



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING..... APRIL 5, 1878

The Senate to-day passed the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments, increasing the appropriations made by the House \$107,000 only.

The House of Representatives, after an exciting and amusing discussion, determined to postpone the election of Doorkeeper till Monday.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the coupon case, reported elsewhere in our columns, is just such an one as all who are acquainted with the fundamental principles of constitutional law, and the history of our public debt legislation, might have expected.

There is to be a caucus of the democratic members of the House to-night to nominate a Doorkeeper. Yesterday, immediately after the announcement of the vote transferring the duties of the Doorkeeper's Department to the Sergeant at Arms, the Republicans tried to press an election for a new Doorkeeper, but were defeated by the adoption of a motion to adjourn.

The House Committee on Elections has dismissed the Oregon contested election case of McDowell (democrat) against Williams (republican). The sub-committee, to whom was referred the Mississippi contested case of Lynch (republican) against Chalmers (democrat), the sitting member, reported unanimously that the evidence submitted to them was insufficient to give the contestant the seat, and the full committee by a unanimous vote adopted the report.

All the Virginia delegation present in the House, yesterday, voted to retain Col. Polk as doorkeeper. Messrs Douglas and Walker were absent. Gen. Butler, of Mass., also voted for Polk's retention.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Butler introduced a bill for the issue of twenty five and fifty cent notes to displace the silver subsidiary coinage, and also to issue one, two, three and five dollar legal tender notes.

Mr. George C. W. Delderba, referred to by Mr. Baker, in the House, yesterday, as having been promoted to a \$2,500 place for getting out of the way of Mr. Polk, says the statement is false.

Four more persons have been arrested in Ireland for complicity in the murder of Lord Leitrim. McLaughlin has been released for lack of evidence.

In the British House of Commons the budget was submitted. The ordinary expenditure is £21,020,000 and the estimated revenue £27,146,000. The income tax is increased two pence on the pound and that on tobacco four pence on the pound.

Russia offers to send an Ambassador to the Vatican at once on the Pope's accepting the present condition of the Church in the Russian Empire.

LONDON, April 5.—At this hour, 2 o'clock P. M., a thunder storm prevails here. LONDON, April 5.—The Shah of Persia left Teheran for Europe, by way of Tiflis, on Wednesday last.

Foreign News. THE EASTERN QUESTION. A dispatch from London says:—Despite the speeches of Lord Grosvenor and Hartington to the deputation of the National Liberal Federation at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Wednesday, it is not believed that the opposition will take any strong line against the Government's policy. Mr. Gladstone and his followers may endeavor to force the party leaders into active antagonism and Independent members to introduce resolutions disapproving of the calling out of the reserves, but there will be strong counter influences which the party leaders are not likely to disregard. A movement has already received the adhesion of sixty or seventy of the Liberal members, having for its object to prevent the party from trammeling the Government's foreign policy.

The Times strongly condemns the objects of the deputation, and sharply criticizes the speeches of Lord Grosvenor and Hartington. It says: "The deputation themselves are bound to admit that they did not in all cases represent majorities in the constituencies, and there are no means of knowing how far their constituents share the sentiments expressed. If the Government's views are fallacious it is the duty of the opposition to endeavor to restrain the Government and enlighten the country. If no such attempt is made, or if it fails, it can only be concluded that the deliberate judgment of the country is in favor of the general policy of the Government. Lord Grosvenor is hardly fair therefore, in assigning to the Government undivided responsibility in such a crisis. It cannot be too often reiterated that we only ask Russia to enter into the Congress without reserve, and listen before she takes any final decision to what the other Powers may have to say respecting the preliminary treaty she has made with Turkey. A more moderate request could hardly be made, and to designate it as was done yesterday by the deputation as a war like policy is unjust and misleading."

The Manchester Guardian strongly condemns the sort of pressure the deputation intended to put on the Liberal leaders as well as their assumption that the Government's policy is war like. "The Ministers," it says, "are not to be held responsible if peace is threatened or broken, because they oppose aims which, though unavowed and illegitimate, are clearly within the scope of Russia's policy."

The unattractive rumors recently current of a Cabinet crisis in Bucharest are explained by a letter from that city, dated April 1st, telegraphed here from Vienna. It seems that while the people and Legislature are unanimously opposed to Russia, there is a strong suspicion that Prince Charles and his Cabinet are prepared to consent to the cession of Bessarabia, and had really agreed with Gen. Ignatieff in this sense, but found the feeling in opposition so strong that they feared a revolution in the ranks of the army. The pro-Russian party, contents its letter, are of course anti-Russian, and circumstances must determine whether the Cabinet will carry out the will of the nation or throw themselves into the arms of Russia. This explanation is partially confirmed by the fact that Bucharest telegrams are very undecided in tone. One published in London this morning says:—"The Government is seeking to allay the unnecessary and impolitic excitement over the Bessarabia question."

The British House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. Gladstone asked if it was the intention of the Government in the recent communications regarding the Congress to resolve to itself the liberty to withdraw from the Congress upon the proposal to discuss any matter the discussion of which it did not think advisable, and why England refused a preliminary conference.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that all England wanted at the Congress was the discussion of every article of the treaty, and that Lord Derby's evasive answer to the request for a preliminary conference, gave the impression that the Government intended to refuse to discuss any matter the discussion of which it did not think advisable, and why England refused a preliminary conference.

The Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes that Prince Gortschakoff had declared to Prince Ghika, the Roumanian Agent at St. Petersburg, that notwithstanding our clamoring, Russia's decision in regard to Bessarabia was irrevocable. Russia would not bring the question before the Congress, or consent to another Power doing so, as it would be an affront to the Emperor. If she could not make us give in she would take Bessarabia by force, and armed resistance would be fatal for Roumania. The dispatch concludes:—"Notwithstanding these threats, we persist in our refusal to yield."

The Roumanian Agent at Vienna communicates a dispatch from the Agent at St. Petersburg reuniting a conversation with Prince Gortschakoff, who said:—"It is true that your Government intends to protest against the article of the treaty which provides for the cession of Bessarabia to Russia through Roumania? The Emperor has ordered me to inform you that if you have such an intention he will order the occupation of Roumania and the disarmament of the Roumanian army." The Agent replied that Russia should have treated with Roumania, not with Turkey, concerning the passage of the army. Prince Gortschakoff rejoined:—"We did not choose to have anything more to do with you on account of your conduct. It is important that you should know that we insist upon a free passage through your country, and that you should inform your Government of the Emperor's declaration. Your Government must plainly state their decision."

At Portsmouth yesterday the troop ships Crocodile and Euphrates were ordered to be ready for sea in forty-eight hours. A special from Berlin reports that mobilization has been ordered to the four remaining Russian military districts. Advice from Cetinje state that Russia has requested Montenegro to prepare for a renewal of hostilities. Prince Nikita is taking measures accordingly. It is stated that a rupture between the Russians and Romanians is exceedingly probable. The latter, in spite of its numerical inferiority, is determined to resist any attack, believing that the excitement in Hungary would compel Austria to interfere. A Belgrade special announces that fifteen battalions of Serbian troops have been ordered to the Drieta and Save. A special from Constantinople says the conversion of the Sultan to pro-Russian ideas is imminent. The Journal de St. Petersburg says Lord Salisbury's circular shows an absence of conciliatory views by gratuitously attributing ambitious motives to the Russian proposal. NEW YORK, April 5.—A St. Petersburg special says:—Prince Gortschakoff is engaged in preparing a diplomatic note in reply to Lord Salisbury's circular, which will have a two-fold object. It will satisfy Count Andriassy, and will conclude with an ultimatum for England. Prince Gortschakoff appears to have made up his mind for war. Gen. Tcherasoff has been appointed to the command of a special corps of Cossacks destined to penetrate rapidly into the heart of Central Asia in the countries where the Russian armies have already been on several expeditions. This special corps will be composed of Cossacks and horse artillery, and will be augmented on the march by such recruits as the general commanding may see fit to take. Tcherasoff came to St. Petersburg some weeks ago for the purpose of receiving his instructions with regard to the route to be followed and conferring with the military authorities on the preparations for the expedition. He was received by the Czar on Sunday, March 24, and afterward had several consultations with the heads of the army. Immediately af-

ter these interviews Gen. Tcherasoff departed from St. Petersburg and set out for his destination. He is now traveling by rapid stages and may be heard from soon. There is no doubt that the objective point of his expedition is British India. So certain do the authorities here feel of a war with England that the preparations have been thus early begun so that no time may be lost after hostilities commence.

LONDON, April 5.—The military situation is beginning to attract attention. The Serbian occupation of Bulgaria as far as Plewna is believed to be intended to cover the Russian line of communication and relieve the Russian troops which will be concentrated south of the Balkans. At the same time there are indications that the Russian troops lately at Sofia and north of Adrian are moving towards the south east, perhaps because it is considered advisable to strengthen as much as possible the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas, or it may be the intention to abandon the lines of the land communication and rely almost exclusively for the conveyance of reserves and supplies on marine transport over the Black Sea, in consequence of the attitude of the Roumanians. From the latter point of view it is very natural to infer that the Russians will do everything possible to keep the British fleet out of the Black Sea, though it is not believed here that even the occupation of the northern shore of the Bosphorus by the Russians, would prevent Admiral Horvitz from forcing a passage. Some Russian divisions are now enfiladed on the road to Baykudera and a total force of about 30,000 troops collected within easy striking distance. Between there and Baykudera there are some Turkish brigades which could probably hold the place till assistance arrived if energetically employed and loyally commended in cooperation with the British, but they must in time be overwhelmed, for the Russians, even allowing for all deductions, would still maintain a force of five or six thousand combatants in front of Constantinople, on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, or the neighboring mainland in front of the position of Balair. There are probably about 30,000 Russians while at Salomon and on the lines of the communication there may be seated some 50,000 more. The War Office at St. Petersburg is stated to be dissatisfied with the condition of the muster rolls and is making strenuous exertions to hurry up the reserves. All the recruits stationed in the Capital were thoroughly inspected by the Emperor, probably previous to their dispatch to the front. Dispatches from Constantinople foreshadow the fall of Ahmed Vefik Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior and the reconstruction of the Ministry in a pro-Russian sense.

LONDON, April 5.—The Times has a special dispatch from St. Petersburg saying:—"An inspired article in the Journal de St. Petersburg says:—'The conviction that England's demands are incompatible with the interests of Russia and Europe will find firm support in the public opinion of this Empire.' A warning regarding this article is that all hope of a peaceful solution is not yet abandoned." The Pall Mall Gazette hinted yesterday that if the opposition managed to hinder the Government's measures Parliament would be dissolved in the present state of public feeling an overwhelming conservative unity.

This afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette has the following special dispatch:—"PARIS, April 5.—Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador here, has complained against the tone of the French press, particularly the Journal Des Debates, which belongs to M. Leon Say, French Minister of Finance, and the Republic Francaise. M. Leon Gambetta's article. Prince Orloff contents that for the papers the government is responsible. M. Waddington, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the Prince's complaint, said that the Government has no control over the papers in question, but the press have been invited to be less aggressive. Prince Orloff was much dissatisfied with the reply."

A Berlin special to the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Germany is again busily meditating between Austria and Russia with a view to adjusting their differences. The papers say that Russia has ordered 1,500 torpedoes here, with directions that they be forwarded to the part of the Turkish coast occupied by Russia."

News of the Day. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Deputy Adjutant General of Manitoba, says there is no doubt that Sitting Bull has a large number of Indians with him, and as soon as his ponies are in proper condition he is likely to sweep down on the American territory convenient to his whereabouts for the purpose of raiding and annoying the United States Government. The mounted police are too much scattered to prevent the intended movements of Sitting Bull and his followers. A special from Cleveland says:—"It is stated upon good authority that the Cameron Sherman wedding will take place on the 9th of May. Miss Sherman, her mother and Mrs. Hoyt, her sister, have gone to New York to make purchases. The ceremony will be performed in this city, and it is expected will be a very brilliant affair."

Sylvester Tows and his father in law, while attempting to cross a small lake a few miles north of Auburn yesterday in a boat were capsized and Tows was drowned. The other occupant of the boat was rescued in an exhausted state. Mr. Tows had been married the previous evening. The lumber firm of Holt and Buzbee, of Boston, have suspended in consequence of losses to a large amount by a brother of Mr. Buzbee, who has been purchasing agent for the firm at Indianapolis.

Thirty-five hundred casks of retorted gold, valued at fifty thousand dollars, were received at Helena, Montana, from the Penobscot mine on Wednesday. Morris Price, proprietor of a fancy goods store on 9th street, Washington, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is feared has come to an untimely end. The greenback convention at Portland, Oregon, yesterday, nominated W. Wilkins, Jr. Governor; Prof. J. F. Campbell, for Congress, and W. A. Carter, for Secretary of State. Gen. Thos. C. Davis, commandant at Fort Laramie, W. T., died at his home, in New York, yesterday, aged 52 years.

Extensive Strike. TOPEKA, KS., April 5.—At noon yesterday it was announced that the engineers and firemen on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad had struck all along the line from Atchison and Kansas City to Pueblo. As a rule the trains were run to the end of the divisions and then abandoned. There was but little disturbance among the men. Trains were sent out east and south manned by employees of the machine shops and others. Henry Henshaw, of Lawrence county, and Sheriff Conner, of Lyon county, accompanied the trains. Much effort was made to prevent the substitute men from working, but no absolute violence offered. The officers of the company are resolute, and declare that they will find a way to run the trains. The fight between the strikers against the substitute men on the eastern division is suspended. On the western division trains are moving as usual. The strikers complain of insufficient wages and ill treatment.

Murder and Suicide. CHESTER, PA., April 5.—Clement Lloyd, forty years of age, in a fit of jealousy this morning, shot and fatally injured his wife, and then fired three shots at himself. From the effects of which he died shortly after.

As the law requires U. S. Collectors to take the oath of office in the district in which they are located, and as there is no one qualified to administer the oath in Aaska, Colonel Ball will have to get an enabling act passed in his behalf.

Virginia News. The Clarke Courier says:—John Riley, of Frederick county, was 101 years old in January last. He walked to Winchester, a distance of six miles, last week. His father died at the age of 105. A. C. Thom, who was seriously wounded in an encounter with Sibley Pitts, in Northampton county, on Thursday last, and in which Pitts was killed, will, it is now thought, certainly recover.

Among the cases to be tried at the next term of the Circuit Court of Loudoun county, which meets on the 4th Monday, is that of J. B. Mann, for killing John Brislane, during a quarrel. All persons who have paid capitation tax for 1876 can vote at the May election, but the capitation tax of 1877 will have to be paid to enable them to vote at the November election. W. P. Smith, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Gloucester county, died last week.

A ten months' old calf, in Augusta county, is giving two quarts of milk daily. A horse has just died near Mr. Solon, thirty-four years old. The store of Mr. A. H. Nott, in Richmond, has been robbed of a lot of cigars.

Coupon Case Decided. The Supreme Court of Appeals to-day decided that coupons were receivable for all fines due the Commonwealth. Clark, a prisoner in the city jail, tendered to the City Sergeant coupons in payment of a fine that had been imposed on him by the Hustings Court. The sergeant refused to receive the same, whereupon Clark, by William L. Ryall, Esq., his attorney, applied to the Supreme Court of Appeals for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Christian delivered the opinion of the court. Judges Anderson and Barker concurring. Justice Staples dissenting, and Judge Monroe declining to hear the case because he held bonds. In the former case of Antoni vs. Wright Judge Monroe stated that if he set his writ would have occurred in that decision; so it is understood that the decision to-day receives the endorsement of four judges out of five.

Judge Christian's opinion held that the decision of the case of Antoni vs. Wright had settled the question of the constitutionality of the funding bill. It had been subsequently adhered to and approved in the two cases of Wise Brothers vs. the Auditor, and Murray vs. the Auditor, and was now no longer open to question or discussion. The language of that law, that coupons should be received in payment of all taxes, debts, dues and demands of the Commonwealth, was as broad and comprehensive as it could be. "Demands" was, according to Lord Coke, a legal term covering every kind of right which one could claim toward another. He met the question of the right of the Legislature to make a contract authorizing money to be paid in coupons, and stated that the Constitution meant that such amount as should be realized from fines should be paid to schools. The support of the schools was a high duty, but the payment of the debt was equally high, and the State had no right to dedicate money due her creditors to school purposes. She must be just before she is generous, and it could not be supposed that the Legislature would fail to perform both duties, i. e., to pay the debt and support the schools.

He did not discuss the other questions raised in the case as to the right of the State to collect a tax out of the coupons, but inasmuch as the court held that the coupons must be received for Clark's fine at their face without deducting the tax, the effect of the decision is to declare that no tax can be collected or retained from coupons and that they must be received at their face. He declared that they were gold as far as the State is concerned.—Richmond State.

The Eighth Congressional District. HAMPTON, March 24, 1878. To the Editor of the Loudoun Enterprise: I permit me to present the name of Colonel H. E. Peyton for a seat in the next Congress from this district. Col. Peyton is well qualified for the position, which is the most important requisite for a representative, and should be selected would be heard from, as he could command the attention of representatives of the people in Congress assembled. He is eloquent, argumentative and logical, and combines these graces with a splendid military record. He is a soldier, a statesman, something rarely to be found. I would like to see Loudoun once more represented in Congress by one of her own sons, and who is better calculated for the place than Colonel Peyton. Col. Peyton is thoroughly democratic in the full acceptance of the word, and as a soldier during the late struggle would frequently get down and lead the boys in the thickest of the fray. CATOCHIN.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette: In this part of Loudoun it seems to be generally conceded that James V. Brooke, of Fauquier, will be our next representative in Congress. HAMILTON.

COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA.—John W. Turner vs. The Commonwealth. Writ of error refused. Reid vs. Jones et al. From the Circuit Court of Nottoway county. Affirmed. Clark vs. Tyler. Habeas petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Granted. McDaniel & Irby vs. Tate. From the Circuit Court of Campbell county. Reversed. Compton vs. Major. From the Circuit Court of Culpeper. Reversed. Colman's Administratrix vs. Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company. From the Circuit Court of Richmond. Affirmed. Gale vs. Wilson et al. From the Circuit Court of Norfolk county. Affirmed.

or undoubted commercial paper any amount can be obtained at 4 1/2 per cent, while existing at all doubtful is refused at any rate. In New York money is in active demand, mostly for gold and stocks. Call loans rose yesterday to 7 per cent and 1 1/2 commission, and closed at that rate. In State bonds there is a more active movement; Virginia consols are much stronger, \$112.00 selling at 58 1/2, 55 1/2, closing at 58 1/2 bid, and 53 asked. Coupons, amounting to \$11,075, changed hands at 80 1/2, the latter an advance of 1/2. Railroad bonds are very dull. B. & O. selling at 83 bid to 85 asked. Local shares are altogether nominal, but we quote: Bid. Ask. Orange & Alexandria, 75..... 74 1/2 Orange & Alexandria, 65, 1st..... 60 1/2 Orange & Alexandria, 65, 2d..... 60 1/2 Orange & Alexandria, 65, 3d..... 60 1/2 Orange & Alexandria, 65, 4th..... 60 1/2 Virginia & Tennessee, 65, 2d..... 60 1/2 Virginia & Tennessee, 65, 3d..... 60 1/2

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS IN ALEXANDRIA. Flour, fine..... \$2 75 @ 4 00 Super fine..... 4 75 @ 5 00 Extra..... 5 00 @ 5 25 Family..... 6 50 @ 7 00 Fancy brands..... 7 25 @ 7 50 Wheat, common to fair..... 1 25 @ 1 50 Good to prime..... 1 25 @ 1 50 Choice..... 1 25 @ 1 50 Corn, white..... 0 50 @ 0 75 Mixed..... 0 50 @ 0 75 Yellow..... 0 50 @ 0 75 Rye..... 0 58 @ 0 60 Oats..... 0 33 @ 0 40 Butter, prime..... 0 12 @ 0 15 Common..... 0 10 @ 0 12 Eggs..... 0 10 @ 0 11 Hogs..... 4 50 @ 5 00 Chickens..... 3 00 @ 3 50 Apples..... 5 00 @ 5 50 Potatoes per bushel..... 0 40 @ 0 50 Onions, per bushel..... 0 40 @ 0 50 Bacon, Hams, 10 lbs..... 0 9 @ 0 10 Best sugar cured Hams..... 0 10 @ 0 11 Butcher's Hams..... 0 9 @ 0 10 Western..... 0 10 @ 0 11 Sides..... 0 10 @ 0 11 Shoulders..... 0 10 @ 0 11 Lard..... 0 10 @ 0 11 Veal Cuts..... 0 4 @ 0 5 Clover Seed..... 5 00 @ 5 50 Timothy..... 1 75 @ 2 00 Plaster, ground, per ton..... 4 50 @ 5 00 Ground, in bags or bbls..... 4 00 @ 4 50 Lumpy..... 3 00 @ 3 25 Salt, G. A. (Liverpool)..... 1 10 @ 1 25 Fine..... 1 20 @ 1 25 Turf's Island..... 0 30 @ 0 35 Wool, long unwashed..... 0 38 @ 0 40 Washed..... 0 38 @ 0 40 Merino, unwashed..... 0 25 @ 0 28 Do, washed..... 0 38 @ 0 40 Suet..... 1 00 @ 1 25 Hay..... 12 00 @ 13 00 Straw..... 8 50 @ 9 00 Skim..... 0 20 @ 0 25 Skunk..... 0 20 @ 0 25 Fox..... 0 60 @ 1 10 Muskrat, washed..... 0 6 @ 0 10 Rabbit..... 0 25 @ 0 30

There is no flour in first hands, the stock having been bought up by the retail dealers and speculators; the prices are firm, and rates made at quotations. Wheat is steady and firm, and 60 bushels sold at 130, 135 and 140, and to quality. Corn is in good receipt, the offering amounting to 125 bushels, but prices are declining, and sales were made at 50 and 60 for No. 2, and one small lot of No. 1. Little doing in country produce. Provisions quiet. Plaster and Seed dull.

RICHMOND MARKET, April 4.—The market generally has presented somewhat a more active appearance during the past few days. Flour is in demand at 45 1/2 for No. 1 fancy brands. Wheat is lively and in advance; sales of white at 100, 105 for good to choice, and red at 12 1/2, 13 for like quality. Corn is quite active and in demand at 45 1/2 for No. 2, and one small lot of No. 1. Little doing in country produce. Provisions quiet. Plaster and Seed dull.

LYNCHBURG MARKET, April 4.—There is somewhat better feeling in the market generally. Flour is in demand at 45 1/2 for No. 1 fancy brands. Wheat is lively and in advance, and the tendency is upward, quotations being from 100 to 125, and to quality. Corn is in demand at 62 1/2 for white, and 57 1/2 for mixed. The enquiry for oats is active, and quotations are, for spring, 45 1/2 for winter 4 1/2. Rye nominally 58 1/2.

FREDERICKSBURG MARKET, April 4.—The market is a little more active, but the receipts of produce of all kinds are limited. Flour at 45 1/2 for No. 1 fancy brands. Wheat is lively and in advance, and the tendency is upward, quotations being from 100 to 125, and to quality. Corn is in demand at 62 1/2 for white, and 57 1/2 for mixed. The enquiry for oats is active, and quotations are, for spring, 45 1/2 for winter 4 1/2. Rye nominally 58 1/2.

BALTIMORE SUGAR AND COFFEE MARKET.—Sugars.—We have no further sales of sugars to report, business being restricted by the want of supplies, the stock here now consisting of only 431 hhds New Orleans, and we write the market in tone, with refining grades wanted, and we still quote as follows, viz: Cuban No. 1, fair to good refining 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 Cuba, centric, good refining 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 Porto Rico, grocery grades 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 Generators centrifugals 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 Refining grades Eng. and Fr. Ind. 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 New Orleans, grocery grades 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 Coffee.—Business in this staple continues to stand, and we are active with sales of stock, but the market is without any change, and we still report it steady, with the stock here in first hands held with considerable firmness. The jobbers, however, exhibit less firmness, and there is a disposition to make some concessions in order to effect sales. We still quote as follows, viz: Rio, ordinary cargoes..... 11 @ 12 Fair..... 12 @ 13 Good..... 13 @ 14 Prime..... 14 @ 15 Job lots, ordinary to choice..... 11 @ 12 (Gold, 60 days.)

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, April 4.—The market was dull, weak and unsettled, and trade moved slowly at first, and gradually improved. The extreme range for active steers was 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, but very few were put for more than 10c per lb, and the greater part sold at 12 1/2. Cattle.—Prices were a fraction lower, and the market closed easy at 6 1/2 for 10c per lb for common to good State veal. Sheep and Lambs.—Good Sheep were scarce and firm, and all grades were in demand at 10c per lb. Some poor Virginia and Ohio lambs, foolishly forwarded before they were fit for market, had to be sold at very low prices. Extra range from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per lb, exclusive of some choice yearling lambs, which reached 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per lb. The sheep market was active, and 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per lb, but very few were put for more than 10c per lb, and the greater part sold at 12 1/2. Hogs.—None offered alive. City dressed ruled steady at 4 1/2 per lb.

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET, April 4.—The market was quiet and nominal, common 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, and extra 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Receipts 1,673; shipments 1,134. BALTIMORE, April 5.—Virginia 65, old, 21 @ 22, deferred 4 1/2; do, consolidated, 21 @ 22, deferred 30. Cotton quiet and nominal, steady at 27 1/2. Flour dull and easier; Howard street and Western Super 4 1/2 to 5; do, Extra 4 1/2 to 5; do, Family 5 1/2 to 5 5/2; City Mills Super 4 1/2 to 5; do, Extra 5 1/2 to 5 5/2; do, Family 5 1/2 to 5 5/2. Southern quiet and steady; Western 11 1/2 to 12; do, Family 11 1/2 to 12; do, Extra 11 1/2 to 12; do, Family 11 1/2 to 12. Pennsylvania 13 1/2 to 14; do, Family 13 1/2 to 14; do, Extra 13 1/2 to 14; do, Family 13 1/2 to 14. Western spot and April 13 1/2 to 14; do, Family 13 1/2 to 14; do, Extra 13 1/2 to 14; do, Family 13 1/2 to 14. Southern steady for yellow; Western dull and easy; do, Family 11 1/2 to 12; do, Extra 11 1/2 to 12; do, Family 11 1/2 to 12. Oats more active and steady; Southern 3 1/2 to 4; do, Family 3 1/2 to 4; do, Extra 3 1/2 to 4. Western 3 1/2 to 4; do, Family 3 1/2 to 4; do, Extra 3 1/2 to 4. Rye quiet and easy at 65 to 70. Corn dull and firm at 45 to 50. Wheat active and firm at 85 to 90. Whiskey a steady firm at 1 1/2.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Stocks slightly up. Money 7. Gold 10 1/2. Flour slightly up. Cotton without material change. Corn without material change.