

CENTRAL ASIA.

Khivan Dissension and Russian Influence Over the Reigning Khan.

Royal Execution of a Chief Counsellor and Executive Action in Support of the Czar—Russian Prisoners Liberated—An American Correspondent for the Seat of War.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15, 1873. News having an important bearing on the of the Khivan expedition have been received here. Internal dissensions have broken out in Khiva. The reigning Khan has executed his chief counsellor, and imprisoned his uncle and other influential Khivans who were enemies of Russia. He has also released the Russians held as prisoners in Khiva, and sent them to meet the detachment of the Czar's expedition which is advancing from Orenburg.

American Notes of the Russian Advance March.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15, 1873. An American correspondent and the Secretary of the United States Legation in this city have left St. Petersburg for Khiva.

THE POPE.

His Holiness' Condition of Health Unchanged—The Cardinal Chamberlain Summoned to the Vatican.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, April 15—Noon. The condition of the Pope is unchanged to-day. Cardinal de Angelis, Chamberlain of the Roman Church, has been summoned to Rome.

French Bourse Rumor of the Pontiff's Death.

PARIS, April 15—Evening. There was a rumor on the Bourse late this afternoon that the Pope was dead. It has received no confirmation up to the present moment.

The Chamberlain of the Roman Church.

His Eminence Philippo de Angelis, the first on the list of the Order of Cardinal Priests in the Sacred College, was born at Ascoli on the 10th of April, in the year 1762. He is, consequently, eighty-one years of age this present day. Venerable himself in years his official functions, as Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church, towards the Pontiff, Plus the Ninth, are rendered especially solemn by the great age of the distinguished patient. The Cardinal's present call from a temporary recess retirement to the Vatican gives indication that the authorities of the Pontificate consider the Pope's health still in danger. The Cardinal Chamberlain has important duties to perform immediately after a Pope dies. Indeed, if Pio Nono were at all a non grato man, the advent of the Cardinal Chamberlain, coupled with the fact that hours and hours are spent in discussing whether, in the event of his death, he should be buried according to old custom, and his successor be appointed according to the laws of the Church, would suffice to kill him. The ceremony which must be observed on the death of a Pope are numerous and interesting. As soon as he has expired, his head is covered, and nobody can touch him or remove him from his bed until the death has been duly certified with all the legal formalities. The Cardinal Chamberlain is ushered, by Messengers the Master of the Chamber, into the bedroom of the deceased, and several members of the Palatine Guard and the Apostolic Notary following him. One of the private servants of the Pope kneels before the feet of the deceased, and the Cardinal Chamberlain having authenticated the death, receives from the hands of the Master of the Chamber the Assesto Passtorale. It is then the duty of the Apostolic Notary to write out and read aloud the legal acknowledgment of the recognition of the body, and the assignment of the Assesto. This done, all retire, and the Cardinal Chamberlain alone remains in the room of the deceased, to offer up prayers for his soul. On leaving the apartments of the Pope, the Cardinal immediately signs an order that the great bell of the Capitol shall announce to the public the sad event. On the bell beginning to toll all the churches must follow, and funeral services commence immediately everywhere.

ENGLAND.

Democratic Demonstration in Support of the Rights of Labor—Serious Riot Among Government Artisans.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 15, 1873. Five gas stokers, who were imprisoned some time ago during a strike of the gasmen for violation of the laws against conspiracy, were released at Maidstone to-day, the terms of their sentences having expired.

A great demonstration of sympathy was made in their case at Maidstone. A public breakfast was given them, at which 250 persons were present, and Messrs. Potter and Odger made speeches.

A riot occurred in Chatham yesterday, between the engineers and marines attached to the arsenal at that town, and many of the participants were hurt. The authorities were compelled to call out the troops, who succeeded in restoring order after arresting a large number of the rioters.

GERMANY.

Differences of Municipal Government in the Newly Annexed Territory—The Power of Conquest Vindicated.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STRASBURG, April 15, 1873. The Governor of Alsace has removed the Burgomaster of this city, because the latter said he only remained in the country in the hope that it would be restored to France. Police Director Bach has been appointed to the vacant office. The Common Council protested against the appointment, and refusing to sit under Bach's Presidency, have held no meetings since the change was made.

The members of the Council have consequently been suspended for two months from the exercise of their functions, which have been transferred to the new Burgomaster as Commissioner Extraordinary.

An Eminent Scientist Dangerously Ill.

BERLIN, April 15, 1873. Baron Justus de Liebig, the eminent scientist, is dangerously ill. He would reach the seventieth year of his age on the 12th of May.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 15, 1873. The steamer Kangaroo, which was to have sailed to-day for New York with the shore end of the new Atlantic cable, is still in port.

A RIOT AT KNIGHTSTOWN, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1873. A serious riot is in progress at Knightstown, Ind., between the strikers at the coal mines and furnaces and colored miners lately imported from Virginia. The whole town is apparently now engaged in a general melee, originating with a negro and a striker, which soon drew the negroes and their boarders, well armed and well guarded by the local police. A crowd is surrounding H. Thornton and other miners. A company of colored miners from Brazil and vicinity came to the aid of the negroes. Many shots were fired during the melee. Governor Hendricks has been appealed to and is expected that the Emmet Guards and a body of police from this city will arrive for Knightstown at two A. M. and will arrive there about five A. M. The indications now are that there will be bloody work before they arrive. One of the colored miners has been killed, and it is not known how seriously. The town is full of rumors. The women are the most furious, and are reviling the strikers.

CIVIL WAR.

Deadly Collision Between the Whites and Blacks of Grant Parish, La.

Four Hundred Africans in War Array.

BATTLE AT COLFAX.

Driven from Their Trenches the Negroes Flee to the Court House.

Fire Employed to Burst the Barricades.

FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER.

One Hundred Negroes Shot in Rushing from the Burning Ambuscade.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE TRACED TO POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 15, 1873. The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived at about twenty minutes past one this afternoon, brings stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have retaken Colfax and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passing ones on the Southwestern we glean the following:—The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court House and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were, it is said, about four hundred men armed and equipped thoroughly.

ATTACK OF THE WHITES.

On Sunday, at about twelve o'clock, about one hundred and fifty men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up till somewhere near three o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court House, the doors of which were barricaded. After some further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Captain Hodnot, who was shot in the bowels, and who, it is feared, is fatally wounded. They retreated on the outside of the breastworks, and, as the only means of dislodging the negroes, and they were shot at from the burning building. It is reported that between eighty and one hundred negroes were killed and that there were none afterwards to be found for miles around.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMBOAT SOUTHWESTERN MAKES THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:—

We arrived at Colfax Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, and found that the white people and the Sheriff, at their head, I suppose, had captured the town after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES HAD BEEN KILLED

and many wounded. We saw from our boat about fifteen or twenty lying around on the banks of a dead. One white man was reported killed, whose name I did not learn, and two very seriously wounded—Messrs. Hodnot and Harris. Mr. Hodnot was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed that he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hodnot down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four other white men were slightly wounded. About one hundred negroes escaped; but it was reported that the whites were still pursuing them.

ALL THE LEADERS ESCAPE.

All the leaders of the riot escaped. The negroes ambuscaded themselves in the Court House. The whites, on finding there was no other mode of attack left them, set fire to the building. The whites numbered in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men. The fight lasted from twelve o'clock until nearly five P. M. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left, late last Sunday night, everything was very quiet.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

Grant parish, which was recently created out of a portion of Rapides, is situated upon Red River, above Alexandria. Its seat, Colfax, a small straggling town, containing about half a dozen white families, is located upon the Calhoun plantation, the sugar house serving the purpose of a Court House. From some cause its returns were thrown out from the count in the recent election, and about three weeks ago both sets of candidates visited this city, had an interview with Governor Kellogg and demanded commissions, the fusion candidates being at that time in possession of the offices.

KELLOGG DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

At the interview, which was a very stormy one, Governor Kellogg declined to issue commissions to either party, advising them to settle the dispute by a compromise, whereupon both parties returned and the local excitement became greatly intensified. Two weeks ago the negroes, under command of a colored man named Ward, took possession of the Court House, and proceeded to throw up entrenchments. Some rioting occurred at the time, but with no fatal result.

THE WHITES ORDER OUT WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Numbering some four hundred in all, they remained in this hostile attitude until Sunday morning last, when a league of white men that had been formed for the purpose, numbering 125 armed men, recruited from both Grant and Rapides, arrived at Colfax at about daylight, and after giving the negroes an hour to remove their women and children, made the attack with the result reported.

AS NO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION EXISTS WITH THE SEAT OF WAR, WE ARE, AS YET, IN POSSESSION OF NO FURTHER DETAILS.

The event has created great excitement throughout the city, and it is expected that a detachment of Kellogg's newly-formed brigade and armed police will soon leave for the scene of action under command of General Longstreet.

SPAIN.

Party Opposition to the Plan of Constituent Cortes Election.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 15, 1873. The radicals and constitutionalists have resolved to abstain from voting in the election for members of the Constituent Cortes.

THE MANZANILLO PRISONER.

Semi-Official Statement That Mr. O'Kelly Is in No Danger.

THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL TO DECIDE.

A Different View by the Consuls at Santiago de Cuba.

THE CASE SAID TO BE EXTREMELY CRITICAL.

HAVANA, April 14, Via Key West, April 15, 1873.

Mr. O'Kelly, the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, remains at Manzanillo. Captain General Ceballos evidently intends to leave the decision of O'Kelly's case to his successor, General Peltain, who is expected here soon. The life of Mr. O'Kelly is

IN NO DANGER.

His proposed trial is regarded as a mere matter of form in order to save appearances.

Mr. O'Kelly wants to come to Havana and it is expected that the Captain General will comply with his wish in a few days.

THE AUTHORITIES BASE THEIR PROSECUTION OF O'Kelly upon the fact that he had in his possession when captured letters from Ceballos.

THE ENGLISH CONSUL AT HAVANA

favors the release of O'Kelly, although the prisoner has acted contrary to the advice of the Consul in violating the laws of the country.

Urgent Despatches from the British and American Consuls at Santiago de Cuba.

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE, Santiago de Cuba, April 13, 1873.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, New York:—

Mr. O'Kelly telegraphs that the trial proceeds and his case is serious and that he fears the result. I would recommend you to use your influence immediately with Minister Sickles at Madrid to obtain Mr. O'Kelly's release. There is no time to be lost.

W. F. RAMSDEN, British Vice Consul.

THE CASE EXTREMELY CRITICAL.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Santiago de Cuba, April 15, 1873.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, New York:—

Mr. O'Kelly's case is extremely critical. I should advise you to communicate immediately with the Spanish Minister in Washington. The case is very urgent.

A. N. YOUNG, American Consul.

THE CUBANS IN NEW YORK ON MR. O'KELLY'S CASE.

Yesterday afternoon a HERALD reporter had a few minutes' interview with one of the most prominent Cubans in this city concerning the fate of Mr. O'Kelly, and the following conversation took place:—

REPORTER—What do the majority of your countrymen think about Mr. O'Kelly's fate at the present moment?

CUBAN—A few days ago they considered him a lost man, but now they are most sanguine that he will be back in the HERALD office within a few weeks.

REPORTER—Why this change of opinion?

CUBAN—We all believe that the present Captain General, Ceballos, who is shortly to be superseded, wants to wash his hands of the matter, and is leaving the matter for the adjudication of the new Captain General, Señor Peltain, who is shortly expected at Havana. I have to-day received a letter from Madrid, which states that he was to embark for Havana on the 30th of last month by the Spanish mail steamer at Cadix, and if he has taken passage on that day, he would be here to-morrow.

ARRIVE AT HAVANA TO-MORROW:—but I believe my informant must be in error, or we should have heard by telegraph of his departure, on the principle that the departure of reinforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba are always scrupulously telegraphed. I believe that the new Captain General is to bring out a large number of republican officials to Havana, and that a complete change in the present régime may be expected in that city.

REPORTER—What do you know of the new Captain General's character and disposition?

CUBAN—Merely this, that he is a staunch republican and is said to possess most liberal views; and, in view of this, I, in common with my countrymen, believe that as soon as he arrives in Cuba Mr. O'Kelly's imprisonment will instantly terminate, for Spain cannot afford to be on bad terms with the United States.

MR. O'KELLY'S TWO HAMMERS.

MR. O'Kelly's rights in a court, as we say in Spanish, two hammers—one is Great Britain and the other the United States. I am not a betting man, but I would willingly bet a hundred to one that Mr. O'Kelly will be speedily released through the intervention of one or both of these Powers. Here is a Madrid paper I have this moment received which speaks of Mr. O'Kelly—La Estrella de los Dos Dominios.

A MADRID PAPER ON MR. O'KELLY.

Mr. James O'Kelly, the new commissioner of the HERALD to Cuba, has been threatened with death by General Morales de los Rios at Palma Saviano. The HERALD has an article, in which, commenting on the fact, says that the consequence of murdering an inoffensive American citizen will be most serious. The Spanish troops on the island are acting on the defensive, while the volunteers are meditating raids on the cities, and we believe of the 10th ultimo, while a letter from John F. Williams, our special agent, whom we require to remain with said Indians, dated at the camp March 22, says: "I returned from Cheyenne camp day before yesterday (20th) I met Medicine Arrow, Old Whirlwind, Big Chief, and other chiefs, who were accompanied by a large number of their warriors, and who were in the habit of being buried in sand, which is unusual among Indians. They scap and leave bodies exposed."

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S COMPROMISE.

A report was circulated in this city yesterday that the new Captain General of Cuba will endeavor to effect a compromise with the Cuban patriots, and that he had been empowered by the authorities at Madrid to restore to the widows and orphans of Cuban patriots the property seized from the former on account of their relatives taking up arms against the Spanish government.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15, 1873. The Cornell University held its semi-annual meeting here to-day. The following named trustees were present:—The Hon. Ezra Cornell, Governor Dix, Lieutenant Governor Robinson, Speaker Cornell, President White, Superintendent Public Instruction Weaver, H. H. Sage, John H. Gray, Amasa J. Parker, George M. Schuyler, J. H. Selkirk, Hiram Sibley, E. B. Morgan, Samuel Campbell, of Oneida county, was chosen trustee in place of Horace Greeley, deceased; George J. Magoe, of Schuyler county, in place of J. Meredith Reed, abroad; and Frederick Law Olmsted in place of Charles J. Folger, resigned.

A regular meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers will be held at the rooms, 63 William street, this evening, at eight o'clock. Subject—"Magnetic Elevators."

THE MODOCs.

No News Yet from the Seat of War.

A Great Storm in the West Interrupts Communication.

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Sketch of Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, General Canby's Successor.

OMAHA, Neb., April 15, 1873.

The storm on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad proves to be one of the most violent of the season. It began two days ago and continued last night and to-day with unabated fury. There are NO MEANS OF COMMUNICATING WITH SAN FRANCISCO, or of ascertaining anything further about army movements against the Modocs.

The lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of Grand Island are all down, while the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad are worse off, working no farther than Schuyler station, and THE WIRES LOADED WITH SLEET.

The storm is from the North, and mostly between North Platte and Fremont. At Grand Island and vicinity, where it seems to centre, no trains are moving. At present no one can face the storm.

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

No Despatches Received at the War Department from the Seat of War.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873.

Up to a late hour to-night there had not been received at the War Department a single despatch from either General Schofield or Colonel Giffen.

The situation is unchanged so far as it relates to the action of officials in Washington. It is not expected that the Modocs can be exterminated without loss on our side. The friends of the officers on duty in Oregon are very anxious to hear from the seat of war.

GENERAL CANBY'S SUCCESSOR.

Sketch of Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, His Life and Services.

Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, the officer who succeeds the murdered Canby in command of the United States forces operating against the band of Captain Jack, was, when the war broke out, a second lieutenant of artillery in Fort Sumter and distinguished himself in its stubborn defence under Major Anderson. Later, after his exchange, he operated in Missouri and Arkansas with the forces combating the Confederate General Sterling Price. In these Southwestern campaigns he distinguished himself both as an infantry and cavalry commander and at one time commanded a division.

He subsequently was assigned to the command of General Nelson at Louisville in organizing troops to meet John Brown, who was drawn in the Galt House, and Davis killed his superior officer. He was tried by court martial and honorably acquitted. Still later he served as brigadier general of infantry under Rosecrans in the Army of the Cumberland, and was raised to the rank of major general of volunteers, and commanded a division at Chickamauga and the battles about Chattanooga. In all his engagements he was noted for caution, able strategy and personal bravery, and was implicitly trusted by his superiors and esteemed as a faithful officer. On the resignation of General (afterwards Governor) John M. Palmer, of Illinois, as Commander of the old Fourteenth Army corps, General Davis succeeded to the command and remained its leader in all the battles during the Summer campaign of 1864 against Atlanta, in the march to the sea and the advance through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. At Ebenezer Creek, in the rear of Savannah, Davis' command was so encumbered by negro refugees that it dropped far behind the other corps, and was in danger of attack and annihilation by the Confederate forces on its flanks and rear. In this dilemma Davis resolved to save his corps at all hazards, and, stationing guards at the bridge of Ebenezer Creek, stopped all the refugees (some six thousand in number) until his troops (six hundred men) had passed over safely. He then burned the bridge, and, leaving the negroes on the north side of the creek, made a forced march, saved his corps and participated in the attack upon Savannah. At this time Wheeler's cavalry was close upon his rear, and on arriving at the bridge, Wheeler, smarting under the escape of Davis, madly charged upon the poor negroes, and men, women and children were driven into the muddy waters of the Ebenezer, where many were drowned. A fearful howl was echoed through country at what partisan journals denominated "Davis' criminal cruelty," and a Congressional committee was instructed to inquire into the circumstances of the massacre at Ebenezer Creek. All army officers familiar with the facts justified Davis in resorting to this alternative to save his command, and the Congressional committee were forced to the same conclusion. When the war closed General Davis held some minor positions, and finally went out to Alaska to receive it on behalf of the United States. In the execution of that mission he gave entire satisfaction to our government and that of Russia, from which he received the Territory. More recently he was stationed in this city in charge of the recruiting service in this district.

It would be difficult to find an officer of the army more prompt to carry out to the letter the orders of his superiors, and those who served with him in many engagements express the belief that if it be the desire of the War Department and the President to exterminate the treacherous Modocs, they have in General Davis a man who will allow none to escape the vengeance of his troops.

INDIANS OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Young Men of the Cheyennes, on a Big Drunk, Take to Murder—Fanny Petition from Kiowa, Comanches and Company to the Great Father—The Latest Phase of the Peace Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873.

The following despatch from Enoch D. Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Agencies, at Lawrence, Kansas, was received by Commissioner Smith to-day:—

On the 21st instant I instructed Professor Norton, Cheyenne trader, to make a thorough investigation into the reported murder of surveyors by Indians. The evidence fixes the murders on the 19th ultimo, while a letter from John F. Williams, our special agent, whom we require to remain with said Indians, dated at the camp March 22, says: "I returned from Cheyenne camp day before yesterday (20th) I met Medicine Arrow, Old Whirlwind, Big Chief, and other chiefs, who were accompanied by a large number of their warriors, and who were in the habit of being buried in sand, which is unusual among Indians. They scap and leave bodies exposed."

THE INVESTIGATION WILL BE PURSUED, AND ESPECIALLY WITH THE INDIANS, ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE AGENCY TO WHICH THEY ARE MOVING, AND WE EXPECT NO FURTHER TROUBLE.

A MEMORIAL PETITION.

The following petition from Indians, asking for the release of Santanita and Big Tree, was received at the Interior Department:—

TO OUR GREAT FATHER, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—

We, the chiefs, braves, warriors, head men and young men of the Kiowa, Rock, Young, Wichita, and other tribes, hereby acknowledge that we have heretofore incurred thy displeasure by numerous depredations and plunder, by murdering innocent people and taking into captivity innocent women and

MEXICO.

President Lerdo's Message to the National Congress—The Mixed Commission, Democracy and Commerce—Friendly Diplomacy from Washington—American Enterprises for Railroads—Revolution in Collapse.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13, 1873. The National Congress reassembled on the 13th instant. President Lerdo's message announces the prolongation of the term of the United States and Mexican Mixed Commission for two years, expresses sympathy with the Spanish Republic, promises to increase the facilities for education and anticipates the speedy conclusion of a commercial treaty with Italy.

The Mexican Commission to investigate the depredations on the Rio Grande frontier will soon bring their labors to a close and their report will be submitted to Congress.

AMERICAN PROJECTS FOR RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Debate will soon begin in Congress on the Plumb and Rosecrans railroad projects. The government seems to be in favor of a broad gauge road. It is reported that the Minister of the Interior is disposed to support the Plumb project.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Changes in the duties on imports are projected.

FRIENDLY DIPLOMACY FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States government has offered its friendly offices for the restoration of diplomatic intercourse between France and Mexico.

A subsidy has been granted for a new steamship line between Vera Cruz and New Orleans, two steamers to leave each port monthly.

RAILWAY INAUGURATION.

A railroad between the capital and Azcapotzalco was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies.

REVOLUTIONIST COLLAPSE.

The Tepic revolution is ended, and in Yucatan tranquility is returning.

CUBA.

Bidwell Identified by English Detectives—Fires in the Sugar Plantations.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, April 14, 1873. The detectives have arrived from London, and fully identified Bidwell as the alleged King of England forger.

PLANTATION FIRES.

Additional fires on the sugar cane plantations are reported.

ART MATTER.

Mme. Hazard's Sale To-night—Her Final Reception.

To-day the public will have a last opportunity of inspecting the statuary, souvenirs, antiquities and articles of vertu belonging to Mme. Hazard, as this evening they will be disposed of at that lady's rooms, 50 Union place. Soon after the sale it is not improbable that Mme. Hazard will return to Europe, there to resume the artistic life of which her brief sojourn here has been so pleasing an exposition.

We believe that Mme. Hazard's final soirée was held last Monday evening. Mr. Romeyn sang two selections, one from the "Ballo in Maschera," and the other from "Pascià." Miss Farwell sang and played a well-known Italian air. Miss Proudford interpreted a scene from "Fazio," and Mr. Peap read the "Vagabonds" and an extract from "Anthony and Cleopatra." Mr. Gadrie offered a violin solo, and Mr. Arthur Ritzinger gave a pleasing recitation of some Scotch airs upon the piano. This little series of art receptions has been unique and fashionably attended.

POSTPONEMENT OF LOUISIANA RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1873.

The second day races was postponed until Wednesday, on account of the rain.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Mr. Judson Jarvis, Clerk of the Order of Arrests, representing the Sheriff, last night arrested Dr. Louis J. Jordan, of the firm of Jordan & Beck, lessees of the Anatomical Museum on Broadway. The order of arrest was granted by Judge George C. Barrett on the grounds that Jordan was about to leave for Europe to evade a suit against him in the Supreme Court.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15, 1873. Printing cloths quiet; 6x8 a 5% for 64 by 64 standard extra cloths.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A Detective Agency—Mooney's Detective Agency, 125 Broadway, experienced operators, fidelity and despatch; refer to H. B. Clifton,