them to Capt. Robinson, of the Police. This was Saturday evening, the 10th inst. I met Mr. Wickliffe on Monday morning. He asked permission to go in the building, not the office. I said I had no charge of any part of the building, except the office. I followed him and colored boy Alex to go up stairs. I followed Alex and asked Mr. Wickliffe what he wanted, that I should be glad to help him. I saw Mr. Wickliffe in his law office. He said certain papers of his in the Auditor's building had been stolen by the police. These papers comprised $2000 in greenbacks and other papers. Warrants, etc., an inventory of which was published. I asked Wickliffe why he did not complain to the Police sooner. He said they were not let them in. I told him he might have gotten in by paying the police something—say $20. Wickliffe replied he would not mind giving $100, and would pay me also if that "if that I—I thief (witness suggested by mistake, meaning Governor) got hold of the papers he (Wickliffe) would be ruined," or something to that effect; Wickliffe then told me where the papers were secreted, which I found where he stated and delivered to Capt. Robinson. Wickliffe said they were his personal papers; towards the last Wickliffe appeared excited and sad; I had no further interview with Wickliffe.

Cross examined.—Was appointed Sergeant of the Police a few months ago; I was sent to the Auditor's office by the Governor, by whom I reported for duty by order of Police Commissioner Mitchell. It was on the day (and after) the Constable took possession of the office, but did I was ordered by the Governor to take possession of the office. I went with six or eight men and stationed them there; I stayed there nights and nights; as an officer, I volunteered to get the papers for him, but did not intend giving them to Wickliffe. I did not find the $2000. If I had I should have delivered it, as I did the papers; if Wickliffe had offered me money, I would have taken the money and kept it; officers Brumley and Columbus were with me when I found the papers; we looked at them on a dry goods box in the hall. I sent Gov. Warmoth word that I had found the papers; I saw Gov. Warmoth, Capt. Cain, Mr McDuff, and others examining the papers in Capt. Robinson's office. I dropped the boy Alex from going to make after the papers because his conduct was rather singular; I didn't let him take the papers because I did not know what he was going to do, and he seemed to be looking to get hold of something else; I don't remember saying, "There were papers from the Governor's locking around;" I said to Mr. Wickliffe "Keep quiet, say nothing to any one but me and I will fix the matter;" I said, too, "don't be too fast, the papers may be there, will but it won't do to let any one else know about them."

He further testimony of importance was taken, and the court adjourned and continued the case till 10 o'clock this morning.

During the closing of the discussions raised, Mr. Semmes alluded to the fact that the Grand Jury had found new indictments against the defendant, and insisted that the papers introduced into court should be carefully kept in the interest of the defense as well as the State. The allusion was doubtless to a couple of indictments in blank for extortion in office, reported by the Grand Jury after the proceedings in court. The rulings of the court were adverse to the defense, and Mr. Semmes filed exceptions.

The Grand Movement.—There was another meeting last evening under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, to encourage the grain movement between this city and St. Louis, and other Western cities.

It was reported that $18,000 have been so far subscribed additional to the stock for forming a grain association to co-operate with that of St. Louis.

The committee appointed to wait on the banks of the city reported that the banks were generally ready to do everything responsible to assist the movement. Some considered receipts based on goods in the Elevator warehouses as good security, and others were already advancing on certain forms of such receipts. The report was received.

After some other business of minor importance the meeting adjourned.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Michael Hays, a base plasterer, fell yesterday forenoon from the third story scaffolding of the burned building lately occupied by E. Heath, on Camp street, and was so badly injured that he died during the day after terrible suffering and despite prompt attention by Drs. James Trudeau and Formento. He moved too far to the end of the swinging stage, on which he was superintending the work, causing the staple to lift up and precipitate him to the pavement, a distance of seventy feet. His arm, jaw and pelvis were all broken by the fall. He was a brother of Tim Hays, recently tried for killing Thomas Bannott.

Suit to Recover Export Whisky Bonds.—Suit has been instituted in the United states Circuit Court to recover the amount of ten certain export bonds executed on the 28th day of June, 1867, for the exportation of 1999 barrels of bonded whisky, purporting to have been taken from the Government warehouse and shipped to Honduras. The amount claimed by the Government, which includes the bonds and the value of the whisky, is $6782.88.

Another similar suit for $134,600 is brought against parties concerned in the shipment of 400 barrels of whisky, purporting to have been shipped to Alvarado, Mexico.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge E. H. Durell.—The Opelousas Railroad case did not come up for argument yesterday, one of the white cases now before Judge Durell having the preference and occupying the whole day. Possibly the argument in the Opelousas Railroad case will be closed to day. It depends upon the condition of those cases which have preference.

Large Seizure of Whisky.—About seventeen thousand barrels of whisky, nearly all for sale in the city, were seized by a general preventive force of the revenue officers yesterday, for alleged violations of the revenue laws by the owners or other parties in interest, who will be required to clear the record in the matter.

Attempted Assassination.—Mr. Foomer, who lives at or near the corner of Tremé and St. Peter streets, was cut, and is supposed to be mortally wounded, by some unknown person, while standing in his own door, about 8 o'clock last night. He was alive about 12 o'clock last night, but his recovery was doubtful. We hear of no cause for the attack.

Fire.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in a frame stable belonging to Mr. A. Daniels, at the corner of Miro street and Carondelet Walk, which was partially destroyed. The loss not stated. Cause accidental. No insurance. No one injured.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Per the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Nominations by the President.

Treaty with France.

Motley's Instructions Prepared by Evarts and Cushing.

A Pennsylvania Party to Make an Extensive Southern Tour.

Ex-Gov. H. A. Wise, of Virginia, Seriously Ill.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 21.—Nominations to-day—A. W. Patterson, Marshal North Mississippi; Thos. B. Ready, Assessor 1st District, Ga.; J. S. Pollock, Indian Agent, Little Rock; and eleven other Indian Agents, all Quakers.

Among the confirmations is Sheldon, Assessor Third North Carolina District.

Further details of the rain storm North and West represent it as unprecedented for extent and destructiveness.

Boatswell forbids banks exchanging securities in the Treasury, partly on the ground that the securities withdrawn are always more valuable than those substituted.

It is understood that Motley's instructions are being prepared by Evarts and Cushing, and subsidy the potent influence of Sumner's speech.

The stage and horse mail contracts throughout the United States have been awarded. There were 180,000 bids. Compensation ranges higher this year than ever before.

The Senate has ratified the treaty with France protecting the trade marks of the respective citizens.

Forney heralded the Pennsylvania party which proposes an extensive Southern tour, in a visit to the President to-day. Replying to a delegation Grant is reported to have said he was very happy to hear they intended to make the trip. He hoped it would be productive of good results. He thought that nothing would do more to promote prosperity and reconstruct the South than white loyal emigrants. He had no doubt that Northern capital and Northern men would invest themselves of the inducements offered South so soon as they could be assured of protection and security.

Banner informed Fish to-day that the Committee on Foreign relations had agreed to report adversely on the commissions of Pole for Brazil and Carlisle for Stockholm. Fish replied that it was determined to make no more nominations, but under the circumstances the President could probably make new nominations for those positions.

Delegations in Congress on the subject of the appointment of employés in the departments, representing the population, have been published that Democratic Kentucky has received more appointments than the six Republican States combined, and bitterly commented on it. Grant, when the matter was brought to his notice, "that he must remember that the white Republicans vote of his State was very small, while the Democrats had voted for him." Members said it must not be forgotten that the South formerly had twice her share of patronage, and that the complaint was manifested.

Washington, April 21.—Gov. Hamilton, Mr. Ochiltree, and other Texans, leave to-morrow. It is stated that the Administration contains Hamilton's views regarding reconstruction. It is expected we Texas election will occur in July.

The Senate to-day postponed action on the nomination of Pollard, Marshal for Texas. Booker holds over.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, April 21.—Attendance at the races to-day was larger than ever before. Weather delightful and track good.

First race—Steamboat stakes. Hurdle race $500; two mile dash; 4 hurdles, 8 leaps. Entrance fee $65, over by Thomas, beating Lizzie Brown gelding by Capt. Beard. Kilmore forfeiting. Time 4:30.

Second race—Peabody Hotel purse $250 mile. Lucy $50 to the second money. Results: Mick 1 1, Rochester 2 4, Bartholomew 3 2, Tchasti 6 3, Eigin 4 5, Viola 5 6. Time, 1:50¾, 1:49¾.

The Gaston Velocipede purse, mile dash, was won by Geo. Worley, beating Harry Pickering, Mr. Trabone and C. G. Oliver. Time, 1:9:01¾.

Baltimore, April 21.—In the case of Kimball vs. Butler, Chase decided that the word "arrest," as used in the Constitution, means an arrest on a criminal process with a view to imprisonment, and does not extend to a series of summonses in a civil suit.

Richmond, April 21.—Ex Gov. Henry A. Wise is seriously ill several days, and to-night is not expected to recover.

Memphis, April 21.—The case of the tug Nettie Jones, seized by the authorities of Arkansas, in connection with the seizure of arms some months since, was dismissed in the U. S. Circuit at Little Rock, on Saturday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Milan, April 21.—A formidable conspiracy was discovered in this city. Documents and a large amount of ammunition have been seized and a number of ringleaders arrested.

Havana, April 21.—The income of the Government is increasing. Additional taxes will be announcement this year.

London, April 21.—Negotiations for a conference of the Powers of Belgium are suspended.

Madrid, April 21.—The majority of the Cortes in some cases unable to agree on the choice of a king.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 21—evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 86¾.

Paris, April 21.—On Bourse a better feeling. Rentes 71.15.

Havre, April 21, evening.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 12¾ d, middling Orleans 12¾ d; sales 7000 bales. Corn 27s 6d.

Liverpool, April 21 — afternoon — Cotton steady; middling uplands 12¾ d.

Havana, April 20.—Sugar 8¾ to 9 reals. Sterling exchange, 16¾ to 17¾ premium. Peloton Gold, long par — to ½ premium. Gold, 2 to 3 premium. Currency long 34 to 35% discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 21—Evening.—Cotton unchanged. Sales 1900 bales. Flour dull, heavy and lower; State superfine $6 25 to $6 50; common to fair extra Southern $6 10 to $6 65. Wheat dull; spring 1 to 3c lower; white winter held firmly. Corn heavy; new mixed Western $2 to 80c. Pork dower; new mess $31 12½ to $31 37½. Lard quiet. Whisky 90c. Groceries dull and quiet. Turpentine 57 to 58c. Rosin firm. Sugar in moderate request. Molasses 31½ to 35c.

New York, April 21, evening.—5-20's of '62, 118; of '64, 116¾; of '65, 118, &c., new, 118¾; of '67 and '68, new, 119-8's, 108¾; Louisiana 75¾, levees 70¾.

Mobile, April 21.—Cotton dull; demand limited. Sales 250 bales. Low middlings 26½c. Receipts 163 bales; exports 2677 bales.

Memphis, April 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 246 bales; exports 289 bales.

Cincinnati, April 21.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Whisky 90c. Pork $31. Bulk shoulders held 15¾c; sides 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 12¾c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17c. Lard 17¼c. Sugar 12¾ to 15c.

St. Louis, April 21.—Flour $4 to $6 25. Wheat $1 50 to $1 70. Corn 64½ to 67c. Oats 42 to 43c. Barley $1 75 to $1 90. Rye $1 35 to $1 38. Whisky 87c. Sugar 12½ to 14½c. Molasses 67 to 85c. Pork $31. Bulk shoulders 12c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 17c. Lard 17½ to 18c.

Louisville, April 21.—Sales 125 kinds Tobacco at $6 25 to $12 50. Corn 65c. Oats 47 to 48c. Flour $5 38 to $6. Pork $31 50. Lard 18½c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c; bulk shoulders 12¾c; sides 16½c. Whisky 91c. Groceries unchanged.

Chicago, April 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Receipts—wheat and flour. Wheat 103½. Oats 32 to 33c. Rye $1 17 to $1 17½. Whisky 88c. Barley $1 50 to $1 55.

RIVER NEWS AND REPORTS.

Vicksburg, April 21.—Passed up—Indiana, at 2 P. M.

Down—A L. Baker and barges, at 1 P. M. River rises half an inch in 24 hours.

Memphis, April 21.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Arrived—Hale, Department—Virginia, for New Orleans; Arthur, Legal Tender and Lucedes for St. Louis; Silver Moon and Sunder for Cincinnati.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, April 21—Evening.—Barometer 29.90. Wind S. E. and fresh.

No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamship St. Mary, ship Royal Oak, barks Boringuin, Arthur and Gaston.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-a-l'Outre, April 21—Evening.—Arrived—Schooner Tryphosa, Rentas, fruit, to J. B. Pignolet.

Wind east and fresh. Tide high. Steamship Pacific still on the bar.

St. Louis, April 21.—River swelling everywhere.

Louisville, April 21.—River rising, with 9 feet 4 inches of water in the canal.

[Further Commercial.]

Cairo, April 20.—Passed up—Submarine No. 13 at 9 A. M. Down—Hale at 8 A. M. Virginia at 9 A. M., Short at 10 A. M., and Belle St. Louis at 4 P. M. River rose 10 inches. Weather clear.

New York, April 21.—A London special to the *Herald* says it is understood that the American Minister has made a formal demand for explanations regarding the seizure of the American vessel Mary Lowell, while in charge of British officials.

This fact, in connection with the reinforcement of the American fleet in the West Indian waters, creates a sensation in commercial circles likely to effect disastrously the Spanish loan.

London, April 21—noon.—Consols 93. Bonds steady at 86¾.

Liverpool, April 21 — noon. — Cotton opens dull; middling uplands 12¾ d, middling Orleans 12¾ d; sales 7000 bales. Corn 27s 6d.

Liverpool, April 21 — afternoon — Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. Tallow 45s 9d.

Havre, April 21 —Cotton opens quiet; tone ordinaries, on the spot, 1.65; low middlings, afloat, 1.65½.

Havana, April 21.—The *Diario* announces that the insurgents are closely besieging Trinidad. Troops are hurrying from Cienfuegos to the relief of Trinidad.

The steamship Mary Lowell arrived at Nuevitas, and will march immediately against the rebels in the Puerto Principe region.

The commission appointed by Dulce to receive the proceeds of confiscated property has commenced its functions.

Paris, April 21 —The Corps Legislatif is discussing the reduction of the export duties on brandy to the United States.

Newport, R. I., April 21.—All steamers are detained at sea on account of heavy fog and high wind. A tremendous sea is running along the coast.

Washington, April 21.—The conservative Republicans are endeavoring to participate in the appointed hearing on Friday accorded by Grant to the Wells party of Virginia, with a view to deprived the time for the election and the points of the constitution proper for submission to separate vote, prior to the disunion.

New York, April 21. The Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings half a million in specie.

DELAWARE HEAD.—Within the last forty years a few remarkable storms have been brought of the "apostable called pamers," whose song I have quoted, or from the huge outer buckets of porpoise or dolphin at the foot of Market street, or too sacrilegious a Catholic Church that at our fish stalls, now commands the price of sixty or even seventy-five cents. Then, a six pounder would be considered substantial for the day laborer and his large family; now, it is a luxury beyond his means, and only for the few to be seen and tasted it. Then, a hundred shad for selling down could have been bought at our fish wharf for three or four dollars; now, their thousand value is seldom if at times brought to the city to be *sold fresh*, and the limited number are inferior fish, caught and prepared for the market before the season has closed. Then, in Dr. Howell informs us, the fish were in consequence of plenty, were not unfrequently taken in a single sweep of the seine at Fancy Hill, on the Jersey side; now, a few hundred are considered a fortunate haul, and the number taken at the once famous fishery, with all the improved appliances, is usually disappointing. It is only a question of time, therefore, when shad at the present rate of decrease, shall be numbered amongst the rarities. We have no doubt the Delaware shall be as shadless as the Thames and other rivers of England, which once abounded in shad, but the new enactment of the inducements offered South so soon as they could be assured of protection and security.

Banner informed Fish to-day that the Committee on Foreign relations had agreed to report adversely on the commissions of Pole for Brazil and Carlisle for Stockholm. Fish replied that it was determined to make no more nominations, but under the circumstances the President could probably make new nominations for those positions.

During the debate on the resolution for the appointment of employés in the departments, representing the population, Banner compliphed that Democratic Kentucky received more appointments than the six Republican United States combined, and bitterly commented on it. Grant, when the matter was brought to his notice, "that he must remember that the white Republicans vote of his State was very small, while the Democrats had voted for him." Members said it must not be forgotten that the South formerly had twice her share of patronage, and that the complaint was manifested.

Washington, April 21.—Gov. Hamilton, Mr. Ochiltree, and other Texans, leave to-morrow. It is stated that the Administration contains Hamilton's views regarding reconstruction. It is expected we Texas election will occur in July.

The Senate to-day postponed action on the nomination of Pollard, Marshal for Texas. Booker holds over.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, April 21.—Attendance at the races to-day was larger than ever before. Weather delightful and track good.

First race—Steamboat stakes. Hurdle race $500; two mile dash; 4 hurdles, 8 leaps. Entrance fee $65, over by Thomas, beating Lizzie Brown gelding by Capt. Beard. Kilmore forfeiting. Time 4:30.

Second race—Peabody Hotel purse $250 mile. Lucy $50 to the second money. Results: Mick 1 1, Rochester 2 4, Bartholomew 3 2, Tchasti 6 3, Eigin 4 5, Viola 5 6. Time, 1:50¾, 1:49¾.

The Gaston Velocipede purse, mile dash, was won by Geo. Worley, beating Harry Pickering, Mr. Trabone and C. G. Oliver. Time, 1:9:01¾.

Baltimore, April 21.—In the case of Kimball vs. Butler, Chase decided that the word "arrest," as used in the Constitution, means an arrest on a criminal process with a view to imprisonment, and does not extend to a series of summonses in a civil suit.

Richmond, April 21.—Ex Gov. Henry A. Wise is seriously ill several days, and to-night is not expected to recover.

Memphis, April 21.—The case of the tug Nettie Jones, seized by the authorities of Arkansas, in connection with the seizure of arms some months since, was dismissed in the U. S. Circuit at Little Rock, on Saturday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Milan, April 21.—A formidable conspiracy was discovered in this city. Documents and a large amount of ammunition have been seized and a number of ringleaders arrested.

Havana, April 21.—The income of the Government is increasing. Additional taxes will be announcement this year.

London, April 21.—Negotiations for a conference of the Powers of Belgium are suspended.

Madrid, April 21.—The majority of the Cortes in some cases unable to agree on the choice of a king.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 21—evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 86¾.

Paris, April 21.—On Bourse a better feeling. Rentes 71.15.

Havre, April 21, evening.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 12¾ d, middling Orleans 12¾ d; sales 7000 bales. Corn 27s 6d.

Liverpool, April 21 — afternoon — Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. Tallow 45s 9d.

Havre, April 21 —Cotton opens quiet; tone ordinaries, on the spot, 1.65; low middlings, afloat, 1.65½.

Havana, April 21.—The *Diario* announces that the insurgents are closely besieging Trinidad. Troops are hurrying from Cienfuegos to the relief of Trinidad.

The steamship Mary Lowell arrived at Nuevitas, and will march immediately against the rebels in the Puerto Principe region.

The commission appointed by Dulce to receive the proceeds of confiscated property has commenced its functions.

Paris, April 21 —The Corps Legislatif is discussing the reduction of the export duties on brandy to the United States.

Newport, R. I., April 21.—All steamers are detained at sea on account of heavy fog and high wind. A tremendous sea is running along the coast.

Washington, April 21.—The conservative Republicans are endeavoring to participate in the appointed hearing on Friday accorded by Grant to the Wells party of Virginia, with a view to deprived the time for the election and the points of the constitution proper for submission to separate vote, prior to the disunion.

New York, April 21. The Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings half a million in specie.

DELAWARE HEAD.—Within the last forty years a few remarkable storms have been brought of the "apostable called pamers," whose song I have quoted, or from the huge outer buckets of porpoise or dolphin at the foot of Market street, too sacrilegious a Catholic Church that at our fish stalls, now commands the price of sixty or even seventy-five cents. Then, a six pounder would be considered substantial for the day laborer and his large family; now, it is a luxury beyond his means, and only for the few to be seen and tasted it. Then, a hundred shad for selling down could have been bought at our fish wharf for three or four dollars; now, their thousand value is seldom if at times brought to the city to be *sold fresh*, and the limited number are inferior fish, caught and prepared for the market before the season has closed. Then, in Dr. Howell informs us, the fish were in consequence of plenty, were not unfrequently taken in a single sweep of the seine at Fancy Hill, on the Jersey side; now, a few hundred are considered a fortunate haul, and the number taken at the once famous fishery, with all the improved appliances, is usually disappointing. It is only a question of time, therefore, when shad at the present rate of decrease, shall be numbered amongst the rarities. We have no doubt the Delaware shall be as shadless as the Thames and other rivers of England, which once abounded in shad, but the new enactment of the inducements offered South so soon as they could be assured of protection and security.

Banner informed Fish to-day that the Committee on Foreign relations had agreed to report adversely on the commissions of Pole for Brazil and Carlisle for Stockholm. Fish replied that it was determined to make no more nominations, but under the circumstances the President could probably make new nominations for those positions.

During the debate on the resolution for the appointment of employés in the departments, representing the population, Banner compliphed that Democratic Kentucky received more appointments than the six Republican United States combined, and bitterly commented on it. Grant, when the matter was brought to his notice, "that he must remember that the white Republicans vote of his State was very small, while the Democrats had voted for him." Members said it must not be forgotten that the South formerly had twice her share of patronage, and that the complaint was manifested.

Washington, April 21.—Gov. Hamilton, Mr. Ochiltree, and other Texans, leave to-morrow. It is stated that the Administration contains Hamilton's views regarding reconstruction. It is expected we Texas election will occur in July.

The Senate to-day postponed action on the nomination of Pollard, Marshal for Texas. Booker holds over.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, April 21.—Attendance at the races to-day was larger than ever before. Weather delightful and track good.

First race—Steamboat stakes. Hurdle race $500; two mile dash; 4 hurdles, 8 leaps. Entrance fee $65, over by Thomas, beating Lizzie Brown gelding by Capt. Beard. Kilmore forfeiting. Time 4:30.

Second race—Peabody Hotel purse $250 mile. Lucy $50 to the second money. Results: Mick 1 1, Rochester 2 4, Bartholomew 3 2, Tchasti 6 3, Eigin 4 5, Viola 5 6. Time, 1:50¾, 1:49¾.

The Gaston Velocipede purse, mile dash, was won by Geo. Worley, beating Harry Pickering, Mr. Trabone and C. G. Oliver. Time, 1:9:01¾.

Baltimore, April 21.—In the case of Kimball vs. Butler, Chase decided that the word "arrest," as used in the Constitution, means an arrest on a criminal process with a view to imprisonment, and does not extend to a series of summonses in a civil suit.

Richmond, April 21.—Ex Gov. Henry A. Wise is seriously ill several days, and to-night is not expected to recover.

Memphis, April 21.—The case of the tug Nettie Jones, seized by the authorities of Arkansas, in connection with the seizure of arms some months since, was dismissed in the U. S. Circuit at Little Rock, on Saturday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Milan, April 21.—A formidable conspiracy was discovered in this city. Documents and a large amount of ammunition have been seized and a number of ringleaders arrested.

Havana, April 21.—The income of the Government is increasing. Additional taxes will be announcement this year.

London, April 21.—Negotiations for a conference of the Powers of Belgium are suspended.

Madrid, April 21.—The majority of the Cortes in some cases unable to agree on the choice of a king.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 21—evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 86¾.

Paris, April 21.—On Bourse a better feeling. Rentes 71.15.

Havre, April 21, evening.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 12¾ d, middling Orleans 12¾ d; sales 7000 bales. Cor