THE EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII. EVANSVILLE, IND., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867. ESTABLISHED, 1831.

TELEGRAPH.

THE IRISH VERY GLOOMY.

Battle Expected in Mexico.

Another Veto Looked For.

Distress in East Tennessee.

A MURDER IN BALTIMORE.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ST. LOUIS.

Sheriff of Adair County Arrested—Burglary—Test Oath Rescinded.

[Special to Evansville Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—John Ownby, Sheriff of Adair County, who absconded with twenty thousand dollars of State money, a short time ago, was recently arrested at Little Rock, Arkansas, and brought back. It is probable that most of the stolen money will be recovered.

Another extensive burglary was committed yesterday morning. The tailoring establishment of Stephen Cummings, on Olive Street, was entered, and about one thousand dollars worth of cloth, &c., was carried off.

The Supreme Court of this State has rescinded the order requiring a lawyer to take the test oath prescribed by the Constitution.

The Goodyear hard rubber patent case, which has been before the U. S. Circuit Court for two days, was decided this evening, by Judge Treat granting an injunction against the dentists using said patent, with the privilege to them to dissolve the same on giving two thousand dollars bonds to keep an account, and pay such sum as may be awarded on a final hearing, and costs.

Weather damp and chilly, with indications of rain.

NASHVILLE.

Decision of the Supreme Court—The Franchise Law Sustained.

[Special to Evansville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, March 21.—The Supreme Court rendered a decision to-day sustaining the franchise law of the last session of the Legislature. The decision is contrary to the expectations of the Conservatives, and the Radicals are much elated, but the Conservatives are despondent.

In consequence of the rains, the repairs of the Nashville and Chattanoona railroad has not progressed as rapildy as expected. Trains will, however, be running through Saturday.

LOUISVILLE.

Destitution in the Districts on Green River—People Suffering for the Necessaries of Life.

[Special to Evansville Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—The destitution in the inundated districts on Green River is very great. The people are suffering for the necessaries of life, many being compelled to leave their homes. Berk City is entirely deserted, the inhabitants being compelled to flee to the hills.

Shawneetown is submerged. The wharf-boat is crowded with unfortunate refugees.

WASHINGTON.

Registration of Votes—Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The registration of votes under the suffrage law, has commenced in Washington. The registration in the first ward shows the blacks greatly in the majority. The whites are taking no particular interest in the matter.

The President has signed the bill appropriating $15,000 for the relief of freedmen and destitute colored persons in the District of Columbia. Also, the bill appropriating $50,000 for the Paris exhibition.

It is understood that the President to-day nominated Wm. Goodwin Collector, and A. D. Markley Naval Officer, at Philadelphia.

The President will probably, tomorrow, return to the House the supplemental reconstruction bill.

The following nominations were rejected by the Senate on Tuesday:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Rev. Geo. H. Greene, Second District Missouri; Henry C. Witter, Twenty-third District Illinois; J. McClure, Eighteenth District Pennsylvania; David Colliwell, Seventeenth District Pennsylvania, and Geo. Sanderson, Ninth District Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—A. Richardson, at Jefferson City, Mo.; Albert J. Clarke, Toledo, Ohio; Richard Benham, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Wm. S. Nie, Franklin, Indiana.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Hulburd, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, has just reported, at 1:15 P. M., a resolution calling on the President to remove Collector Smythe of New York.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations: Associate Justice, John H. Carter, Supreme Court of Arizona; United States District Attorney, Samuel H. Terry, for the District of Louisiana; Register of the Land Office, Sylvanus L. Nye, at Stockton, California.

An idea prevails at the South that the Postal Currency, so-called, is not redeemable by the Government, and is, therefore, being repudiated as worthless.

NEW YORK.

Irish Depression—Canada Threatened—Mexican News—Supplementary Reconstruction Bill to be Vetoed—The Maryland Senatorial Difficulty—Senator Foster Minister to Vienna—Distress in East Tennessee.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A Knoxville special to the *Times* says: East Tennessee is damaged over two million dollars by the flood. Blount, Cocheron and Sevier Counties all lose heavily. In Blount County a large flock of sheep were drowned, and the loss of stock of all kinds is unprecedentedly heavy. All the farmers living on the rivers will be very late with their crops. Their loss on stock will be a great drawback. Parts of the railroad bridges washed away have been recovered. Trains are now running to Chattanooga from this point. Many lives were lost in Lower Tennessee, and many families are left homeless, and must suffer. Over one hundred car-loads of corn were destroyed at Chattanooga. The depots were all submerged, and much freight destroyed. The rivers are still high, and more rain falling. No mails have been received from the Northwest since the 4th of March.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Irish enthusiasm in this city has all subsided, and the late rebellion in Ireland is conceded to have been a disgraceful failure. The only party who receive any attention are those who favor an invasion of Canada. Several meetings have been held on the subject of an early invasion, and steps are being taken that look somewhat like work.

The *Herald's* St. Albans correspondent says that several U. S. Army officers had arrived and passed through that village lately, although no troops had come as yet. It was rumored, however, that a force had been forwarded from Fort Warren. The military officers about the village had been consulting as to the amount of equipage and ammunition needed to fit out certain companies for service. On the other hand, several bands of Irishmen had arrived, well equipped with everything required for a tour, and bearing traces of an undoubted tendency toward Fenianism.

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondence says the most formidable body of horsemen known in Mexico for many years, has been organized and placed under Mejia's command, and should the expected battle prove a Liberal defeat, it will most probably be urged into a disastrous rout. On the other hand, if Maximilian is defeated, his cavalry will suffice him for a desperate attempt to cut his way to the Rio Grande, where he will take refuge in the United States.

The *Herald's* Southern correspondent reports that in the State of Georgia the military reconstruction law is generally discussed on both sides, and although the majority consider it onerous and unjust, they think it ought to be acquiesced in as a matter of necessity.

In Virginia, the order disbanding military organization, has caused the disbandment of Hunnicutt's colored guards, at which Hunnicutt and the negroes are very much grieved.

Henry A. Wise has consented to stump the State in opposition to Hunnicutt.

The *Times'* special says: There is good reason to believe that Mr. Johnson will return the Spplimentary Reconstruction bill, with a veto, to-day. It is understood that Mr. Johnson would have signed the bill had it been confined to the simple purpose of designating and defining the duties of the officer whose duty it should be to initiate the work under the act of March 2; but he regarded the bill passed yesterday as going beyond that purpose.

Gen. Howard was examined yesterday, by the Judiciary Committee, regarding the restoration of the Soule property in Louisiana, and the estate of J. Davis, a brother of Jeff. Davis, near Jackson, Miss..

It appears to be now settled that the case of Governor Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, will go over to the next meeting of Congress for decision, unless the present session shall extend into the latter part of next week. The matter was before the Judiciary Committee this morning, and was postponed to next Saturday.

There is good authority for saying that ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut, will receive the nomination of Minister to Austria in place of Motley, resigned.

The *Herald's* special says Messrs. Jas. Brooks, Fernando Wood, John Morrissey, John Fox, and John Weichemier, composing the New York delegation, had a long interview with the President to-night. The subject of the talk was general, including reconstruction, confiscation, and impeachment, but related more particularly to Federal appointments for the city of New York. The President was very reticent, and gave them no encouragement concerning the distribution of the offices.

Special Commissioner L. V. Bogy yesterday completed a treaty with the Chippeway Indians, of the Mississippi banks of Minnesota, of which Hole-in-the-Day is principal Chief. By this treaty, the Chippeways agree to cede to the United States a portion of their present lands in Minnesota and receive in exchange an equal portion of land in another part of the State. The object of making the exchange is, that the Indians may have better farming lands—they having expressed a desire to devote themselves to agricultultural pursuits.

The *Tribune's* special says the House Committee on Expenditure will report a resolution asking the President to remove Collector Smythe for gross malfeasance in office, and if the request is not complied with, articles of impeachment against the Collector will be presented.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Mrs. Kimball, who came to her death, as alleged, from the effects of attempting to produce abortion, was not the wife of Major Kimball, of Hawkins' Zouaves, but the widow of the late Lieut. Kimball, taken prisoner during the Mexican war, and died in captivity. The wife of Major Kimball is employed in the departments at Washington.

The Tammony Society has purchased a lot, North side of Fourteenth Street, formerly the site of the Medical College of the University which burned down with the Academy of Music.

DETROIT.

Legislative Proceedings—Railroad Bills Vetoed and Voted Upon.

DETROIT, Michigan, March 21.—In the State Senate yesterday Gov. Crapo's veto of the Port Huron and Lansing Railroad bill, was voted upon, and resulted in the bill being lost, lacking one vote of making the necessary two-thirds.

This morning the Governor sent in his veto of twenty railroad bills on the same grounds of his former veto.

The Senate took a vote on two bills, but lacked the strength to pass them. The others were tabled. Thus probably ends the projects of building railroads in this State by means of taxing municipalities.

A violent northwest snow storm prevailed all day.

BOSTON.

Burning of School Houses by Incendiaries—Loss $70,000.

BOSTON, March 21.—Two school houses in Brighton, one occupied by the high school and the other by the primary department, were burned last night by incendiaries. Loss $70,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Law Suit in Buffalo—Senatorial Confirmations—Murder in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—James Farr, a merchant from Hillsborough, Carolina County, Illinois, was found in his bed, Saturday morning, with his throat cut. He was known to have a large amount of money in his possession, which is missing. It is supposed he was murdered for his money. No clue to the murderers.

BUFFALO, March 21.—The case of Albert Sturgis, of Chicago, against E. S. Prosser, of this city, was concluded yesterday. The plaintiff was non-suited. The propellor City of Buffalo, last summer, while unloading at Sturgis's elevator, caught fire and destroyed the elevator, for which $150,000 damages were claimed by Albert Sturgis.

MONTREAL, March 21.—Nearly all the present members of Parliament in Lower Canada, will be returned to the House of Commons. A large number, as yet, are unopposed. It is understood that the election will not take place until midsummer.

A report received by Gen. Michael shows that all is quiet on the frontier, and that there is no ground whatever, for excitement on account of Fenian movements.

ANNAPOLIS, March 21.—The Maryland Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the destitute people in the South, passed the House.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced, recommending all citizens, white and black, entitled to vote, to register their names, and take an active part in the reorganization of the State.

The report from the Special Impeachment Committee of the House recommend that no further steps for the impeachment of Gov. Wells be taken—as the establishment of military rule in the State would render such action nugatory—was adopted.

In the House a joint protest has been introduced against the reconstruction bill.

The office of Register of voters has been closed by the Register, by the advice of Gen. Sheridan.

QUEENSTOWN, March 21.—Steamer Toriffe, from New York, arrived today.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

Garibaldi Elected—Napoleon's Policy Endorsed.

LONDON, March 21.—Earl D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, promises a liberal Reform Bill for Ireland.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 21.—Dispatches received here indicate that the insurrection against the authority of the Subline Porte is rapidly spreading throughout Thessaly.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, March 21.—United States bonds, 77½.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 21.—The general elections have been held. Gen. Garibaldi was returned for three cities.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 21.—In the Corps Legislatif, the foreign policy of the Emperor has been endorsed by an overwhelming majority.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETESBURG, March 21.—Hostilities between Russia and Boshara have been temporarily suspended.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

SENATE—Morton presented several memorials from the Minnesota Legislature. Referred.

Howe presented a memorial from the Wisconsin Legislature for aid in the construction of military roads. Referred.

Williams, from the Finance Committee, reported a House joint resolution to extend to the employees of the first division of the Currency bureau the benefits of the resolution giving twenty per cent. extra compensation to certain employees of the Government, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Agreed to.

A Joint Resolution exempting wrapping paper, made from wood or corn stalks, from Internal Revenue tax, was passed.

Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution placing certain troops in Missouri on an equal footing with other troops in relation to bounty. Passed.

A resolution to print 5,000 copies of Superintendent General Humphrey on the physics and hydraulics of the Mississippi river, and protection to all regions from overflow, passed.

Anthony introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire if there be any deficits in the accounts of the late Superintendent of Printings, whether he made the contract prejudicial to the Government; whether he bought more paper than he should, &c.

Anthony explained the object of the resolution to be to remove certain impressions created by certain newspaper writers as to the conduct of the late Superintendent. He read a letter from Wendell denying the allegations made against him and requesting an investigation. Resolution adopted.

Chandler, from Committee on Commerce, introduced a resolution authorizing American citizens to dispose of vessels to friendly belligerent Governments, under certain circumstances. Laid over for the present.

Trumbull introduced a bill to amend the bankrupt bill by repealing the provision requiring the Chief Justice to appoint Registers of Bankruptcy, and providing that the Registers be appointed by the District Courts.

Trumbull said the bill had the sanction of the Chief Justice. Laid over for the present.

Sherman moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill exempting from Internal Revenue tax wrapping paper made from wood or cornstalks was passed.

On motion of Sherman a tax of ten per cent. was imposed on all State municipal and Corporation notes, or scrip issued by national banks; and thus amended the bill passed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was previously read, showing the national banks in New Orleans were issuing scrip as currency.

The bill to sell certain stocks held in trust for the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, was passed.

Morgan reported favorably on remitting the taxes on steam agricultural machinery. The subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Trumbull called up the joint resolution to suspend further proceedings under the act to appoint Commissioners to pay loyal owners for their slaves who enlisted in the army.

Davis and Saulsbury opposed the resolution, which was then passed by 32 against 7.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Wilson, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to provide for the District and Circuit Courts for Nebraska with an amendment, giving the Judge of the Eighth Circuit $100 additional salary to defray traveling expenses. After discussion, the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed.

Hurlburd, Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, stated that the Committee had taken testimony which apparently inculpitated one or more members of the Senate, and the Committee deem it proper to report it to the House, that such action might be taken as comported with the courtesy due from one House to the other. He offered the following resolution:

"That the House having been informed by one of its Committees, that testimony brought to the knowledge of said Committee, which testimony apparently implicated one or more members of the Senate, the House therefore directs all such testimony be transmitted to the Senate for its information."

Schenck introduced a joint resolution to extend to employees of Quartermasters and subsistence departments, at Washington, the provisions of the joint resolution giving twenty per cent. additional compensation to certain employees in the civil service of the Government at Washington. It includes mechanics, laborers, watchmen and other employees in these departments.

Spalding inquired whether the resolution contemplated any further continuance of this session.

Hurlburd replied that it did not.

Tabor stated that, as one of the minority of the committee, he did not agree to the report. The evidence was, in his mind, entirely insufficient to base such a resolution upon, and he asked that it be read to the House.

Hurlburd stated that the report just submitted was based on the testimony taken by the committee last session, together with the evidence of one witness, who appeared before the committee of the present Congress; and if the House should require the reading of all the testimony, it would probably occupy six days. After debate, the resolution was passed.

Hurlburd reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that Henry A. Smythe should be immediately removed from the office of Collector of the Port of New York, and that the Clerk of the House cause a certified copy of this resolution to be laid before the President of the United States.

Butler opposed the resolution. There was one way by which the House should demand the removal of a high officer. That was by impeachment. There was no other way.

Randall expressed opinion that the resolution was unusual and uncalled for.

Butler asked Randall what should be done if the President refused to remove Smythe.

Randall replied, that, if the President did what was right, he would tell the House, if it passed the resolution, to mind its own business. [Laughter.] He concurred in the opinion that Smythe should be removed, if not for malfeasance, for unfitness.

The morning hour expired, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Blaine in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Senate joint resolution appropriating one million dollars for the relief of destitute people. All general debate being ordered closed in a few moments, Banks and Bingham withdrew their pending amendments.

Bingham offered an amendment, to strike out of the joint resolution the words "appropriating one million dollars," and inserting these words: "And to that end the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, through the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to apply so much as he may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid, of unexpended monies heretofore provided to supply the freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations."

Butler made a speech against the amendment and joint resolution, declaring it was intended to aid in this way the able-bodied white rebels, who were loafing around the corner grocery stores, refusing to work, while the mudsills of the North were forced to work.

Spalding supported the joint resolution.

Woodbridge, for the purpose of showing that Union soldiers who suffered in rebel prisons, were themselves in favor of this bill, read from a New York paper a letter from a soldier living in Rutland, Vermont.

Logan, while considering it as an argument, quoted against it resolutions adopted in a meeting of associations of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, New York and elsewhere.

Woodbridge declared "that if such associations consisted of soldiers, they were wanting in the first element that distinguished a coward from a brave man." [Applause.]

Broomall supported the amendment and trusted it would be adopted, and the joint resolution as amended be passed.

Logan could not see what the question of bravery and soldierly conduct had to do with the passage or defeat of the resolution.

The debate went on, a considerable time with some asperity of feeling, and was participated in by Schenck, Lawrence, of Ohio, Pike, Miller, Farnsworth, Broomall, Shellabarger, Butler, and Benjamin. In the course of the debate Butler spoke of Bingham as having gone over to the other side of the House, not only in body but in spirit, and demanded of him what that great and good man, President Johnson, done while Provisional Governor of Tennessee in taxing wealthy rebels to support the poor families.

Bingham said: "It does not become the gentleman, who had recorded his vote fifty times (Eldridge suggested fifty-seven times,) for the arch traitor of the rebellion for President of the United States, to undertake to cast an imputation on my integrity or my honor. I repel, with scorn and contempt, any utterance of that kind by any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher taken, or the hero of Fort Fisher not taken. (Roars of Laughter on both sides of the House). I al o stand here, sir, in the name of the American people to repel with scorn any attempt to levy charities by confiscation, in violation of the Constitution of my country. That, sir, is the proposition which the gentleman, Butler, dares to utter in American Congress in the sacred name of charity." (Applause and laughter).

Butler rose to reply, but the Chairman announced that the time to which the House limited debate had expired. Butler asked the privilege of the House to reply, but the Chairman said the gentleman could not ask that privilege when the House was in Committee of the Whole. Butler then asked the unanimous consent to repel ten minutes.

Eldridge expressed the hope that the House would not "bottle up" the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Laughter.)

The unanimous consent having been given, Butler expressed his obligations to the House for its kindness, and said: "I have never concealed the fact which has now been so offensively put forward, that I voted for Jeff. Davis in the Convention of New York fifty-five times. I thought him the best statesman of the South, and hoped thereby to stay the threatened disunion. I was fooled, and disunion came. The difference between me and the gentleman from Ohio is this, that while Jeff. Davis was a Senator of the United States, and claiming to be a friend of the Union, I supported him, while the gentleman (Bingham) supports him while he is a traitor. I have changed my support. [Laughter.] I saw the error of my way and repented, but I did not expect a blow to be aimed at me in that direction; from that side of the House, which supported him then, and have supported him ever since, and is still supporting him and his friends. [Laughter and applause.] Bingham's seat is on the Democratic side of the House. I did not mean to impugn the honor or integrity of the gentleman from Ohio; I only said I thought he was leading the other side of the House.

Bingham—If the gentleman had qualified his words by saying he thought so, I would not have said one word.

Butler—I never speak in anything I do think. [Laughter and applause.] I will try to repeat the wo ds I used. I said the gentleman had gone in spirit, as he had in body, over to the other side of the House. I thought so then; I think so still. I said so then; I say so now. [Laughter.] I cannot take it back, Sir. [Manifestations of encouragement.] The gentleman has had the good taste to attack me, for reason that I could not do any more injury to the enemies of my country. I did the best I could. Other men of more ability could do more, and no man is more ready to give the higher plaudit for their valor, their discretion, and their conduct than myself, and, because I could not do more, I felt exceedingly chagrined. If, during the war, the gentleman from Ohio (Bingham) did as much as I, I should be glad to recognize that much done, but the only victim of the gentleman's prowess that I know of was an innocent woman hanged upon a scaffold. His only victim in the war was one Mrs. Surratt. I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher, if he and his associates can sustain him in the blood of a woman tried by a Military Commission, and condemned without sufficient evidence, in my judgment.

Bingham asked and obtained five minutes to reply. He said, after ten years of service in this House, gentlemen will look in vain for any remarks of mine personal to mortal man on this floor, save when I was gratuitously assailed by others, and have observed the amenity of debate, and the amenity of personal conduct out of the House, in such form, I trust, as entitles me to respect and consideration of those who know me best; but the gentleman [Butler], while he talks of matters of late, and chooses to constitute himself my judge touching the integrity of my conduct as a sworn representative of the people; and when he comes to make his reply to me, feeling that he has done a dishonor to himself and an injustice to me, undertakes to qualify his rash judgment. By saying that he only said at first that he thought so, it would never have disturbed my equanimity; for I would have concerned myself just as much about what he thought as I would about who killed Cock Robin. [Laughter.] The gentleman has shown some want of consideration for the rights of others in the remarks which he has just made, by favor of the House. By what right does he constitute himself a judge to say of men, who were his peers in the field of conflict when the earth quailed, that the blood of innocents is on my hands? Does the gentleman mean to say by his sweeping judgment that it is also on the hands of men who are constituted by a warrant of your President, a court to pronounce that final judgment, without which nobody could be executed?

Sir, I repeat, in the language of a man, the latchet of whose shoes the gentleman was not worthy to unloose, who said that we should patiently hear first and consider and pronounce judgment afterwards; in the language of the great Lord, High Chancellor of England, notwithstanding the utterances of the cynical past, that he was the greatest, wisest and meanest of mankind. I will say that, whether blood of innocence is on my hands or not, I leave it to the charitable judgment of men and future ages. On the great question connected with the assassination of the chosen representative of the people, by which he was cut down in the presence of his rejoicing countrymen—not for his crimes, but for his virtues, murmering as his great soul went up to the common Father of us all, "Charity towards all and malice towards none." It was fit that the means by which his taking off was accomplished should be ascertained, and be determined when summoned to it. He persisted I was not equal to the task. Those who called me to that work know with what reluctance I entered upon it; but, with my own present convictions, and with the records that have gone to the country, and the work, I defy the gentleman's calumny.

Speaker's hammer announced the termination of Bingham's five minutes.

Stevens moved that the House adjourn, remarking that the members had had enough of this matter.

Ross suggested that ten minutes additional time be given to Bingham and Butler.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed, and in considering the joint resolution to the amendment offered by Schenck, Butler, Farnsworth, Pike, Shellabarger, Broomall, Logan and others, was rejected.

An amendment offered by Logan, providing that the expenditure shall not extend beyond the appropriations already made for the Freedmens' Bureau, was adopted.

The Committee rose and reported the bill and the House seconded the previous question upon it.

Banks, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule that there shall be appointed at each Congress a Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of nine. Adopted.

The Speaker presented an Executive communication as follows:

From the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department for 1866.

From the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an estimate of appropriations to fulfill treaty stipulations with the Cherokee Indians, West of the Mississippi.

Dudley presented a memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota, asking the repeal of so much of existing laws as imposed a duty on live stock imported into the United States.

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