THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LISET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $3.
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The Semi-Weekly—published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
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First, or Difficult Page Weekly Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
A business—no ordered advertisements to be changed more than twice.
Third, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $25 paid per month.
Regular yearly advertisements, when advertising largely, shall be allowed such discount over the above ordered transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 50 per cent.
All Business Notices or Advertisements to be charged 50 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Translated Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of the insertions, will be published till forbid.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1869.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.—The A1 full-rigged schooner Martha, now lying in the New Basin, is offered for sale at reasonable terms. Being in good order, here is a fine chance for parties wishing to engage in the Lake trade. See advertisement.

The State Fair.

We would call the attention of the public to the importance of sustaining by their patronage as liberally as possible the State Fair Association in their efforts to make the exposition something worthy of our State pride. The Association have labored hard, and deserve success.

To-day the Racing models, offered for the best school composition, are to be awarded publicly in the arena, at 4½ P. M., when an address appropriate to the occasion is to be delivered by Prof. Dimitry, of the awarding committee.

All of the children under twelve years of age in the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson, Carrollton, Gretna, Algiers and Brooklyn, will be admitted to the Fair Grounds free, on Saturday, 17th inst.

A children's ball on the dancing platform will take place at 3 o'clock, to continue till 6 P. M., under the direction of the committee.

A double mess trotting race will take place at 3½ o'clock. Premium, $150; $50 to go to the second team—three entries.

The programme for to-morrow, the last day, embraces a grand firemen's contest at 3 P. M., and a brilliant pyrotechnic display at night.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.—Mrs. Siddons appeared last evening at the St. Charles Theatre on the occasion of her benefit, in the character of *Lady Teazle* in Sheridan's great comedy "The School for Scandal." The house was full—we may say crowded—with the elite of our population. We have rarely seen such an audience in a New Orleans theatre. There were many persons present who seldom attend such performances. They came to testify their respect and admiration for the fair beneficiary.

The compliment was a marked one, and Mrs. Siddons seemed to appreciate it. She personated the character of *Lady Teazle* in a manner not often witnessed in these days of the degeneracy of the stage. At the close of the performance Mrs. Siddons replied in a very energetic manner, a poem expressive of her feelings of gratitude for the kindness with which she has been received here, and was evidently moved at the cordiality of her reception. The poem contained several witty points, and was much applauded.

Mrs. Siddons, when she leaves New Orleans, will take with her the good wishes of the many warm friends she has made in our city. They recognize her as a woman of genius and cultivation, and high tone, and will watch her future career with deep interest.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The performance to night is the popular opera of "La Favorite." Madame Bourgeois is the character of *Leonore*, aided by Messrs Picot, Perodi and Van Hoffen and others of the troupe.

NEWFOUNDLAND BITTERS.—The success of these bitters increases every day. They are highly appreciated as an excellent cordial and an alterative of the blood, and also on account of their strengthening and special qualities. Their use, for a limited number of days, restores the healthy action of the stomach, and imparts to that organ an energy which allows it to counteract the pernicious effects of a warm climate.

Any one, without being a physician, knows that the physiological influence of the stomach on the whole animal economy is a great law in medecine. If it is healthy, it enriches the blood and moderates the nervous system. In this country, where the blood loses some of its aqueal properties through the debilitating effects of the climate, and also on account of the unhappy habit contracted by many persons to indulge in strong drinks, before and after meals, the Newfoundland Bitters will prove a most important auxiliary to restore health. Hence their superiority.

They stimulate a gentle appetite for food where none existed before; they facilitate digestion and bring back the colors of health on pallid cheeks. A better and a more pleasant preparation can be found nowhere; it cures speedily cramps, as well as fever and bowel diseases of the most inveterate kind. It has a remarkable power to enrich the blood when it has been altered by disease, want of sleep or exposure.

The Newfoundland Bitters have two distinct physiological actions: they stimulate rapidly the system and they impart tone to all the organs. To those who are in good health we say: You will continue to enjoy it by using every day the Newfoundland Bitters. To those who suffer from liver or bowel complaints, we say: Your health will speedily be restored by the regular use of the bitters, and you will then proclaim their superiority.

SAILING OF THE BIENVILLE.—The steamship Bienville, Capt. Baker, sails at 3 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—Will Lewis, Col Bardett, agt Hely, Mrs M G Dade, mind, J F Underhood, H Ewing and lady, Miss M E Avery, James Curtis, A J Kendrick, N F Woodruff, J H Ryan.

FOR HAVANA—Miss Alice Caird, Leopold Lange, D Alcimede Fromec, son, Mr O B Brooks.

SAILING OF THE CONCORDIA.—The steamship Concordia, Capt. Hedge, sails this morning at 5 o'clock for Boston, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Miss S T Wallis, Miss Alice Sears, Miss Sears, Mrs Field and daughter.

281 Root 3 at sunset, New York.

DEAR SIR—For three weeks past I have been using your PLANTATION BITTERS. For more than *four months past* I have been suffering from what my doctor said was nervous prostration, being unable to endure hardly any physical or mental labor without great fatigue. Now I had not used the Bitters a week before I was conscious of their benefiting me as nothing else had, and I have continued to take very rapidly since, till now I am able to do about my usual household duties. To all who are afflicted with general debility, I can testify from experience that the Bitters are invaluable.

Yours truly, MARGARET B STONE.

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

Washington Items.

The Herald's Washington special gives the following account of the alleged interview between Senator Ross and the President. Ross was admitted at the same time as old Zach Chandler, and had the first chance to speak to the President:

"I came, Mr. President, to talk with you about appointments for my State, having heard you intend to make certain nominations. They may not harmonize with my desires, if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least."

To which Grant immediately and interrogatively responded:

"What, sir?"

The Presidential response was not in the manner to be relished by the Kansas Senator.

"As I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my predecessor in the matter, Mr. President?" stuttered the Senator.

"That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir! To what appointments do you allude? I believe me, and these I can reply," replied Grant.

Senator Ross fitted the second answer as little as the first, but having come for enlightment, he was determined not to go away in a rage. He repeated the question, to which he had referred.

"Pooh-p', sir," said Grant, "I intend not to make these appointments."

"What, sir? You seem to misunderstate the issue," said Ross, bolting over with rage.

"Sir, I believe I have given you my answer," sternly replied Grant.

"This is not keeping my faith, Mr. President, nor as one gentleman should maintain," retorted Ross.

"I have no intention to be dictated to," said Grant, snappily.

"Sir I to be handled even by you, sir, words you seemly times the President, exclaimed Ross, with his tan colored to white heat.

"I must decline to be interrupted any further on this subject," resumed Grant, throwing his head, and the interview should terminate.

"You as'd your doctor go to h—l," roared out Ross.

"Sir, leave my house or I shall force you out," thundered Grant.

Ross took his departure accordingly, in a terrible rage. Grant threw himself into a chair in the present chair closed, and called his aide to him with his handkerchief, and said Zach Chandler—" After that interview I need cast off."

The second weekly exemption of New Orleans took place at the Exposition Museum to day, and lasted from 2 to 4 o'clock. A large number of ladies, together with several distinguished gentlemen, were present.

In the afternoon only two more names were confirmed to day, viz: J. Jay Gilder, Navy Agent for England, and John Jay, Minister to Austria.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1869

42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole No. 14,727.

IMPORTANT DECISION TOUCHING LEVEE LAWS.

The Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson (right bank) instituted suit against J. J. Tardos for the sum of $17,226 00, being the cost of building a levee in front of a certain plantation in the parish of Jefferson, belonging to him. Its terms from the evidence in the case that it became necessary for the Police Jury to build the levee in question in the fall of 1867, the owner of the plantation having neglected to build it. The Jury now sue Mr. Tardos for the expense incurred by them, by virtue of the provisions of the Civil Code, which impose upon the riparian proprietors the burden of maintaining the levees. Mr. Tardos resists the suit on the ground that the provisions of the Civil Code have been abrogated by the destruction of the slave system, and by later laws, which provide for the maintenance of the levees by the State. Mr. Tardos, through his counsel, Mr. E. Douglas White, cites in support of this position Act No. 20 page 34, an act passed by the Legislature of 1868, which he contends has the effect of repealing all previous laws upon the subject of levees. The Police Jury, on the other hand, contend in answer to the argument, that the act cited was a mere temporary arrangement, which ended with the occasion.

The decision in the case, which has been drawn up by that learned member of our bar, Mr. Charles B. Singleton, who was selected to try the case in place of Judge Pardee, is in favor of Mr. Tardos, the defendant. Mr. Singleton is of opinion, and his opinion becomes the judgment of the court, that it was only the term of office of the Levee Commissioners as authorized by the act cited, which was limited The act itself, says the decision, has no limit to its duration, and must stand in full force and effect until repealed by subsequent legislation. A subsequent act—that of 1867—on the subject of levees, is then cited, and that act is construed by the decision in this case to place the entire levee system in the hands of commissioners who are provided by the Legislature with means to effect these repairs, and the act of 1867 contains a clause which repeals all previous laws on the same subject matter. *It cannot*, says the opinion, *have been the intention of the Legislature, to set in two distinct and separate bodies the power over the levees.*

The opinion recites that a change in the legislation of Louisiana on the subject of levees took place in 1866, in consequence of the poverty of the planters, and the emancipation of their slaves. It is the opinion of the court that the old legislation on the subject of levees was unjust, and that it was the intention of the Legislature to change it entirely and relieve the proprietor of the lands fronting on the river from the burden of keeping up the levees. When the old system was established there were no arable back lands—all was swamp—it was just, therefore, that those only who received and put in producing their lands, should keep up the levees. Now the case is different. There are arable back lands receiving benefit from these levees and it is held by this decision that the object of the present laws is to make the owners of the back lands contribute as well as the front proprietors.

The opinion concludes by stating that the Police Jury should be remunerated for their outlay by the Legislature.

The counsel on both sides are thanked for the assistance furnished the court by their learned and exhaustive arguments.

Judgment for defendant with costs. Messrs Bradford, Lea & Finney are the attorneys for plaintiff, and E. Douglas White is the defendant's attorney. We hear an appeal has been, or will be applied for, so that we are likely to have a judgment of the Supreme Court in the case.

Louisiana Items.

The New Iberia *Journal*, of April 10, says:

BARKSDALE SPRING.—On Sunday last the weather was delightful cold. We heard that Jack Frost had visited our fields and gardens on the night previous. Frost in our latitude on the 3d of April may be a great curiosity, but it is rather an unpleasant visitor, to the other frost being very light, the fruits and vegetables were but very slightly affected by it.

The *Courier of the Teche*, published in St. Martinsville, says:

Last Sunday was a day of festivity for our village, made so by the inauguration of the new bridge. Thanks to the selectmen of the town of St Martinsville, and particularly to Messrs J. A. Duhamp and E. A. Dehamp the old rickety ferry boat, which being in itself a nuisance, was a necessity to our population, is now relegated to the past, like a monument of needy and dimestrous days. Footmen horses and carriages, may now travel without impediment from one bank of the bayou to the other, without risk or danger of life or limb.

The Iberville *South* says:

We are sorry to learn from some of the sugar planters that the plant cane is slow in shooting out and that some of it is much spoilt. Quite a number of them have put in less cane than they calculated on account of the bad condition of the seed. We have heard no complaint of the ratoons. These are reported very good by all the planters we have spoken to, though somewhat backward owing to the heavy weight of mud we have had, much of the corn previously planted has to be ran over.

The Lafayette *Advertiser* says:

We are indebted to our French correspondent from Vermilion Bayou for details of the disasters occasioned by the last week's storm. In and around Abbeville, the blow must have been terrific, judging from the account given. All parts of the parish suffered in the loss of building and fencing destroyed, but most especially, that section known as Bayou Tigre where four town residences were torn open, and four completely destroyed by the wind. The principal sufferers from the storm were Messrs. Pierre Guilbeau Thomas Hebert, Octave Broussard and Siemon Lastie LeBlanc. Mr. P. Guilbeau's leg was fractured in the fall of his house in Petit Prairie, and Miss Marmie, the niece of the residences were destroyed, but without any personal injury up to date.

The Iberville *South* says:

We are particular in inquiring of every planter and farmer we have occasion to meet, whether they have engaged a sufficient number of laborers for the year. The answer is invariably in the negative, and all say they are at a loss where to find additional hands. It is a fact notice be denied that the number of laborers in the parish has materially diminished even since the end of last year. The Freedmen are going somewhere—to large cities principally. But one thing is to be noticed—all the crew of workmen are more or less negroes. There is scarcely one white deck hand to be seen on any of the steamers which ply on the Mississippi river.

It is beyond questioning now: the time is fast coming that other laborers besides negroes must be brought to the country. Immigration must be resorted to, and this is to even now be seconded by all possible means. Our soil is our only mine of wealth: it must be tilled or we sink into poverty. For a long time a prevalent notion that the white man could not work under the heat of our Southern sun. The experience of the past year has exploded that notion. We see white men working the fields without feeling no more than the African man. We say that the thrifty German, the active French man, and even the Irish work—and do it better, because more intelligently—as the colored laborer. In support of this assertion, we give the following instance published in the *Caddo Gazette*:

"W. O. Dempsey, of St. Landry, engaged two dozen white families last year to work on his place in that parish and supplied them with teams, plows and provisions. He made no charge for rent of land or use of teams, his desire being to effect a permanent settlement of that industrious people in St. Landry. The two families comprised six men, two women and four children. They made twenty bales of cotton, which sold for $2245, and one thousand barrels of corn, worth $600. The cost of their support while working was $400, leaving a net profit of $2145."

This was the first attempt of these immigrants at farming in this country, and their success is the best kind and its cultivation was minute and careful.

The West Feliciana *Ledger* says:

The present planting prospects are by no means gloomy. Rains have been numerous, but, notwithstanding we are pleased to state the planters are progressing finely in some portions of the parish. The corn crops are coming forth with the greatest promise whilst in numerous instances we know of planters that are ready to scrape cotton. If providence favors the inhabitants of the parish this year with good seasons, old West Feliciana will render a good account of herself.

The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* says:

We close a much better week than we have done for months past. Some cloudy days, but no rain. Weather rather chilly, morning and evening, but none to hurt. Work is going on smoothly as far as the labor will permit, and no complaints from any quarter, beyond those of a general demand for more help. We have never read the parish quieter or more orderly than at present. Two or three weeks of such weather as we are now having, will work wonders in our cane, cotton and corn fields, to say nothing of garden productions which are much wanted.

The Courier of the Teche says:

THE LITTLE GALE.—The violent gale which blew so vehemently, Friday of the last week has occasioned more damages than we had thought at first. At Mr. G. T. Fournet's, the steeple, barns and three more other were blown down, and a dwelling house was moved three inches, on its foundations. Mrs Voorhies' negro house was greatly injured. In other parts of this parish there are no serious injuries to be deplored.

It is said that the same shed of Mrs. Chas Gayarre, in Plaquemine, in the Parish of St. Mary, was blown down. She is now the negro regard the severest, was in the Parish of Vermillion, near Bayou Tiger, where seventeen houses were crushed down, and several persons severely wounded and one, it is said, mortally.

Third Annual State Fair.

Eleventh Day—April 16th, 1869.

There was barely a better attendance at the Fair Grounds yesterday than on the day previous, owing in some measure, it is to be presumed, to the somewhat unfavorable indications of the weather in the forenoon, during which there was the lightest imaginable shower or sprinkle of rain which served to lay the dust and make the grounds more agreeable to visitors. There was a heavier, but still light shower in the afternoon, just after the race was over, but enough, we imagine, to prevent the dance coming off on the platform at night.

Till the race in the afternoon there was really but little of interest to visitors going on, and those who were present amused themselves as well as they could in ranging through the departments and looking at the thousands of articles of exhibition, which are not to be generally removed, we believe, till Monday after the closing of the exhibition Sunday night. Those who have not been out should take the opportunity to see them to-day and to-morrow before the work of removal begins.

The "Charter Oak" and "Sock Brilliant" horses were kept busy cooking cake and biscuit for the crowds which now and then were attracted to the handsome pagodas in which the respective gloves were placed. Valedictorists, no doubt, assumed themselves on the dancing platform, and among others we noticed Mr Bleakley, of the carriage manufacturing firm of Bleakley & Thomson, strolling very successfully *a la* Loring on a velocipede of his own manufacture; after but a few moments practice the day before, showing how easily some persons can learn to ride the "wooden horse" Messrs B. & T., by the way, have taken the premium for the best Southern-made phaeton, one made by them at their long established manufactory at 103 Rampart (late Circus) street, in this city, where persons wishing anything done in the way of making or repairing in the carriage line would do well to leave their orders. They deal altogether in articles of their own make, and are particularly deserving of patronage as Southern manufacturers.

Another Southern manufacturing establishment deserving of patronage as pioneers in their line of business in the South is that of Messrs. E. M. Gardo & Co., (E. M. Gardo and W. Dahl), manufacturers and dealers in brooms, at No 272 New Levee street, in this city, who have taken premiums for the best specimens of brooms manufactured in the United States, and for the best display of New Orleans made brooms; the latter made of Southern raised broom straw.

There were no additional awards in the Department on Saturday, though there were some yet to be made. Col. J. B. Morrison, Superintendent of Department B, requests us to state that he is waiting for the report of the committee appointed to test the merits of the various cotton ties entered for competition.

A competition of Assistance has been appointed to decide upon some plan for an engine smart to be erected on the grounds for the use of the Fair Grounds Association. Among other features to day there will probably be an address by Mr. Montgomery, of Alexandria, which have been placed their by exhibitors. Sometime to morrow there will be a grand sale of the horses, &c., on the speculator race known as "Edinboro," and the premium team of Mr. Baldwin, of Mississippi, Ky.

Elsewhere will be seen a notice of the programme of the exhibition for to-day and to-morrow, which will be found quite an improvement in the way of attractions, and we hope will elicit a greater attendance. The public should not be laggard or niggardly in sustaining by their patronage so important and deserving an institution as our State Fair, and should do every thing they can to make it a grand success and a permanent of joint of State pride.

Among the awards previously made which we have not yet reported, are the following, deserving of mention:

Best barrel of fat as preserved beef, premium to Kingsbury & Nash, Victoria, Texas.

Mr. L. A. Gaillard did not take the premium for the best sewing machine, as we erroneously stated yesterday, but for the best washing machine, known as the "Magnolia Washing Machine."

Best specimens of cigars manufactured in this State of Havana tobacco, and best manufactured in this State of American tobacco. Diploma for each to F. Suarez, New Orleans.

We looked around for Mr. J. Ballister's display, but understood that he had been prevented by unforeseen circumstances from sending a specimen of his cigars to the fair.

In our next we shall probably be able to give all the awards which remain to be made.

Prejudice Against Color.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir—I learn this morning that some one from your office called here yesterday after I had gone up town, to ascertain where a Canada colored man, recommended to me, could find steady employment. I happen just now to be making the exact inquiry for other persons who have applied to me in behalf of a worthy man. There is no "respectable" hotel in this Christian city, so far as I know, where a colored man or woman can find taste or comfort, will be received. I have addressed a letter to the proprietors of all the first-class, respectable hotels, inquiring in regard to their accepting lists for colored people. The letter and some of the replies to it are as follows:

New York, March 5, 1869.

A Massachusetts lady of wealth, intelligence, and culture, and her son, a gentlemanly young man of liberal European education, wish to spend a week or two in this city, the last of the month, prior to his sailing for Europe by the Scotia, April 7. Both are slightly colored. Can you recommend to me a hotel where they can be received at the public table, where they will meet attention as other guests? Please give me early answer, and oblige yours, very truly,

Rev. S. H. ROWELL.

Editor National A. S. Standard, per A. A. T.

St Nicholas.—"Never had such an application before. The parties had better make a personal application."

Metropolitan.—"Very sorry, but could not possibly do so. Would lose all our guests, most likely. If we did."

Astor House.—"Impossible."

Fifth Avenue.—"Will give an answer another time."

Hoffman House.—"Will send an answer"

Everett House.—"Proprietor in Massachusetts. Will send an answer when he returns on Saturday."

St. James.—Sent letter declining.

Brevoort House.—Sent letter declining.

Westminster.—Not possible. Would have every guest leave if we did."

Clarendon.—"Impossible to make any promises, as we have not had about that time. Besides, our guests are generally such as may wish at some time every year, and not like at other times to have such go irregularly."

The Times remarks that the long (Reporter's) article on the colored people of this city and their disabilities, a part of which was valuable in itself, is out of place in a newspaper, and some one hotel will be made brave enough to "conquer prejudice." Yours, truly, A. P.

New York, March 30, 1869.

The New United States Judiciary Bill.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

The bill amending the judiciary system of the Government, which passed Congress at the end of June, gives the President the appointment of nine Circuit Judges and one Justice of the Supreme Court, who, with the present Chief Justice Grier retire, under the provision of the statute allowing those members of the Bench who have attained the age of seventy years, and who have served ten years, or a period of not less than ten years, to resign, there will be two additional vacancies to fill.

The appointments to the already vacant places are numerous. The additional Judge of the Supreme Bench, it is said, will be taken from the South, and among the names mentioned for the position are Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans; Judge Marvin, of Florida; Judge Campbell, of Texas; Joshua Hill and Joe Brown, of Georgia; Judge Underwood, of Virginia; Judge Speed, of Kentucky, and Judge Darell, of Louisiana.

For Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, comprising the States of Alabama, Georgia and Florida, Judge W. B. Woods, of Alabama, is a prominent candidate. It is also said that Chancellor of the State of Alabama, was formerly of Ohio, and served with distinction as a General in the volunteer service during the late war. He is strongly supported, and will, in all probability, receive the appointment.

It has been intimated that Judge Hoar will retire from the Cabinet, and be placed on the Supreme bench, but the Southern people claim the new appointment, and say that Mr. Hoar will have to wait the retirement of Justice Grier or Nelson.

SENATOR SPRAGUE AND THE REPUBLICAN PRESS—SIGNS OF ALARM.—The Republican journals are very much perplexed and somewhat alarmed by the late financial indulgence, debt, compulsion views of Senator Sprague on the political and social corruptions and demoralizations of the day, and on the dangers that threatening the country. Nor is this party perplexity surprising. According to the dogmas of party—this party or that party—the opinions of Mr. Sprague are rank heresies. But they are working in many minds. In truth, the great body of our thinking people are revolving the question—"Is there any hope of a reformation of the existing chaotic, political and moral, frightful as they are, short of a complete overturning of the political parties and party principles of the day. Then these other political questions are suggested: Where is this general reform to begin? What article shall it commence to remedy? Where are the materials and the means for a new and independent party organization? Who will lead off, and who will follow, when the party in power have all their spoils and the party lies of power are so stupid as the Bourbons in learning nothing? We cannot answer these inquiries just yet; but the public mind is not satisfied with things as they are, nor with things as they promise to be under the new administration. Senator Sprague is aware of this, and has been giving vent to his convictions. One thing is certain, too, that things as they are cannot last much longer. From all the signs of the times—social, moral, religious and political—we shall have a tremendous political upheaval and revolution in or before the year of grace 1872.—*N. Y. Herald*, 7th inst.

A BEARD CONTEST.—A Washington correspondent says Gen. George H. Thomas always possessed a heavy and other gifts endowed him by his countrymen, blood brought out, one good trait: Gen. Thomas's beard was the finest. Gen. Grant's Company, which is saying a good deal. Gen. Sherman's was the worst. Which of your other Union friends can you name? Where shall we find a man who can beat Thomas? He is strongly supported, and will, in all probability, receive the appointment.

It has been intimated that Judge Hoar will retire from the Cabinet, and be placed on the Supreme bench, but the Southern people claim the new appointment, and say that Mr. Hoar will have to wait the retirement of Justice Grier or Nelson.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 16.—Nominations to-day: Wm. Henry Wadsworth, of Kentucky, Commissioner under the treaty with Mexico; J. R. Townsend, Marshal Northern Mississippi; Wm. H. Smith, Marshal Georgia; Addison Lowe, Superintending Inspector of steamboats 3d District; L. D. Kellogg, General Appraiser for the South; Collectors of Internal Revenue: W. H. H. Stowell, 4th District Virginia; Rush Bergen, 3d District Virginia; Wm. P. Mountcastle, 1st District, North Carolina; Wm. Barrow, 1st District, Georgia. Assessors: James Sinclair, 3d North Carolina; R. W. Haskell, 4th Virginia. Postmasters: H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, Va.; Johnson, Huntsville, Ala.; Marshall, Milledgeville, Ga., and A. H. Markland, 3d Assist Postmaster General.

Gen. Parker, the Indian on Gen. Grant's staff, has been confirmed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, has resumed his duties.

The subscription celebration to-day by a procession. Grant appeared at a window of the White House, but did not speak.

Senator Wilson offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to survey the route of the Ship Canal over the Isthmus of Darien.

A large number of confirmations were made to day.

The Revenue Bonzalls is very bright to the Northward to-night, and the telegraph lines much interrupted by it.

Washington, April 16.—Major Charles O Rogers, principal proprietor of the Boston *Journal*, is dead.

Several rows occurred in the emancipation celebration procession to day, confined entirely to the blacks. No harm done.

No change in the Cabinet is contemplated until after the minor revenue officers are disposed of.

The Internal Revenue bureaus are to be thoroughly reorganized, with a view to increasing their efficiency.

E. H. Rollins, nominated to the third assistant P. M. Generalship, was a paymaster of military mails during the war, and is well known in Southern railroad circles.

The investigation regarding Virginia will not issue until Gen. Canby's arrival.

Washington, April 16.—Nelson has been confirmed Minister to Mexico, and Curtin to Russia.

The sub-Committee on Elections commence their investigations at New Orleans, May 5th, clashing up the 3d Congressional District in their order, and will examine into the Caddo Congressional election and everything relating thereto. It is expected both sides will furnish witnesses to appear in force to occupy a month or the whole month of May in the investigation.

Washington, April 16.—The Senate to-day confirmed Schoonmaker and Underwood, Assessors 3d and 5d Int. Districts, Longley, do., 2d Texas.

Seward, Receiver of the Land Office, Mobile. Moore, Register, Mobile Navy. Robbie Moore, Ebenezer Bennett, colored, Master to Bayou

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Bethlehem, Pa., April 16.—Col Edwin Wright, professor in Lehigh University, died to-day. He served through the Mexican war as Lieut. Col. of the 14th Pennsylvania, and was subsequently superintendent of the Kentucky Institute.

New York, April 16.—Messrs Colleton and Morales, and a delegation from the Junta Patriotism, of New Orleans, visit Philadelphia to-morrow to meet Cubans and friends of Cuba, to organize a branch of the Junta, and to arrange for the concerts of Madame Isidora Clark for the benefit of their relief fund.

St. Louis, April 16.—Tom Allen and Mike McCool are to fight within two months for $1000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 16.—Evening.—Cotton with out decid-d change. Sales 1800 bales; middling uplands 28½c. Flour dull, common to fair extra State $6 20 to $7 35. Wheat dull and declining. Corn heavy; new yellow Southern 87c. Pork lower, $17 87½ to $18. Lard lower at 18¾ to 19c. Whisky dull at 93c. Rice quiet. Muscovado 11¾ to 12¾c; Havana 12¾ to 13c. Coffee firm. Other Groceries dull. Naval Stores firm. Rosin steady at 6½ to 7c. Rosin $2 45 to $2 48. Freights firmer. Cotton, steam 3-16c.

New York, April 16.—Evening.—Money easy on call at 7, with exceptions at 7 gold. Sterling dull and steady, 9½ to 10. Months agreed Southern securities firm. Tennessees 68, do new 66. Virginias 57¾, do new 60¾. Georgias 80, North Carolinas, new, 55¾.

Gold commenced at 137¾, 2 50s of '62 128¾, of '64 115¾, of '65 118, do new 114¾, of '67 114¾, of '68 114¾ 10-40s 105¾.

Cincinnati, April 16.—Family Flour $6 50 to $6 75. Corn held at 58c. Oats 60 to 70c. Whisky 90c. Pork $31. Bulk shoulders 12½c, sides 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 13¼c; clear rib sides 16½c, clear sides 17c. Lard 18 to 18½c. Hams 15½c.

Mobile, April 16.—Cotton—receipts for the week 3286 bales; exports coastwise 776; stock 41,306; sales for the week 6000, sales to day none; prices nominal; low middlings 27c; receipts by rail 37 bales.

Memphis, April 16.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; receipts 629 bales; exports 1544; receipts for the week 2459 bales; exports 4421 bales; stock 22,080 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, April 16.—Passed up—Grosebeck, at 1, R. E. Lee, at 2; Great Republic and Argosy and barges, at 8 this A. M.

Down—Bamarack, at 8, Swallow, at 9 P. M. Passed down—Ida and barges at midnight.

River rising slowly.

St. Louis, April 16.—River stationary, with 9 feet 8 inches water in the canal.

Memphis, April 16.—Raining heavily. River falling.

Departed—Minnie, for St. Louis, Henry Ames and Mississippi, for New Orleans.

Cairo, April 16.—Passed up—City of Alton, at 1, and Clifton, at 8 A. M. Down—Baker at 5 and Magnolia at 6 P. M.

River rose 10 inches. Raining heavily.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, April 16—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.05. Wind East and fresh.

Arrived—Bark Regina, Cunningar, 66 days from Liverpool, salt to Meeker, Knox & Co.; Brig Ellen, Bowen, 6 days from Russian, fruit to M. Tramontana.

Sailed — steamships Mary M. Roberts and Bienville.

On the bar—steamship Saida.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, April 15.—The Havana journals publish very favorable accounts of the progress of the troops in subduing the insurrection in all parts of the island. Accounts from rebel sources are wanting. There are no means of ascertaining the facts. It is known that several fights have taken place in the last three days, which are represented as victories.

The steamship Libanay, from New Orleans, arrived to-day. The Yanco sailed to-day for Philadelphia, and the Tenessee for Southampton.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Frankfort, April 16.—Bonds 87½.

[Previous Despatch.]

Southwest Pass, April 16 12 M.—Barometer 30.15. Wind southwest and fresh.

Arrived, ship Hermine, Wilson, 50 days from Liverpool, salt to E Heiler & Co. Sailed, ships Gomez. On bar, steamship Saida.

Pass à l'Outre, April 16.—Arrived yesterday, steamships Gov. Marvin and Lavaca.

Arrived this morning, Schooner Freddie L. Foster, Small, to G A Fendich & Co.

Sailed, Bark Eva. Wind south and fresh. Tide very high. Steamship Pacific still on the bar.

Washington, April 16.—As at present arranged, the election in Virginia will occur on the fourth Tuesday in May, under a new registration.

The Disfranchisement Test Oath and County Organization Clauses, and possibly some others if good cause can be shown, will be submitted to a separate vote.

Col Jos. Segar has announced himself as a candidate for Congress from the State at large.

Preliminary orders have already issued, and a formal proclamation by the President is expected as an early day.

San Francisco, April 15.—Nothing new from the Gold Hill mines. The shafts are still closed. Hilarity towards the sufferers is positive.

A theatrical performance at Virginia City for their benefit netted four thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Bethlehem, Pa., April 16.—Col Edwin Wright, professor in Lehigh University, died to-day. He served through the Mexican war as Lieut. Col. of the 14th Pennsylvania, and was subsequently superintendent of the Kentucky Institute.

New York, April 16.—Messrs Colleton and Morales, and a delegation from the Junta Patriotism, of New Orleans, visit Philadelphia to-morrow to meet Cubans and friends of Cuba, to organize a branch of the Junta, and to arrange for the concerts of Madame Isidora Clark for the benefit of their relief fund.

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The sub-Committee on Elections commence their investigations at New Orleans, May 5th, clashing up the 3d Congressional District in their order, and will examine into the Caddo Congressional election and everything relating thereto. It is expected both sides will furnish witnesses to appear in force to occupy a month or the whole month of May in the investigation.

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