TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Progress of the Civil War in Cuba.

FIGHTING NEAR NUEVITAS.

Decision of Chief Justice Chase in Virginia.

The Ineligible Judges Restored to Office.

JETER PHILLIPS RECOMMITTED

CUBA.

Return of General Dulce from Matanzas—Fighting Going On Near Nuevitas—No Particulars.

HAVANA, May 10, 1869.

Captain General Dulce, with the volunteers who accompanied him, has returned from his visit to Matanzas.

Fighting is reported to be going on near Nuevitas. No particulars have come to hand.

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga arrived to-day.

The United States Government Praised—No Details of the Fighting Around Nuevitas.

HAVANA, May 10, 1869.

The Havana press praise the American authorities for their prompt action in detaining the steamer Quaker City.

No important news has been received to-day from the interior. Details of the fighting around Nuevitas are still wanting.

Sugar steady. Exchange-rates unaltered.

FRANCE.

The Emperor on the Coming Elections.

PARIS, May 10, 1869.

The Emperor visited the Horticultural Exhibition at Chartres yesterday. He was received by the Mayor, who delivered an address. The Emperor made a short speech in reply. He recalled the visit he made to Chartres when he was President. He then referred to the coming elections, and invited men of all parties to aid in the advancement of the cause of liberal progress by choosing as their representatives men worthy of such a mission.

SPAIN.

The Cession of Gibraltar Before the Cortes.

MADRID, May 10, 1869.

In the Cortes on Saturday Señor Orense asked what action had been taken by the government towards acquiring Gibraltar. De Lorenzana, the Minister of State, replied that the government fully recognized the importance of the Gibraltar question, but that before negotiating for its cession the nation must be strongly constituted and financially reorganized.

ENGLAND.

Proposed Measures to Suppress Disturbances in Ireland.

LONDON, May 10, 1869.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to an inquiry of Lord John Manners, said her Majesty's Ministers were already considering the best means of increasing the powers of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the more effectual repression of outrages in that country.

IRELAND.

The Agitation in Cork and Its Results.

LONDON, May 10, 1869.

A great mass meeting was held in Cork on Saturday evening for the purpose of expressing the popular condemnation of the conduct of the government in the case of Mayor O'Sullivan.

LOUISIANA.

Suits Against Auditor Wickliffe Dismissed—Duel Between a Cuban and Spaniard.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1869.

The remaining indictments against Auditor Wickliffe were this morning dismissed by the First District Court. Mutual injunctions having been obtained by Auditor Wickliffe and Auditor Delassize, Governor Warmouth's appointee, the Auditor's office is without an incumbent.

A duel was fought to-day between a Spaniard and Cuban, growing out of the cries of "Death to Spaniards" in a recent procession of Cubans and their sympathizers. The Cuban is badly wounded, and the Spaniard is unhurt. A general challenge has been extended from the Spaniard to all who indulged in the cries during the procession. Another duel is reported as already arranged.

MISSOURI.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in St. Louis—Fatal Steamboat Accident.

ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1869.

More seizures of consignments of coffee and sugar were made by the United States Revenue Officer this morning. It is said that about 5,500 sacks of coffee, 500 bags of pepper and several hundred boxes of sugar have been sent here from New Orleans, on none of which has duty been paid.

Last night the old towboat Gray Eagle sprung a leak and capsized in the Mississippi river, about seventy-five miles above here. Patrick Hall, the pilot, and Henry Clerges and James Sams, raftsmen, are supposed to have been drowned.

The Grain Movement—Counterfeiter Convicted—Burning of a Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange, held to-day, the president of that body was instructed to appoint twenty-four members as delegates to the Commercial Convention to be held at New Orleans on the 24th inst.

Over 70,000 bushels of wheat were received here to-day from the Upper Mississippi. It is announced that a contract was concluded on Saturday for 100,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat at points above Rock Island, at a price which will lay it down in Liverpool, its destination, at $1 42 per bushel. It will be shipped via New Orleans.

Edward D. Wise pleaded guilty in the United States Court to-day to dealing in counterfeit money and plates, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years.

Information was received here to-day that the steamer John D. Perry was burned at Deuall's Bluff, Ark. She was valued at $15,000 and was insured for $10,000.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 10—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds are quiet and steady at 78¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 95¾.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, May 10.—Bourse strong; rentes, 71f. 84c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, May 10.—United States bonds closed firmer; five-twenties, 85¾ a 86 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 10—4:30 P. M.—The market closed dull; middling uplands, 11¼d. a 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. a 11⅝d. The sales of the day have footed 7,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, May 10—Evening.—Cotton closed unchanged, on spot and to arrive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 10.—The market opens firmer. Wheat 8s. 8d. per cental for No. 2 red Western.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 10.—Tallow 42s. 9d. per cwt. Calcutta linseed 60s. Sugar is firmer, both on the spot and afloat. Sperm oil £101 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, May 10.—Petroleum quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 10—1 P. M.—Pork, 101s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Turpentine 28s. 6d. per cwt.

VIRGINIA.

Important Decision of Chief Justice Chase—The Eligibility of Virginia State Officers Sustained—Judge Underwood's Decision Reversed.

RICHMOND, May 10, 1869.

Chief Justice Chase this morning delivered an opinion on an appeal from Judge Underwood's decision in the District Court, declaring null a sentence of Judge Sheffy, of the State Court, on the ground of Sheffy's ineligibility under the fourteenth amendment. The case was that of Cæsar Griffin, a negro, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for shooting a man. The Chief Justice read the opinion of the Court, holding that, as the State government in Virginia had been recognized all during the war by Congress, first at Wheeling, and next at Alexandria, the action of the government in dividing the State had been recognized by the federal government, and Senators and Representatives elected by that government had been allowed seats in Congress. It was under this government that Sheffey had been appointed, and he was therefore a legal judge as far as the State government was concerned. The question now came up whether, being ineligible, he was absolutely removed by the operation of the fourteenth amendment. The United States District Judge had decided that he was, but in the examination of questions of this sort great attention is properly paid to the argument of inconvenience, and a construction which must necessarily occasion great public and private mischief must never be preferred to a construction which will occasion neither in so great a degree, unless the terms of the instrument absolutely require such preference. The opinion here shows the anarchy which would be produced in a State by declaring past legal proceedings void. It then considers the character and intent of the third section of the fourteenth amendment, which are declared to be punitive. It is clearly against the provisions of the constitution which deny to the legislative authority the power to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or to pass *ex post facto* laws; and these, if there were no other grounds, are reasons for seeking another interpretation of the amendment than that asked by the previous counsel. The fourteenth amendment is not self-enforcing, and needs further legislation of Congress to enforce it; and two months after the judgment now being revised was delivered, Congress passed a joint resolution providing for the removal of all ineligible officers, showing that persons then holding office were held to be *de facto* officers, and also providing the means for their removal by the military. The Court said the Supreme Court had unanimously concurred in the opinion that a prisoner sentenced by a judge *de facto*, though not a judge *de jure*, could not be reached by habeas corpus. The decision of the District Court was reversed and Cæsar Griffin was remanded to the State authorities.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning Jeter Phillips, to be hung next Friday, upon a writ of habeas corpus was remanded to the State authorities, on the ground that he was sentenced before the fourteenth amendment was promulgated.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Miners' Strike at Mauch Chunk.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 10, 1869.

A strike in the coal regions commenced to-day, and work is entirely suspended in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions. Nothing has yet been received from Wilkesbarre, but it is supposed that the same state of affairs exists in that locality.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE.

The Wagon Race Between Lady Thorn and American Girl—Lady Thorn the Winner.

The fine weather of yesterday, together with the inducements offered at the Fashion Course of a trot between Lady Thorn and American Girl, led thousands to pay a visit to Long Island. At an early hour the roads leading to the track were crowded with every description of vehicle, and the dust arising was almost suffocating to their occupants. Those who went by railroad from Hunter's Point had rather a pleasant time of it, so far as the dust was concerned; but their journey from the depot to the track was not quite so agreeable under the rays of a bright May day sun. The number of arrivals at the track continued to increase so rapidly that by the time the horses were ready to start there could not have been less than several thousand spectators, including many ladies, on the ground.

The race announced to take place was a wagon race, mile heats, best three in five, between Lady Thorn and American Girl, the match being for $2,000. Two matches, it will be remembered, had been made between these two mares, one in harness, the other to wagon. The first match was trotted last Tuesday, and won by Lady Thorn, who also won yesterday. Matches are seldom made to come off early in the season, as horses can rarely be got in condition at short notice for speedy and protracted races. This is particularly the case with such animals as have had proper wintering. In this connection we may say that Lady Thorn has not had enough work, while American Girl has had a great deal too much, as her appearance indicates that she has been in training all winter, and that she has had no let-up at all. Lady Thorn is still gross in appearance, and by no means presents a hardened aspect. American Girl, on the contrary, is very thin and tucked up in the flanks, and although possessed of great speed has not sufficient energy and strength to make that speed available in a race with such a competitor as Lady Thorn. American Girl is by no means fit to commence a campaign in her present condition, and would be vastly improved by a run at grass for a month or two. This luxury, however, she will not be permitted to enjoy, on account of the numerous engagements which she must fulfil. Lady Thorn has fewer engagements, and probably will not be overtaxed, as her next race will not take place until she meets Mountain Boy at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, in the latter part of this month, after which, it is rumored, both will go on a starring tour together throughout the country.

THE BETTING.

When business was opened by the pool seller yesterday it was immediately apparent that Lady Thorn was a great favorite, as the selling was about three to one on her, or it might be a little better, and this was the situation until after the first heat, when it became so evident that Lady Thorn must win, that 100 to 10 could not find takers. The friends of American Girl were disheartened when she did not come up to her trial time of Friday morning, when she trotted in 2:25¾, and lost their confidence in her so entirely as to refuse risking their money at any odds. The change of drivers after the second heat did not alter the situation of affairs so far as betting was concerned, it being deemed next to an impossibility that she could win by any effort of artistic skill. Their impressions were correct, for although ably driven in the last heat by Mr. Rodin, she was unable to continue the struggle until the finish. Notwithstanding the preference of Mr. Lovell for Mr. Manee, his trainer and driver, it was the opinion of competent judges who witnessed the race yesterday, as well as the previous one, that the training and driving of American Girl is not understood by the person who has her in charge, and that a different course of procedure must be adopted with her if her owner hopes to be successful in his engagements this season. The betting men will not feel disposed to risk much money on her in future should the present state of things continue to exist.

The track was in admirable condition for fast time. It had been well prepared and nothing was wanting to procure such a result but the lack of the usual speed of the horses engaged in the contest. But to the details of

THE RACE.

First Heat.—Lady Thorn won the pole. There was no time wasted in scoring, and at the first attempt to get away they were successful with a very even start. They kept side and side around the turn, the old mare showing a trifle in the front, and at the quarter pole she had the best of it by a neck. Time, thirty-seven and a half seconds. Going down the backstretch they were head and head, both going as steady as clockwork, but the pace was nothing for such clippers. They were 1:15 in going to the half-mile pole, at which point Thorn was a neck in front. They began to sharpen up a little as they turned into the Flushing end, and putting themselves to their best they went along for one hundred yards with their heads together. The driver of American Girl then attempted to draw away from Thorn, believing he had the speed to do it at any time, but before he got her shoulders in view American Girl flew up and fell off two lengths or more before she recovered. Lady Thorn led into the homestretch two lengths, and, coming on at a steady gait, kept her adversary on a bounce. American Girl was urged so much, without being allowed time to settle, that she broke up twice on her way to the score. Lady Thorn won the heat easily by three lengths in 2:30. The result of the heat was not unexpected, but the time made by American Girl, after all that had been promulgated of her wonderful speed, caused great dissatisfaction among the multitude, and some loud opinions were freely uttered against both owner and driver of the mare. It was evident that all the time beats of fast heats were lost, and all sorts of long odds were offered on Lady Thorn, 100 to 10 going a begging in many instances. At the end of the heat neither of the mares seemed the least distressed, and they were as fresh as could be desired when called up for the

Second Heat.—American Girl had the best of the send-off by nearly a length this time, and Pfifer made no effort to prevent Manee from taking the pole. As he went to the turn he pulled Thorn back and let American Girl take the inside and the lead by a couple of lengths. American Girl opened the gap to three lengths and then broke up, but recovering quickly was two lengths and a half in front at the quarter pole, in thirty-seven seconds. Lady Thorn dropped off on the backstretch and seemed not in a trotting humor. She flirted her tail several times in Pfifer's face, and appeared not in the least inclined to extend herself. At the half-mile pole American Girl was five lengths ahead. Time, 1:13. Going into the Flushing end American Girl looked very much like a winner of the heat, for it seemed almost impossible for Lady Thorn to overtake her with the lead she had. This feeling, however, was of short duration, as before American Girl was half way through the lower turn she broke up and jumped and bounced until Lady Thorn had reached her head, and in a moment afterwards was leading a length. American Girl came after her rapidly, and reached Thorn's wheel when about midway of the homestretch, but she was not trotting squarely, nor had she been so since she entered the stretch, and was waiting for a chance to break at every step she took. Being urged a little more she broke, and her chances for winning were all gone. Lady Thorn came over the score a winner by over a length. Time of the heat, 2:27. The owner of American Girl now began looking about for another driver, as he did after two heats had been lost in the race of the week previous, and he soon found a capable driver, one ready and willing to try the experiment, although it was now evident that all chance of American Girl winning was next to impossible. However, M. Rodin was willing to make the attempt to satisfy the people.

Third Heat.—American Girl had the best of the start, but Pfifer sent the old mare from the score at a rapid rate and was soon on even terms with American Girl, and they went head and head around the turn until American Girl broke up. Rodin caught her in an instant, not allowing Lady Thorn to get clear of her, and she was only half a length ahead at the quarter pole, in thirty-seven seconds. Turning into the backstretch Lady Thorn got a little farther in front, the head of the young mare being at her fore wheel for a short time. Then the latter gained, inch by inch, until she was parallel with Thorn, and at the half-mile pole showed her head in front. The race was now highly exciting and as fine as could be. American Girl at this moment seemed to be trotting very steadily, but in an instant afterward she broke; but, as before, she was caught after a jump, losing only half a length. Thorn passed the half-mile pole half a length in front, in 1:14. Going into the Flushing end American Girl trotted up to Thorn's head, and they had a neck and neck struggle for 200 yards. Then American Girl showed her head and neck in front, and when they passed the three-quarter pole they were as even as could be. Coming on the homestretch American Girl broke up again and lost a length, which she was never afterwards able to recover, and Lady Thorn beat her to the score by about that distance. Time of the heat, 2:29.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, May 10—Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

D. Pfifer named b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	1
P. Manee named b. m. American Girl	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:15	2:30
Second heat	37	1:13	2:27
Third heat	37	1:14	2:29

TROTTING ON THE NATIONAL COURSE, WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1869.

Patchen, of Baltimore, won the $500 purse to-day on the National Course, mile heats, best three in five. Mountain Maid, of Philadelphia, won the first heat—time, 2:28¼; the Star of the West, of Chicago, the second—time, 2:27¼; and also the third in 2:31¼; Patchen won the fourth, fifth and sixth heats—time, 2:34¼, 2:31 and 2:33; Warsaw drawn after the first heat. There was a large attendance, and each of the contending horses was from time to time the favorite until the conclusion of the contest.

RACING IN KENTUCKY—THE GREENLAND BLOOD-HORSE ASSOCIATION.

LOUISVILLE, May 10, 1869.

The meeting over the course of the Greenland Blood-Horse Association opened with a very large attendance, delightful weather and the track in very fair condition. The first race was for three year olds, mile heats, $50 entrance, $400 added by the association, $25 forfeit, and closed with nine entries. The following is a summary:—

J. Jackson & Co.'s Herzog, by Vandal, dam Dixie, by Sovereign	1	1
Captain George W. Steward's ch. c. Barney Williams, by Lexington, dam Volga	4	2
D. J. Canouse's ch. c. Ye Bonnie Scotiond, dam Yorkshire	3	3
A. Keene Richards' b. c. by imp. Fazzoletto, dam Mary Cass	2	4
S. T. Drave's ch. c. Joe Aiken, by Joe Aiken, dam by Boston	5	dis

Time, 1:52¾—1:52.

The scond race, for the St. Charles purse of $800, for all ages, four mile dash, resulted as follows:—

Redding & Co.'s b. c., 4 years, by J. D. Stoner, dam by Yorkshire	1
Jackson & Co.'s b. h., 6 years, by Colossus	2

Time—One mile, 1:56; two miles, 3:57; three miles, 6:11; four miles, 8:37.

In the first race Herzog was decidedly the favorite in the pool, selling two to one; and in the second race Jackson & Co.'s bay horse was the favorite.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MEDAL.

The following correspondence has just been made public:—

HEADQUARTERS
METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
NEW YORK, May 5, 1869.

The following correspondence announces a generous endowment by James Gordon Bennett, Esq., for the benefit of the members of the department:—

THE HERALD,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—My father, being desirous of adding an additional competition to the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department in the discipline, courage and honesty with which their duties are now performed, and which was particularly called to his notice at the fire at his country residence during last September, has directed me to enclose the sum of $1,500, and requests that you will pay $500 to Messrs. Tiffany & Co. for the die of a medal they are preparing, and use the income of the balance in procuring annually a gold medal to be struck from the same and to be conferred by you and your successors in this trust upon such member of the department as you may in your judgment consider best entitled to that reward.

Very truly, yours,

J. GORDON BENNETT, JR.

To T. BAILEY MYERS, JAMES M. MCLEAN, ROBERT S. HONE, Esqs.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1869.

DEAR SIR—We have received your note of the 13th inst., enclosing your check for $1,500, with the request that we should use $500 of the amount in payment for the die of a medal which you have ordered, and the income of the balance in annually preparing and conferring a gold medal, in the name of your father, on the member of the Fire Department whom we consider to be most meritorious. Although it will be difficult to make the selection from so much individual merit as the department is developing, we accept the trust with a full appreciation of the compliment conferred in our selection as trustees of your father's generous endowment, and will cause to be prepared a formal acceptance insuring its perpetuity.

We are, very truly, yours,

T. BAILEY MYERS,
JAMES M. MCLEAN,
ROBERT S. HONE.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., Esq.:—

The die for the medal is being prepared, and as soon as sufficient interest accrues on the fund of $1,000 a gold medal will be awarded to such member of the department as the trustees (on consultation with the Commissioners and after considering the records of all as to the performance of duty and personal merit for the preceding year) may annually consider best entitled to receive and wear the valuable decoration.

By order of the Board,

ALEXANDER SHALER, President.
CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Commander A. P. Cooke has been ordered to report for duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st of October next.

Chief Engineer Henry Mason has been ordered to special duty in charge of machinery at Providence, R. I.

Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas has been placed on waiting orders.

A short time ago Admiral Farragut was tendered the post at New York, but having declined it, Rear Admiral Stringham was to-day appointed to the position.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

General Wheaton, with a detachment of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry, left Omaha on Sunday evening for the Pacific coast.

Special orders from the War Department announce that the President has accepted the resignations of the following named officers:—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. A. Pearce, Jr., paymaster, to take effect August 1, 1869; Second Lieutenant Daniel Hitchcock, Fifth cavalry, July 10, 1869; Second Lieutenant Frederick Keye, Tenth infantry, May 6, 1869.

Brevet Major C. W. Howell has been relieved from duty on the staff of the General Commanding the Department of the Missouri and has been ordered to New Orleans to take charge of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river and of the works for the defence of New Orleans.

First Lieutenant Moses Wiley, of the Sixth United States cavalry, has resigned. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Benet, major of the Ordnance Department, who has been assisting General Dyer, while before the Court of Inquiry, has been ordered to return to his station and resume his duties as commanding officer of the Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania. Captain Edward Ball, of the Second cavalry, has been ordered to join his company in the Department of the Platte.

A CURIOSITY.—The editor of the Folsom (Texas) *Telegraph* has been shown the head of an arrow, about twelve inches in length, which was found thirty feet below the surface of the ground and which must have belonged to a race of men who have long since passed away.

WASHINGTON.

Reports from the Provisional Authorities in Cuba.

AMERICANS IN THE CUBAN ARMY.

Measures for Their Protection Against Valmaseda's Late Order.

Muddle Among the Indian Agents.

Civil and Military Appointees to the Same Agencies.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1869.

Trouble Anticipated with Cuban Authorities.

It is thought that the infamous proclamation issued on the 4th of April by Count Valmaseda, the Spanish commander in the Eastern Department of Cuba, will, if carried out, lead to trouble between Spain and the United states. It provides that every man from the age of fifteen and upward who may be found absent from his home and cannot give a justifiable reason for having so absented himself will be shot. The proclamation is regarded in official circles here as one of the most infamous ever issued by a commander having any pretensions to civilization. As there are many American citizens in that part of Cuba it is feared that an indiscriminate execution of the proclamation may result in the shooting of some of them. Should any American citizen be shot under this decree our government will be prompt in punishing the outrage, and it is understood that instructions to this effect have been sent Admiral Hoff since the proclamation was issued.

Situation of Affairs in Cuba—Americans in the Patriot Army.

The government to-day received advices direct from the insurrectionary portion of Cuba, giving information as to the movements in that quarter. Parties here in the interest of the Cubans state there are now in the Cuban army 25,000 men, 2,500 of whom are Americans, and that about 3,000 of the latter nationality will soon be added to the number. It is said by the representatives of the revolutionary army of Cuba in Washington that success would be placed beyond a doubt if the United States would recognize the belligerent rights of those who are striving to effect the independence of Cuba, and in that case the men and money already promised would be furnished in abundance.

St. Domingo Anxious for Annexation—Unsupported Rumors of Gold Discoveries.

Mr. Fabens, the confidential agent of the St. Domingo government, recently had an interview with Secretary Fish. The subject of annexation will receive official consideration at an early day. The parties interested in the annexation movement furnish an extract of a letter from Professor Gabb, who says he has prospected 200 square miles of gold-bearing territory surpassing in richness any known portion of California and Australia.

Complication of Affairs in the Indian Bureau.

The new arrangement agreed upon by the President of detailing army officers to act as Indian agents and superintendents of Indian affairs is creating some unpleasant complications. Several parties who were nominated by the President himself and confirmed by the Senate for these positions find themselves out in the cold under the new order of things. Colonel George R. Maxwell, of Michigan, was appointed, at the instance of old Zach Chandler, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico, and was promptly confirmed by the Senate. He filed his bonds, qualified and left for his home in Michigan to arrange his private affairs prior to his departure for his new field of duty. Returning here he discovered that his place has been filled by an army officer. Zach Chandler, who is nowhere, is in a high state of rage at the action of the President. Major L. L. Blake, appointed agent for the Blackfeet Indians, is in the same fix, as are also several others. There is a good deal of hard swearing added to the usual amount of grumbling, but there seems to be no remedy. The Tenure of Office act does not reach the cases, and the President has the matter in his own hands.

Appointments by the President.

The President to-day appointed James H. Whalen Consul at Port Mahon.

Thomas J. Kinney has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth Illinois district, vice Amos C. Babcock, who declined. John P. Taggart, of Galena, has been appointed Assessor of Utah, vice Carey, declined. No further appointment of supervisors will be made until the return of Commissioner Delano.

Rare Chance for Office Seekers.

While there is so much concern among the office seekers to obtain the loaves and fishes in the gift of the government it is rather refreshing to find that some offices are "going a begging." This is the case with two United States Attorneyships at the present time. The Attorney General has two commissions which cannot be delivered because the whereabouts of the appointees is not known. One is for Henry M. Blake, Attorney for the district of Montana, and the other is for Joseph W. Huston, of Michigan, Attorney for the district of Idaho.

The New Chief Detective of the Treasury Bureau.

Mr. Whitly, the newly appointed chief of the secret service division of the Treasury, will arrive here to-night or to-morrow morning. It is understood that he will make a pretty clean sweep among the detective officers of the bureau and will institute a general reorganization of the manner of conducting the business. Mr. Whitly gained most of his reputation as a detective officer while employed under General Butler in the Army of the James, during the rebellion.

New York Swindlers.

United States Treasurer Spinner has received a circular signed Gumbridge & Co., 69 Wall street, New York, which, among other marvellous things, proposes to send out $200 of exact copies of the genuine United States Treasury notes, executed by the most skilled men in the art outside of the State Prison, for fifteen dollars in greenbacks; $500 for thirty dollars in greenbacks, and so on to $2,000 of these exact copies for eighty dollars in greenbacks. The circular was sent to General Spinner by certain parties who were victimized, who demand redress. He has written a letter to Superintendent of Police Kennedy, enclosing a copy of this swindling circular and requesting him if there are any laws of the State of New York that take cognizance of the offence to enforce them against the firm of Gumbridge & Co., of No. 69 Wall street. To the parties who have been victimized Treasurer Spinner replies, good naturedly, that they should have known they would be stuck in dealing with a firm by the name of Gum-bridge & Co.

The Purchase of Five-Twenty Bonds.

It seems that the object Secretary Boutwell has in view in purchasing a million of dollars of five-twenty bonds every week is not to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, as was at first supposed. The only object appears to be the saving to the government of the interest on the bonds. In case it may be found necessary it is understood that the bonds purchased will be again sold.

Increased Receipts of the Treasury.

The receipts from internal revenue sources for the present month have been comparatively heavy, averaging about a half a million per day. The receipts from customs also continue heavy, and the indications of a large revenue from that branch of the service for the present month are good. The coin balance in the Treasury is now quite $87,000,000, which is increased $20,000,000 by coin certificates.

Resignation of Government Depositories.

Since the business of accepting the resignations of such national banks as desire to surrender the privilege of acting as government depositories has been taken in hand by the Secretary of the Treasury it is observed that very few banks succeed in withdrawing their securities. It is said that the department does not favor the retirement of designated depositories, since they no sooner obtain possession of their securities than they are thrown upon the market. The First National Bank of Burlington, Iowa, has applied to resign as a depository, and its resignation will be accepted as soon as its accounts are balanced.

Changes in the Government Printing Office.

A large number of the employes of the government printing office have been dismissed. Thirty-six were notified to-day that for reasons sufficient to the Congressional printer their services will no longer be required. A colored compositor, the first ever employed in the government printing office, was appointed and assigned to a case to-day.

Removals in the Navy Yard.

All the master workmen at the Washington Navy Yard are to be removed, and candidates for succession to their places have been before the examining committee.

Negro Office Seekers at the White House.

Two or three delegations from Alexandria, Va., have called to see the President within the past few days, having in view the disposition of the federal offices in that city. There is an anxiety among the colored citizens there to have persons of their own race appointed to prominent offices, and in advocacy of each appointment two or three colored delegations have lately visited the President.

Prize Money for the Crew of the Augusta.

The prize money due the officers and crew of the United States steamer Augusta for the capture of the Cheshire in December, 1861, will be ready for payment at the office of the Fourth Auditor in a day or two. The amount of money to be distributed is nearly $20,000.

Duty on Wrought Iron Tubes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the tariff, as well as commercial usage, recognizes a distinction between wrought iron tubes and wrought iron flues; and that the former are liable to a duty of three and a half cents per pound and the latter of two and a half cents per pound under the existing laws.

The Rowley-Mason Jar Case.

The celebrated jar case of Rowley vs. Mason has assumed a new phase. Judge Fisher had decided in favor of Rowley, but on Saturday the same judge granted a preliminary injunction staying the issue of a patent to Rowley, it being claimed that J. L. Mason was the original inventor and reduced the article to practice.

DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Spring Luxuries—Vegetables from Bermuda and the South—Fish, Flesh and Fowl—An Appetizing Array—Prices in Fulton and Washington Markets—Luscious Strawberries—Temptations to the Epicure.

The esculent luxuries that are spread in such tempting profusion in the stalls of Washington and Fulton markets are enough to warm the heart of an epicure, and give him abundant cause to thank a bounteous Providence which has supplied "the kindly fruits of the earth" with such a lavish hand. The individual must indeed be insensate who could pass by unmoved that appetizing array of early delicacies. How suggestive to the mind of the intelligent and appreciative lover of good things are those plump little spheres—sweet as sugar, brilliant in their emerald pods and ripe to bursting—of that sublime dish, lamb and mint sauce, which with its appropriate accompaniment of peas might have furnished Epicurus the theme of a poetic flight. Then the asparagus! It would be difficult to say whether it ought to rank with the peas; but one could easily

Decide without great wrong to either,
It is much better to have both than neither.

Summer cabbages, Bermuda potatoes, Bermuda onions, spinach, lettuce, Boston cucumbers (tomatoes are rather scarce as yet), parsley, leeks, shallots, string beans, water-cresses, radishes, all these are in season, and all have a delightful air of country freshness and a pleasant odor of mother earth that is quite refreshing, apart from the agreeably prophetic thoughts which a knowledge of their excellent qualities suggests to one whose plethoric purse affords him the comfortable assurance that he may reduce these agreeable visions to actual experience.

But what would be these vegetable luxuries without their appropriate accompaniments—fish, flesh and fowl? Vegetables are undoubtedly necessary elements of good living, but after all they are only secondary. Your vegetarian philosophers like Sylvester Graham and his disciple Horace Greeley may sing the praises of bran and vegetables as they will, but every schoolboy knows that "you cannot get blood out of a turnip." Benjamin Franklin tried vegetarianism for awhile, but soon returned to his mutton with a vengeance, for he became so ravenous by abstinence that he eat a whole leg of it at one sitting.

The following stanzas of some carnivorous humorist seem *apropos:*—

There was Graham, a patron of squashes and bran—
He whose Christian name was Sylvester;
He was pale, slight and dry—quite a gravyless man
Was this fanatic roast beef detester.

He delighted in biscuit, he dosted on rice,
And all meats did forever aside throw;
And averred that carnivorous tastes were a vice—
In the midst of his triumphs died though.

Imprimis, then, a word about fish. Salmon is to be had now in Fulton Market for from 75 cents to $1 per pound. Also brook trout from Long Island at the same price. The salmon is from the Kennebec, Maine. He and his compeer the trout, *par nobile fratrum*, are the best fish in the market, and in the very primest condition. There are some brook trout at a stall in Fulton Market that would make a *bon vivant's* eyes "like stars start from their spheres;" beauties they are, that look as fresh as if just taken from the stream, and the brilliant spots on their silvery sides are as vivid as when they made the angler's line whistle with sudden tension and his reel spin faster than a fly-wheel under a full pressure of steam.

The fresh mackerel are in splendid condition now and look tempting enough with their livid black stripes on a white silver ground. And then the Connecticut river shad, what language is adequate to describe the surpassing flavor of this noble fish? People who form their ideas of the flavor of this fish from the specimens caught in the Delaware and the North rivers, have no conception of what shad is. The finny monarch of the Connecticut as much surpasses his brother of the North or Delaware rivers in flavor as he does in size and beauty. To compare the two is to liken Hyperion to a Satyr. From 50 to 60 cents apiece is about the average for this kind of shad. Sea bass are just beginning to come into market from Seconnet and Newport. They are worth an average of 15 cents a pound. There are some fine large black fish in market just now worth from 12 to 15 cents a pound. Green turtle is selling at from 15 to 25 cents a pound.

Now for flesh. The most succulent and juicy in the market just now is spring lamb, the best of which comes from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Lambs average about $10 a piece and $3 a quarter in the Fulton Market, and range from $7 to $12 a piece and $2 to $4 a quarter, in the Washington Market. The prices in the two markets for this kind of meat do not seem to differ much. The prices of veal vary very much, ranging from 15 to 18 and 19 cents a pound.

Beef and mutton, not being delicacies of any particular season, it is unnecessary to speak of them. Game is quite plenty. English snipe, from New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, are worth $4 50 per dozen; Plover same price; yellow legged snipe, from New Jersey, same price; squabs, $6 per dozen; Teal duck, 75 cents a pair; Mallard duck, $1 50 a pair. Fowls are also very plenty. Spring chickens are worth from $1 50 to $3 a pair and Bucks county and Long Island fowls 35 and 30 cents per lb.

The following is a fair outline of prices for vegetables in the Washington Market:—Long Island peas, $10 per barrel and from $1 00 to $2 50 a peck; Oyster Bay asparagus, $5 to $6 per dozen; Long Island asparagus, from $4 to $5 per dozen; Bermuda potatoes, from $6 to $12 per barrel; Bermuda onions, $12 per barrel and 30 cents a quart; Bermuda tomatoes, $1 50 per box; spinach, from $1 75 to $2 per barrel; lettuce, 83 cents a dozen, 8 cents to 10 cents a head; new cabbages, $1 50 to $2 per dozen; Boston cucumbers, $3 to $4 a dozen and 35 cents apiece; parsley, 75 cents a dozen and 8 cents a bunch; leeks, $1 a dozen, 10 cents per bunch; shallots, $1 per dozen and 10 cents per bunch; water cresses, from 37 cents to 50 cents a small basket.

In the Fulton Market prices range as follows:—Green peas, per bbl., $10; Bermuda potatoes $11 per bbl., 75 cents a peck measure; 100 green cabbages, $12; cabbage sprouts, per bbl., $1 50; spinach, per bbl., $1 50; one dozen green mint, 20 cents; green onions, $1 25 per dozen; asparagus, 50 cents a head; rhubarb, 5 cents; string beans, per box, $6; water-cresses, 75 cents; shalotts, $1 25. Spring butter in Washington and Fulton markets is worth 45 cents per pound.

Though the Shibboleth of "straw-ber-ees!" has not yet been heard in the streets, there are a few imported from Charleston and Norfolk in crates and have been within the last few days exposed for sale in Washington Market at the moderate price of from 75 cents to $1 and even $2 a basket. Persons of moderate incomes must be content to wait a little longer, till the peripatetic Teuton or Celt proclaim their advent in our streets with the familiar cry, and bring the plump and luscious fruit to our door. The fruiterers on Broadway have for some time past displayed the juicy cones in their windows, well knowing that it is impossible for the public to avoid entering their establishments in which the fruit is set forth in such tempting array, and that once in they are not proof against the allurements of those rosy beauties. They well deserve the rapturous encomiums that have been bestowed upon them by the poets of all nations where the fruit is grown, and a "dish of ripe strawberries smothered wid crame" is indubitably one of the most delicious *bonnes bouches* that ever tickled the palate of a voluptuary. Alas, that the strawberry should be such a transient blessing, but

All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest;
All that's sweet was made
But to be lost when sweetest.

Pineapples are in season, and there is an abundance of them just now. Prices range from fourteen to twenty dollars per hundred. The Messina orange is also at its ripest and juiciest, and costs from seven to eight dollars a box.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Scotia will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamspip Alaska will sail from this port on Tuesday for Aspinwall.

The mails for China, Japan, Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine in the morning.

Single copies,