with the number of important places which have been given to abolitionists, pure and simple. At least twenty diplomatic and consular appointments have been bestowed upon radical devotees of the almighty nigger, from old Joshua Giddings round to Cassius M. Clay.

WHAT WOULD BE A GODSEND FOR THE COUNTRY—If Andrew Jackson were in place of Lincoln, or if poor Old Abe were in place of Old Hickory. What a happy exchange for the people of the New World and the rest of mankind.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, April 5, 1861.

The pony express passed here at 6:30 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 23d, bark Catalina, from Mazatlan, bringing $70,000 in Mexican coin.

Sailed 20th, ships Lockout, Valparaiso; Shirley, Hong Kong; bark Alina, Cork; 21st, steamer Golden Age, Panama.

Yesterday and the day before there was a fair degree of activity in the jobbing trade, and goods were shipped to the interior in respectable quantities. A brisk rain suspends business to-day. Butter and candles were in moderate requirement at unchanged rates. Lard in fair request, with large sales during the week at improving rates. Sales of No. 2 mackerel at $2 50 per qtl. Late receipts of Costa Rica sugar find sale at 19c. Crushed sugar firmer, and the demand increasing. Foreign wines and brandies without further change. Salt has declined.

Congratulations are universal upon the timely rain, which almost insures another extraordinary yield of cereals. Large sales of wheat were closed at $1 90 a $2 per hundred pounds, but buyers have temporarily withdrawn from the market, having contracted for more than they have tonnage engaged for shipment. The market therefore closes flat and dull with large offerings and a general disposition to sell at the current rates. The market for oats and barley was decidedly dull until within a day or two. Since then an active export demand for barley is noticeable; sales of 7,000 sacks good brewing, for New York, at 95c. a $1 per 100 pounds.

The Senatorial election, which was briefly telegraphed to overtake the last pony express, was brought about under extraordinary circumstances. On the night preceding the election the Douglas and Breckinridge democrats favorable to reorganizing the democratic party as formally existing, agreed to hold another Senatorial caucus. All the Breckinridge and a large minority of the Douglas members were present. The prominent candidates before the caucus were Messrs. Denver, Weller and Nugent. The Breckinridge men preferred Weller, but could get no Douglasites to support him. The next choice was Nugent, the Douglasites claiming that his election would attach the Irish voters to reorganize the democracy. On this theory, Nugent was nominated over Denver and Weller. After the nomination Mr. Nugent was called upon and made an indiscreet speech, strongly smypathizing with the seceded States. This speech aroused rigorous opposition to the new candidate, some Douglas members in the caucus declining to abide by the nomination. The republican members of the Legislature who had previously declined to support any Douglas democrat, now resolved to vote for any Union man to defeat Nugent. When the joint convention reassembled on the 20th, the first ballot showed forty-five votes for Nugent, thirty for McDougall, twenty-one for the republican candidate, and the balance scattering. The second ballot resulted about the same. During the progress of the third ballot, the republicans and scattering votes commenced concentrating on McDougall, and a scene of the wildest excitement, which continued until the President announced from the Clerk's tally, the election of McDougall by 56 out of 111 votes, and declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*. On this showing, McDougall received his certificate of election. A subsequent examination of the Clerk's record disclosed the fact that 118 votes were cast, two scattering votes not having been counted. It is admitted on all hands that this mistake occurred, and that McDougal falls one short of a majority, but opinion is divided whether the clerk's mistake can be corrected so as to invalidate the election. It is generally admitted that had the mistake been discovered before the convention adjourned another ballot would easily have elected McDougall.

The Senate yesterday voted to consider that no election had taken place, and passed a resolution to go into a new joint convention if the Assembly concurs. It is supposed that McDougall will resubmit his name, in which case it is apparent that he will get such a majority as to make his election doubly sure.

THE LATEST.

The Assembly this afternoon rejected the Senate resolution for a new joint Senatorial Convention by a nearly unanimous vote.

The pony express arrived in Carson Valley to-day with St. Louis dates, via Fort Kearney, of the 12th ult. The news is considered favorable to the preservation of peace between the North and South.

The Breckinridge State Central Committee is in session at Sacramento, but has done nothing yet.

Large cargoes of silver ore continue to arrive at San Francisco from the Washoe, Esmeralda and Cozo mines.

The Mount Diablo coal mines are pronounced by Professor Whitney, State Geologist, of apparently exhaustless extent. The coal is suitable for manufacturing, steamboat, and household purposes, and can be mined at $4 per ton.

A fire at a hay yard near Folsom street wharf, on the 21st, caused from $12,000 to $20,000 loss.

LOS ANGELES, March 22—0 P. M.

The overland mail stage from St. Louis, with two passengers, left here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Matias Morene, with 200 men, has landed in the lower country, Lower California, and upset the Esparsa government. It is reported that a fight had taken place, in which a few men were killed and several wounded.

SPECIE LIST OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

Wells, Fargo & Co	$201,000	J Seligman & Co	$33,500
Alsop & Co	111,895	Crosby & Dibble	30,000
B Davidson	96,000	Reynolds, Reis & Co.	30,000
Eather & Church	93,400	Geo Howes & Co.	25,000
Abel Guy	76,000	Flint, Peabody & Co.	15,000
Leir Strauss	57,000	Edward H. Parker	12,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	51,000	J. B. Thomas	8,920
L. & M. Sachs & Co.	46,200	Adelsdofer & Bros.	8,316
Henry Hentsch	44,000	Asa F. Lawton	4,583
James Patrick & Co	43,000	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	4,500
Murphy, Grant & Co	43,000	And other shippers	36,195
Parrott & Co	99,922		
Total			$1,112,847

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE GOLDEN AGE.

Mrs Judge McAllister and servant; Mrs Colter McAlty, ten children and servant; Mr A J P Haven, three children and servant; Capt C P Patterson and family; Lieut Jas G Dorr and daughter; Mrs G C Van Bokkelen, two children and servant; Lieut Henry B Brigham and family; Lieut Sturgeon, U S N; Lieut Wise, U S N; Lieut Vanderbilt, U S A; Henry S Hubbard; W D Powell, James Cunningham, Jas B Saunders, A H Tilden, H Cohen Miss Mary E Mulford, Hy Austin and wife, Mrs H Soule, Mrs Hasbrouck, Mrs Smith, A J Chase and family, G F Smith and wife, G H Crowette and family, P Stribbing and family, J Baletier and family, J H Wade and family, Mr Freeman and family, J A Roard and family, Rev G S Phillips and family, and child and servant; L D Heyneman, G Morcharer, A B Smith, E H Workman, Jas H Dubois C Schultz, M Weeks, B A Faar, H W Cosser, Geo Cotnard, E Creighton, A P Cooper, W F Meeker, L W Moore, Miss Rhodes, Mrs T C Southworth, Mad Schultbers, Mrs A Ross, Mrs Belknap and infant, Mrs W H Moore, Mrs L L Dyer and child, Mrs L Stevens, Mrs J C Tripp and servant, Mrs Bryon, A A Smith and wife, D St George and son, Jacob Kocher, Hiram Briggs, J Langford s Daniels, E Smyker, S M Field, M Chappelier, Th Gemmini, M W Dolsin, M G Sewlett, Mrs Ch Markett and son, Thomas Thompson, Thos Pearson, and 140 others.

Political Rejoicing in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 5, 1861.

The steamboatmen's parade last night, in honor of the election of D. G. Taylor, was the most brilliant and imposing ever seen in St. Louis. About thirty yawls, mounted on wheels, profusely decorated with banners and transparencies, together with a large number of omnibuses, carriages, horsemen and citizens afoot, were in the procession, and the street densely thronged with enthusiastic spectators. The *Republican* and *Herald* printing offices and a great many private dwellings were brilliantly illuminated, and the display of torches, pyrotechnics and bonfires was very fine. A salute of one hundred and fifty guns was fired in the evening.

Return of the McQueen.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1861.

A steamtug McQueen, sent from here a week since for the purpose of examining the condition of the Straits, left last night, having reached Wauposhane light twenty five miles from Mackinaw. She reports ice is still ten inches thick, with twelve inches of snow. The report is considered very favorable by those looking for the early opening of navigation.

The Chicago Slave Case.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1861.

The fugitive slaves taken from this city Wednesday night were examined before Commissioner Corneau at Englefield yesterday. The proof that they were fugitives was clear and indisputable, and they were accordingly delivered to their owners. They were taken to St. Louis on the evening train.

Failures and Suspensions.

BOSTON, April 5, 1861

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business failures in the United States gives thirteen failures and suspensions in New York; five in Boston; four in Philadelphia; seven in Baltimore; four in Cincinnati; two in St. Louis, and thirteen in other places. Total—forty-eight for the week.

Arrest for Violation of the Virginia Inspection Laws.

NORFOLK, April 5, 1861.

The schooner Lucy R. Warren, of Baltimore, was arrested in Hampton Roads to-day for violation of the Inspection laws. She is in custody of the City Sergeant.

The Virginia State Convention.

RICHMOND, April 5, 1861.

In the Convention to-day the sixth resolution was up in the Committee of the Whole.

It was amended on motion of Mr. CRITCHER by inserting the words "dissolve their connection with," in lieu of the words, "cast off obedience to."

Mr. MOORE moved to strike out the word "wrongs," and insert "causes," the idea being that wrongs did not impel States to secede, which was rejected by a large majority.

Some other amendments were defeated.

Mr BOULDIN moved to amend by inserting "earnestly desire" in lieu of the words "indulge the hope." Agreed to

Mr. WISE moved to strike out the whole, and insert the substitute "contemplating resistance to wrongs, indulging in the desire for an adjustment, and that Virginia should not offer or adopt any terms of adjustment which ought not be acceptable to the seceded States and restore them to the Union."

The committee refused to strike out—ayes 57, noes 83.

Mr. WISE moved to amend by adding the last clause of the foregoing substitute, which was rejected—64 to 74.

The resolution was adopted as follows:—

Deeply deploring the present distracted condition of the country, lamenting the wrongs that have impelled some of the States to dissolve their connection with the federal government, but sensible of the blessings of the Union, impressed with its importance to the peace, prosperity and progress of the people, we earnestly desire that an adjustment be reached by which the Union may be re-established in its integrity, and peace, prosperity and fraternal feelings be restored throughout the land.

The seventh resolution was then taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. WISE, by striking out all from the word "governments" to the last sentence—yeas, 68; nays, 67

Mr. LEAKE moved to amend by adding a declaration that the North must abstain from interference with slavery in the States and common territory, and abandon all hostile political organizations. Rejected—40 to 93.

The seventh resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The eighth resolution was passed by for the present.

The ninth was taken up.

Mr. CONRAD moved to strike out the first line of words, "exercise of the right," and insert "withdrawal from the federal government." Agreed to.

Other amendments were offered, pending which the Convention adjourned.

Election of Kansas United States Senators.

ATCHISON, April 5, 1861.

Messrs. Lane and Pomeroy were elected United States Senators yesterday afternoon by a small majority.

The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 5, 1861.

The Legislature of this State adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

Defaulting Tax Collector.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 5, 1861.

N. L. McClelland, tax collector for the Western district of this city, is reported "absconded," a defaulter in the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

The Richmond Whig.

RICHMOND, April 5, 1861.

There is good authority for stating that the Richmond *Whig* will not advocate secession, but will stand by the policy of presenting an ultimatum to the North.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1861.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State 5's, 88¾; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 per cent discount.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to day 3,000 bales, at 12¾c. a 13c. for middling. Flour—$5 25 a $5 30 for superfine. Corn—Mixed 54c. a 57c. Pork firm at $18 a $18 25 for mess. Lard, in barrels, 10c. Sugar firm at 5c. a 6c. for fair to fully fair. The rest of the market unchanged.

MOBILE, April 5, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,600 bales; middling, 12½c. a 13c; sales of the week, 9,500 bales; receipts of the week, 5,000 bales, against 7,900 in the corresponding period last year. Decreased receipts at this port, 241,465 bales. Exports of the week, 14,395 bales. Stock, 48,755 bales. Freight to Liverpool, ⅛d. Sterling exchange, 7 a 8 premium. Sight exchange on New York, ½ a ¾ premium.

BALTIMORE, April 5, 1861.

Flour firm; City Mills, $5 36¼; Howard street, $5 50; Ohio, $6. Wheat steady; red, $1 30 a $1 39; white, $1 50 a $1 68. Corn—Yellow, 60c. a 61c.; white, 60c. a 63c. Pork firm; mess, $17; prime, $14. Lard, 10c. Coffee firm at 12¾c. a 16¾c. Whiskey dull at 17½c. a 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1861.

Flour firm at $5 37½ for superfine. Wheat scarce; white $1 45; red, $1 35. Corn active; new yellow, 60c. a 62c. Whiskey, 17½c. a 18c.

CINCINNATI, April 5, 1861.

Flour very dull; superfine, $4 35 a $4 40. Whiskey firm at 13½c. Mess pork in good demand; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $16 75 a $16 87½. Bacon held at 9½c. a 10½c. Lard 9c. for barrel.

Political Intelligence.

STATE CONVENTION IN TENNESSEE.—The democratic party of Tennessee will hold their State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor on the 11th of May.

REACTION IN SCHENECTADY.—The charter election in the old republican city of Schenectady, was held on the 2d inst., and resulted in a complete democratic victory. The following were the majorities on the principal candidates:—

Mayor—A. W. Hunter, dem., majority	185
Treasurer—John Bradt, dem.	352
Justice—Harmon Seymour, dem.	302
Supt. of Streets—T. W. Thornton, dem.	366

HOW NEW ENGLAND IS TAKEN CARE OF.—New England has eleven chairmen of committees in the United States Senate. Every New England Senator, excepting one, is chairman of a committee. New England has the Vice President. New England has a Cabinet Minister. New England has the Minister to England. New England has the Minister to Italy. New England has the Minister to Austria. New England has the Minister to Belgium. New England has the Consul to London. New England has smaller matters connected with the national government too numerous to mention.

Alleged Forgery of Virginia Bonds.

Some days ago Messrs. Livermore, Clews & Mason, bankers, of No. 29 Wall street, received a letter from Washington, enclosing $3,400 worth of Virginia six per cent bonds, which they were requested to sell at the regular market rates. The communication was signed R. W. Barbour, and appeared to have been written by a man thoroughly posted in business matters. At first sight the bonds appeared to be genuine; but upon close inspection the brokers discovered that the signature of R. C. Drinkhard had the semblance of forgery. A further investigation of the subject only served to convince them that the bonds were fictitious, and arrangements were made to capture the originators of the scheme. Information of the affair was communicated to police headquarters, when detective Slowey was detailed to work up the case, and, if possible, effect the capture of the forgers. In his letter to the brokers Barbour stated that he would draw on New York for $1,000, and sure enough in a couple of days after the receipt of the bonds a draft for the above amount was presented for payment. Mr. Livermore refused to cash the draft, and, without giving any reason for the step, he allowed the paper to go to protest. The next day (yesterday) Mr. Barbour appeared at their office and asked for an explanation of their conduct. He seemed rather mortified when he was informed that the bonds he had attempted to negotiate were forged and stated that he had got them from responsible parties, but the brokers did not deem the excuse sufficient and gave him in to the custody of the detective. Upon being brought to headquarters, the prisoner denied that he had any knowledge of the forged character of the bonds, and said he would be able to prove his entire innocence as soon as the matter came to be fully investigated.

The bonds, a number of which are supposed to be in the market, are dated Richmond, July 1, 1851. They are lithographs, well executed and are well calculated to deceive.

It is not known where they were got up, but it is very probable that the detectives will be able to trace them to some of the lithographers in this city. The matter is to be fully investigated to day, and other parties will no doubt be arrested.

Police Intelligence.

A MODEL POLICEMAN.—Sergeant Peel of the Third precinct, quite a pet of Fouche Kennedy's, and a prominent republican wire puller, was brought before Justice Kelly, at the lower Police Court, yesterday, on charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. The sergeant was found at the corner of Broadway and White street by policeman Connor, of the Sixth precinct, who managed, after a hard fight, to get the prisoner to the station house. The investigation of the case was postponed until to-day, when the accused may possibly be able to get off with a light fine.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—About $2,000 worth of laces, which were stolen from the store of Thomas & Wm. Fisher, importers, of 60 Worth street, on the night of the 17th of November last, were recovered yesterday by detectives Eustace and Farley, and restored to the owners. The property was found under the floor of an unoccupied stable at West Hoboken, where it had been placed for safe keeping by the thieves.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL VIA LONDONDERRY—Steamship Nova Scotian at Portland—Capt Kennedy and lady, Capt Talbot, Capt Church, Messrs Telfer, Drew, McKay, Stevenson, Davies, Butler, Stromhead, Gage, Home—and 3 in the steerage.

MORE ABOUT THE TARIFF.

A Quiet Day at the Custom House—The Incomings and the Outgoings—The Collector that is to Be and the Collector that Was in Close Communion, &c.

At the Custom House yesterday there was very little business doing, doubtless arising from the fact that no important steam-vessels had arrived. The clerks were therefore able to take matters a little more coolly, and to answer even a "slap at them" with a smile, and perhaps a retort. As a specimen of what they have to bear from outsiders we give the following:—

"I suppose you gentlemen will soon go under 'general order,'" remarked one.

"No," remarked another, "they will go into actual 'consumption.'"

"Never mind," replied the clerk, "as long as we get a good place in the public store."

On another occasion it was remarked that in a few days the present occupants of the desk would be "permitted" no longer to make "an entry" in that part of the building—viz: "the scow." These and many other remarks these poor fellows have to endure, and the pain is none the less when the pointed jokes are made in a blunt manner.

One case of trouble arose from an entry being made out for olive oil.

"What kind of olive oil is this?" asked the clerk.

"What kind of oil?" was the interrogating reply. "Why, olive oil, to be sure."

"How are you going to use it?" inquired the clerk.

"I am not going to use it a tall," was the reply.

"For what purpose is it imported?" was the next question by the clerk.

"To sell, of course," replied the party.

"Is it salad oil or olive oil," hastily was asked.

"What's the difference?"

"Twenty per cent," answered the clerk.

"Which is which," asked the importer.

"Look to the tariff," was the reply.

"Ah, I see," remarked the enlightened importer, "olive oil in casks ten per cent, olive salad oil thirty per cent. Oh, it's the ten per cent, of course."

"It is, is it?" replied the clerk. "I suppose all salad oils will be imported in casks in future?"

"Perhaps," was the laconic reply, and the dialogue ended.

An entry was made out for 1,750 bbls. of steel wire, at the rate of $2 per 100 pounds, as stated in the tariff.

"That part of the duty is thirty six dollars," said the clerk.

"How's that?" inquired the importer; "it's only thirty-five at two cents per pound."

"The tariff states the duties to be charged by the 100 pounds, and portions of hundreds are charged as hundreds; that, at the rate of two dollars per 100, makes thirty-six dollars."

"What is the difference between two cents per pound and two dollars per 100 pounds?"

"That's nothing to me," was the answer; "I have to act as the law directs."

"Well, I shall pay the duty under protest," remarked the importer.

"What! for a dollar?"

"Yes, or for a cent. It's the principle I fight for."

The clerk and importer then left, to ascertain from higher authority how the law was to be read—with what result our reporter could not ascertain.

The wire question seems to be a troublesome one. It appears that another case of trouble came up yesterday about it, relative to the reading of the following portion of one of the clauses:—"On steel wire less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than number sixteen wire gauge, two dollars per 100 pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem."

The question of dispute was whether the second "less" applied to the size of the wire or the number of the gauge, for the higher the number of the gauge the lower the size of the wire. It was asserted yesterday that one clerk read the law one way and another in the opposite. Who shall decide when Custom House officials disagree?

The following conversation took place between two persons constantly called upon to be present at the Custom House:—

"I have been calculating," said one, "and find it will be cheaper to warehouse all our goods than lay out of the extra money required as a deposit."

"Explain how that is," requested the other.

"Take, for instance, fifty cases of segars," explained the first. "Each of these cases is worth on the average, say two hundred dollars. Well, these could be stored for a month for a dollar a case—a high rate, mind—that's fifty dollars. Now, the deposit on the ten thousand dollars, at eight per cent, would be eight thousand dollars. The actual duties on the average rate of one hundred segars to the pound and five dollars per thousand would be five thousand dollars. Money in business is worth at least two per cent per month while in actual use. Two per cent and the difference between five and eight thousand dollars would be sixty dollars. There would be a saving of ten dollars, besides the use of the money."

"Good for you; I'll try that plan."

During the morning Mr. Barney and Mr. Schell paid a visit to several of the stores and other buildings, doubtless for the purpose of the former acquiring some necessary information relative to the working of the various departments. After a short absence, the latter gentleman returned to his sanctum to transact the business of the office. Shortly before three o'clock, Mr. Barney and Mr. McIlrath entered the office of the Collector, and remained closeted with him. The "colored gentleman" (that, we suppose, must be his designation under the new administration) who acts as Cerberus to the Collector kept close guard over the door, lest some anxious applicant for office should seek an entrance. We do not mean to say that either the old Collector has kept, or new one will keep, a black dog at the entrance door, because that would be a breach of the rules of the department—although bark is still one of the subjects of doubt in the tariff.

BUENOS AYREAN CURRENCY AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The article in your issue of the day before yesterday, entitled "Important Seizures at the Custom House," evinces your usual intelligence in such matters, and is very comprehensible to your readers, the opinion of your correspondent "H." to the contrary, notwithstanding. It is not necessary for the merchant to have "control over the certificate of the Consul as to the Spanish dollar value of the Buenos Ayrean currency," in order to protect his own integrity or the rights of the government. The law does not assess duty upon the certificate of the value of a currency, but upon the market value of merchandise. Your own illustrations in your article of the 3d instant are faithful and apt. The importer, according to his own showing, bought $1,200 worth of goods in federal currency, and paid for them by and with just so many Buenos Ayrean paper dollars as would make and satisfy that amount. He then enters these identical goods at the Custom House as if they only cost him and were properly valued at $1,000, because, forsooth, if, instead of buying his paper dollars at 100 cents at the par value of United States or Spanish dollars—which he did—he had bought them at the premium value of the Spanish dollars—say 117 cents on the dollar—he would have then got just so many more paper dollars as 117 cents would buy more than 100 cents. Ah, if—but there is no "if" about it; his goods cost him $1,200, and he pay the government the duty on $1,000. Your leader's best illustration may be too heavy a simile to compare with this attempt to throw

DUST IN OUR EYES.

City Intelligence.

PETITION FOR A POTATOE GROUND IN FRANKLIN SQUARE—SOMETHING FOR HERCULES HACKLEY.—In the Board of Councilmen on Thursday evening a member made an effort to present a resolution of inquiry touching the ever-to-be-famous Hackley contract; but through some legerdemain the document was made to disappear more mysteriously than Professor Anderson himself could have done it. The inquisitive member, it is said, will renew his motion at the next meeting, and intends to see fair play at all hazards. The following petition, we are informed, is also to be presented in both boards:—

NEW YORK, April 4, 1861.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:—

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned would most respectfully represent that he is a taxpayer in the Fifth ward, in the city of New York, and of No 112 Franklin street; that said street has not been cleared between Broadway and West Broadway since last October. Therefore, owing to the rich soil accumulated in said street, your petitioner would most respectfully ask of your honorable body the privilege of planting and raising a crop of potatoes above the paving, say four feet from the curb on each side, from Broadway to West Broadway, said crop to be dug and placed in dirt carts under the superintendence of Hackley, them to be distributed among the poor, on some day set apart by advertisement. Hoping the prayer of your petitioner may be granted, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS. L. WAUGH, No. 112 Franklin street.

SUICIDE BY CUTTING HIS THROAT.—William Dougherty, a native of Ireland, aged 52 years, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received the day previous by cutting his throat with a razor. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body, and a number of witnesses were examined, but no cause could be assigned for the commission of the rash act. Deceased was a married man, and lived at No. 292 West Thirty-first street.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

APRIL 5.—The case of Overman vs. the City Bank of Hoboken, which stood for trial this morning, was laid over until Wednesday, in consequence of the illness of the President of the Bank.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

The Scene at Trinity Building Yesterday—The Collector Elect Not Visible—His Business Transacted by Deputy, &c.

The private offices of Barney, Butler and Parsons were never so well patronized as they have been during the past few days. But who are they? it may be asked by our readers. Barney & Co. are lawyers, occupying offices Nos. 32, 34 and 36 Trinity Building. The first named of the firm has recently been appointed Collector of this port, doubtless because it will require a sharp lawyer, or firm of lawyers, to understand the tariff. But the applicants for admission to see Mr. Barney—the other partners are all obscured by the great luminary—are legion. Around the front door of Trinity Building may at any time during the ordinary hours—known as office hours—be seen a large number of all classes of persons, in every variety of dress—some with scarcely anything that could be called dress—anxiously reading or spelling the names on the directory board to find the wished for name of Hiram Barney. They read one board from top to bottom, then another from bottom to top, and then begin again, till the bright idea strikes them that the office of Barney, Butler & Co. must be the identical place wanted. "But where is No. 34?" asked one to himself or anybody else who may be within hearing. The individual looks along the hall, but the wished for number does not present itself. "It must be up stairs," he at last remarks, and after a search he discovers a very narrow flight on the right hand side of the hallway. Up he mounts, and on arriving at the first landing searches the corridor, but alas! No. 34 does not break upon his expectant view. He is not the only anxious searcher there.

"It must be higher up," he safely remarks, consoling himself with the proverb that "faint heart never won fair lady"—nor fat office either. But joy, what does he behold? At the head of the next flight a half glass door is visible, on the transparent portion of which is painted in plain characters the long looked for name of "Hiram Barney." Oh, the beating heart; oh, the hesitating step, of one, but not of the other. The former gently taps at the door, the latter bolts right in. An iron railing separates the office clerks from the office seekers. Our nervous companion hesitates to speak, our bold companion goes ahead. At last the question, "Is Mr. Barney in?" is asked, and the negative answer frightens away the nervous man, but does not satisfy the bold one.

"But I want particularly to see him," he asserts.

"That's what every person has said during the past few days," is the reply.

"But is he really not in?" is asked by the visiter.

"No, sir," is the answer, "but his secretary is.

Turning to the left, in goes the bold man. But he finds he is not the only person present. He sees before him a table on which is a pile of letters—pile of letters? the word is too weak, a mountain of letters—all addressed to the Hon. Hiram Barney. We cannot say whether the kindly looking gentleman, with a thick but well trimmed mustache, and who sits at the other side of the table, has been engaged in opening this amount of epistolatory correspondence, but he looks very tired and apparently fagged out. On the left of the entrance is a sofa, on which is seated a number of persons, each waiting their turn to speak to this gentleman, who is the Collector elect's private secretary. Now one advances and whispers low in the ear of the gentleman, who, as he listens, does so with an expression of *ennui* too apparent to be disguized. He makes a few notes on paper, gives a noncommittal promise and at last gets rid of the applicant to listen to the tale of the next in turn. And so on the dose is repeated, not much to the satisfaction of either the talker or the listener.

"Is Misther Bharney in?" asked one who had but a second before entered the room, and who did not feel inclined to wait his turn.

"He is not," was the answer.

"When can I be afther seeing the jintleman?" inquired the anxious comer.

"I do not know," was the answer. "I shall see him this evening, if not before."

"Be kind enough to till him I called," was the request of the anxious one.

"Very well, sir."

"Do ye know my name?" was the next inquiry. "It is Bharney—Bharney, do ye mind? Bharney Leary, sure."

"Very well, sir"—the bystanders silently enjoying the scene.

Several other persons—Teutonic and others—passed through the form of addressing the secretary, having done which, and having had a memorandum made about them, they one after another took their leave, their places being rapidly taken up by others.

Until Mr. Barney occupies the sanctum in the Custom House itself there is not the slightest doubt Barney & Co. will have to continue to receive visiters at the before mentioned offices.

SWEARING IN OF THE COLLECTOR.

Hiram Barney, Esq., the newly appointed Collector at the port of New York, was sworn in on Thursday afternoon, at the Custom House, by Richard E. Stilwell, Esq., United States Commissioner, who attended there for that purpose. Mr. Barney entered into bonds to the amount of $200,000. Mr. Barney's sureties are Charles H. Marshall, Morris Ketchum, George Opdyke and James S. Wadsworth.

SWEARING IN OF E. DELAFIELD SMITH AS UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

APRIL 5.—Mr. E. Delafield Smith was this day conducted into court by ex-Judge Roosevelt, the outgoing United States District Attorney, and introduced to Judge Betts. Mr. Smith presented his commission as United States Attorney for the Southern district of New York, and was then sworn into office by the Judge.

The oath is in the usual brief form:—"You do solemnly swear that you will perform the duties of United States Attorney for the Southern district of New York to the best of your ability. You do solemnly swear that you will support the constitution of the United States of America."

Mr. Smith, after taking the oath of office, said to Judge Betts:—

I assume the office with unfeigned diffidence as to my ability, but with a determination to perform my duty discreetly, earnestly and faithfully.

Judge Betts and several members of the bar offered their congratulations, and Mr. Smith withdrew.

The new District Attorney will not make any appointments for a day or two. Messrs. McComber and Andrews remain for the present in their positions.

Judge Roosevelt was congratulated by his friends on being relieved from the duties of this very badly paid department. He retires from this office, as he did from the Supreme Court bench, respected for the ability he has displayed and admired for his undeviating courtesy to all persons whose business brought them in contact with him.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. Wollenhaupt, a violinist who enjoys a high reputation, announces his first grand concert for this evening at Irving Hall. Mr. Wollenhaupt will be assisted by Signor Centemeri (baritone), Mr. H. A. Wollenhaupt (piano), and a full orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Carl Bergmann. The programme will be found elsewhere. It is highly attractive to connoisseurs.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—A special performance for the entertainment of Young America will be given here this afternoon by Wood's Minstrels.

CIRCUS MATINEE AT NIBLOS.—There will be a matinee performance by the Nixon circus troupe at Niblo's today. Ella Zoyara, the celebrated equestrienne, Signor Sebastian and a host of other attractions are announced.

The Slavers Erie and Cora.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

APRIL 5.—A communication was received from the Department at Washington, in answer to a letter from District Attorney Roosevelt, stating that Lieutenant Dunnington, of the United States Navy, is at present in Tennessee, and Lieutenant Eastman in Pennsylvania. These two officers are the principal witnesses against the crews of those slave vessels, the Erie and the Cora, which have already been condemned and sold. The crews will be tried as soon as the attendance of Lieutenants Dunnington and Eastman can be procured.

Hon. John Cochrane has Resumed the practice of the legal profession at 68 William street, corner of Cedar.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Reliable and Instantaneous—Black or Brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's New Rupture Supporter Truss—warranted. Call and examine before purchasing. 714 Broadway.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c., at Drs. GLOVER & THORNE'S, No. 4 Ann street, under Barnum's Museum.

The Studio of the Artist Painter is Open for the sale of the Spring Style of Gentlemen's Dress Hats. THOMAS, Hatter, 178 Broadway. Second door from Walker street.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

Important News from Washington—The Military Designs of the Administration—Threatened Blockade of the Mississippi—Condition of Affairs at Forts Sumter and Pickens—Movements of United States War Vessels—The Latest News—The Markets, &c., &c.

The WEEKLY HERALD, for the present week, will be ready this morning at ten o'clock. With other matters, it will contain:—Important Despatches from Washington, giving the reports and rumors in regard to the policy of the Administration, the cause of the great activity in the Navy and War Departments, and the Threatened Blockade of the Mississippi; Important Intelligence from the South; Intense Excitement in regard to the Movements of the Administration; The Supplies for Fort Sumter to be Cut Off; The Condition of Affairs at Charleston, Pensacola and New Orleans; The Rumored Reinforcements for Fort Pickens; A Sketch of Gen. Miramon, the exiled Ex-President of Mexico; Obituary Notice of the late Hon. John McLean, of the United States Supreme Court; The Latest News from Europe, Mexico, Cuba, New Granada, Central America, the South Pacific, California, &c.; Editorials on Prominent Events of the Day; Reports of the Money, Provision and Cattle Markets; Marriages and Deaths for the week, and all interesting news matters of the preceding week. Single copies, in wrappers, can be had at the counter of the office, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Price six cents.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 213, April 5 1861.
48, 16, 15, 6, 19, 4, 2, 56, 67, 34, 66, 9.
DELAWARE—CLASS 214, April 5, 1861.
19, 73, 65, 35, 70, 71, 53, 43, 33, 12, 4, 24, 39.
Circulars containing schemes, with full particulars, sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Official Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries.—Authorized by act of Assembly passed January, 1859. Grants to run twenty years.
SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 82, Drawn April 5, 1861.
23, 59, 34, 18, 28, 15, 69, 74, 41, 17, 9, 78, 26, 35.
CONSOLIDATED—CLASS 55, Drawn April 5, 1861.
11, 19, 73, 44, 15, 28, 27, 30, 66, 70, 36, 62.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
Wilmington, Delaware.

American Skill and Taste have improved on the French models in Soft Hats, and it seems to us that perfection has been reached in the superb styles just brought out by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.—Salesroom 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Dress Hats for Gentlemen.—Leary & Co.'s successors have now ready the Spring Styles, and would call the attention of their friends and the public to the great beauty of these Hats. BUNN & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Kellogg's Spring Styles OF HATS AND CAPS, FOR GENTS' AND YOUTHS', in all their variety, just opened. Rich imported straw Goods, for Misses, Children and Infants. 331 Canal street.

Heads at the Custom House will soon begin to fall. But so universal in this city is the respect for Knox's Hats, that it is asserted that all the present officials whose heads are adorned with one of his superb Spring style of Hats will be spared unless the applicants also display the same good taste by patronizing him. Both "ins" and "outs" had better call on KNOX at once, corner of Broadway and Fulton street.

The Beauty of the Season is White's Spring Styles of Gents' Dress and Soft Hats. To be had at 216 Broadway.

The Great Battle Fought! "Storm" pronounced the "Victor," with his inimitable Spring Style Hats. Only $3 50. STORM, 178 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Spring Hat.—Espenscheid, 118 Nassau street, celebrated equally for the superior quality of his Hats and for his artistic skill in fitting the features and style of dress of each individual wearer, is now prepared to serve his friends and the public.

Spring Clothing.—We Call the Attention of men, who are about purchasing their spring clothing, to our assortment of Business Coats, Vests, Pants, and Spring Overcoats. Our assortment of Boys', Youths' and Young Men's Clothing, adapted to the present and coming season, was never as desirable and complete as now. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 507 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Taxes, Taxes, Taxes.—All Persons Having claims against the undersigned, late Collector of the town of East Chester, in the county of Westchester, including the villages of Mount Vernon, West, East and Central, Wakefield, Washingtonville, Fleetwood, &c., are requested to present the same to me at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, in the city of