New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1866.

Personal.

Col. Pomuts, late of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, started a few days since for St. Petersburg, Russia, where he is going as United States consul.

A Washington dispatch says Walter B. Scates, formerly adjutant general to Gen. John A. McClernand, and some years ago supreme judge of Illinois, has been appointed collector of the port of Chicago, vice Luther Haven, deceased.

Gen. Meade stated at a public reception in Eastport, on the 20th, that he was there merely to enforce the laws. He was going to Calais the next day.

On the 12th, a brilliant wedding was celebrated in St. Peters church, Morristown, N. J., the parties being Capt. Jas. S. Van Horn, of the Eighth United States Infantry, and a daughter of Col. John C. Rafferty. On the 17th, while the bridal pair were passing their honeymoon at the Astor House, New York, the bride was taken ill, and in a short time was a corpse.

Hon. John P. Hale, present minister of Spain, is understood to be an applicant for the position of United States district judge in New Hampshire, made vacant by the death of Judge Harvey.

Dr. S. James Williamson of Portsmouth, Va., Ezekiel M. Bartlett of Mo., George W. Wright of Canton, Ill., George Cowan of Danville, Ky., and Gilbert E. Waters of Burtonville, Mich., have been appointed examining surgeons of the pension bureau.

John I. Blair of Warren county, N. Y., has given $30,000 to endow a professorship of Geology and Physical Geography in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton.

The late D. S. Dickinson left two brothers and two daughters. His brothers are John R. Dickinson, Esq., of Chicago, and Erastus Dickinson, Esq., of Ellicottville, N. Y. His daughters are Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney of New York, and Mrs. John Tracy Mygatt of Binghampton. Mr. Dickinson had an insurance of $25,000 on his life.

Victor Hugo was recently asked if he could speak English. He replied: "I can not only speak English but write English poetry;" and he laughed heartily, and said, "Just listen:

"Pour chasser le spleen
J'ouvrai dans mon ame,
Un je ne sais quoi;
Dieu sauve la Reine!"

It has been remarked that Queen Marie Amélie and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who both died on the same day, were also born on the 28th of April, but at an interval of one year between them.

General Prim has been sentenced to be shot by the Spanish authorities; but, considering that he is in London, he will probably not feel very bad about it.

The London Daily News confirms the report that Mr. Goldwin Smith will retire from the Regius professorship of modern history at Oxford, at the end of the ensuing term. Reason—pressing literary labor.

The widow of the Rev. T. Starr King was married in New York last week to Mr. Norris, a rich steamboat man of San Francisco, and an intimate friend of her late husband.

Father Cruiser, one of the pioneers of Central Illinois, died at the residence of his son, near Rushville, on the 13th, aged 82 years.

Lieut. Gen. Grant and wife, accompanied by Col. Badeau and Mr. A. H. Dent, Mrs. Grant's father, arrived at Richmond on the 21st, on a brief visit to Postmaster Sharp and family, Mrs. Grant's relatives.

The officers of the United States army, who were prisoners of war in 1861 and 1863, are about to tender to Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., the proceeds of a public lecture in New York, for rebuilding the orphan asylum of Charleston.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Hank, of Hancock's corps, has been appointed consul at Matamoros, Mexico.

Dr. Henry R. Frost, a distinguished Charleston physician and founder of the South Carolina medical college, died at Charleston on the 7th inst., aged seventy years.

Head Center Stephens is thus described by the Paris Opinion Nationale:

He is of middle height and of distinguished manners. He wears a long, fair beard, and with long hair of a somewhat darker hue, and his features, though delicately formed, indicate energy. His forehead shows uncommon intelligence, and a firmness of will made more remarkable by his prominent eyebrows. His eyes, though keen and sparkling, have something of the softness of the north, and testify to the sharpness of the intellect, rendered enthusiastic at the idea of Irish emancipation. In a word, everything in the physiognomy and appearance of Mr. Stephens proves the man who devotes himself to generous ideas, and who does not shrink from the responsibility of carrying them out.

The Carondelet Canal.

We have learned with pleasure that this canal is about to be so dredged and widened as to admit steamers as well as the largest sized coasting vessels up to the basin at the foot of Basin street. The party who has leased it from the company to which it belongs is fully alive to the necessity for improvement in its facilities for trade, and has both capital and energy sufficient to come up to the expectations of the public. That the Carondelet canal has never monopolized the coasting and lake trade has always been a matter of surprise to us, for it possesses every advantage—its landing being nearer to the center of the city, its entrance nearer to the Gulf by several miles, and its general depth of water better. But a few obstacles which forbade successful traffic were permitted to remain which a few thousand dollars of judicious expenditure could have removed, and one of the most important means of approaching the city was in consequence almost forgotten. We can now congratulate the public upon the prospect of a change for the better, and the obstacles are to be speedily removed, as competent engineers have decided that it can be done without great difficulty or expense within a month or six weeks from the commencement of labor upon them.

The Bayou St. John being of sufficient width to admit of steamers passing each other at almost any point, and being free from stumps and other dangerous obstructions, it will no doubt be the popular approach to the city with steamers and the larger class of sailing vessels, and as the basin is large and commodious and near Canal street, merchants can but prefer to ship by vessels lying near there. Indeed, we understand that a majority of the owners of steamboats plying in the lakes have already applied to the lessee to make arrangements for their boats coming in. As this is a paying trade and one of great importance to a large class of our merchants, we hope that there will be no delay about the commencement of the improvements, and that we will see that interesting part of the Second District once more the busy scene it was in times long gone by.

SOUTHERN CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—Prices have been so much reduced at the great clothing house of L. W. Lyons & Co., corner of Common and St. Charles streets, that they are now retailing their stock at wholesale prices. Country merchants and planters can also buy of them, at wholesale, at a reduction upon former rates. We need not tell any one who has ever been in this extensive establishment that their stock of clothing, furnishing goods, trunks, valises, boys and plantation clothing, shirts, hosiery, etc., is not to be surpassed in the city in point of variety and excellence.

PILOT BREAD.—D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the sale of 1,000 boxes pilot bread, which will be sold this day (Monday), the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the levee, head of Customhouse street.

The Boston Commercial says that since clocked stockings for ladies are in fashion, young men will be looking oftener than ever to see what time it is.

Eastern Louisiana.

[From the East Feliciana Democrat.]

So many letters have been received asking for information in relation to this region of country, which it would be impossible to answer separately, with the limited time at our command, we have concluded to make one answer for all.

This section is embraced between the Pearl river on the east and the Mississippi river on the west, and from the Hommichitto river on the north to the New river on the south; and for climate, health, productions, and facilities for manufacturing, is unsurpassed by any region of equal area in the world.

The climate is less rigorous than that of England, and almost as soft and balmy as that of Italy. Outdoor labor can be performed the whole year round. The summers are never very sultry, being tempered by the breeze from the Gulf, and the winters are always mild, snow seldom ever being seen.

The land is high, rolling, above overflow, covered with a growth of magnolia, beech, oak, poplar, cherry and gum; and towards the Pearl river, on the east, with dense forests of pine.

Clear streams and hillside springs abound everywhere, furnishing an abundance of the clearest and purest water. On the creeks are already erected saw and grist mills sufficient for the wants of the present inhabitants; but capable for furnishing water power for the largest manufactories. The streams are filled with fish—trout, the horned or cat-fish, the sun-perch, and many other varieties.

No portion of the South can compare with this region in health, the diseases being few, and easily managed; we venture to assert that the statistics will show more old persons in proportion to population than any other portion of the South of equal area.

School and church privileges are abundant, and meet all the necessities of the residents. They are continually extending and widening their influence; and Centenary college, we are glad to learn, is about to re-open, with as good prospects as of old.

In relation to productions, this section is unrivalled and unsurpassed.

The principle articles of production are cotton, corn, potatoes, sugar, rice, oats and tobacco.

Many plantations produce a bale to the acre, and as many as ten bales to the hand has been made, though the average crop is only half that sum.

The planters, as a general rule heretofore, have always made as much corn as they needed on their farms.

The quantity of rice per acre usually raised is from thirty to fifty bushels in the rough.

Of sweet potatoes, four hundred bushels per acre on the poorest lands is not considered an extraordinary yield, and two or three hundred bushels is a customary crop. For consumption, and for raising hogs, this crop is invaluable.

Tobacco of the finest flavor is produced here, though but little is cultivated, and none for export. The Louisiana perique has already become famous, and is destined to become an article largely produced and exported.

It is too well known to mention sugar and molasses, which, with cotton, has been heretofore principally cultivated to the exclusion and positive injury of almost everything else.

No finer rye ever grew or ripened than that produced on this soil during the late war; the yield being very productive and highly satisfactory.

Oats grow luxuriantly, and reward the laborer, but have not been extensively cultivated, the farmers being under the impression that they exhausted the soil.

Men of small means and limited capital can here make all the provision that their families may consume, and, in addition, produce four or five bales of cotton annually for sale, and sometimes more, besides raising all the stock they may require for the farm, and enough bacon each year to do them. They also can produce their own sugar, molasses and tobacco; and those who think they need it, their own rum.

The winters being so mild, the stock can forage all the year round, and certainly can be raised cheaper here than where they have to be fed during four or five months of winter. There is no difficulty in purchasing them at reasonable rates. And should the attention of farmers be given to the subject, a large amount of butter and cheese could be produced yearly, not only for home consumption, but for export.

Besides these staple articles of produce, the finest and most delicious fruits grow here in abundance and perfection.

In the production of peaches, for size, color and flavor, no land can compare with this. The experiments made in the last ten years have shown that apples of the finest size and flavor can be produced here, but the cultivation of this fruit is still in its infancy. But in the production of pears, of every season, size and flavor, no portion of the world can compare with this, as the infant orchards of the last five years have fully and completely proved. All that is necessary is to extend and develop this production to supply the markets of the North and West with the most delicious of all fruits, is labor and skill.

Besides these, plums of twenty varieties, apricots, nectarine, almonds and pomegranates grow in profusion.

Pecans, a barrel of which is equal to a barrel if not two of flour, grow wherever planted, and produce from one to five barrels per tree, without any cultivation.

But of all fruits, this is the land of figs and strawberries; of the former, enough could be produced on ten miles square to supply the commerce of the world, yet our people import all they use of dried figs.

Besides these fruits, the Germans who have settled among us, have introduced the cultivation of the grape, and some few of them make their own wine. They say this is as fine a wine country, both for quality and flavor, as the banks of the Rhine or the sunny slopes of France. We have seen bunches of the finest grapes produced, but no one has attempted as yet to establish a vineyard or to make wine for sale. A few years, however, will see this done, and eastern Louisiana wine an important article of export.

In the minds of many skillful agriculturists no doubt exists, but that coffee can also be produced here successfully; as yet no one has tried it.

Among other products, we may mention the castor oil bean, which grows almost everywhere, as a huge weed, covered with tremendous bunches of the beans. If this were planted, it would require no further labor than to harvest and send to market. But heretofore the whole and exclusive attention of farmers, has been given to the cultivation of sugar and cotton, to the neglect of every other interest. A new state of affairs is beginning to dawn, and will be soon realized.

In addition to the fruits, the variety in size, color, order, and quantity of flowers which grow here at all seasons, all strangers with unbounded wonder and admiration. From the chalice magnolia to the modest violet; from the queenly japonica to the odorous rose; there is no country to compare with it in their production, and no doubt can exist, that perfumery can be produced here cheaper, and in greater variety and in larger quantities than anywhere else in the United States.

As for manufactories, the water power of the streams everywhere, furnish everything necessary or required; and cotton cloths, and cotton plaids, ought to be manufactured here where the raw material is so abundant, cheaper than anywhere else; and instead of our people buying these things, they ought to have them to sell; as for paper it can be and ought to be made here for the world, in a manner better and cheaper than elsewhere, and in the end it will be.

We have made no mention of the production of wool, nor of any of the manufactories of leather or bone, which are varied in their character and extensive in their operations; yet in these, a large population can be and will be profitably employed. It is well known that all kinds of stock are produced, and can be produced here cheaper than they can be bought. Before the war, many persons had commenced to raise their own horses, mules, cattle and hogs, and some have for years produced as much meat as they needed for the year. Doubtless hereafter those with limited capital will produce all that may be required for their family supply.

The disastrous effects of the late war have left two-thirds of these lands without occupants, their owners having fallen in the field or the hospital. They can now be bought at from one to fifteen dollars per acre, according to location, fertility and improvements. Already we are glad to learn that men of capital are purchasing plantations, and are preparing to cultivate them next year.

Gradually white labor is being introduced, and those who now work for wages will, before many years, have small places of their own. A few have already procured and are working them; yet not one-third of the land is in cultivation now that was cultivated before the war.

During this year the owners of the soil have employed laborers, some for one-fifth, some for one-fourth, some one-third of all the crops, and some for one-half the net profit of the plantation. By far the greater number have secured laborers on the two last terms. As a general thing, it is conceded that the laborers are doing as well as can be expected, although from the lateness the operations began, scarcely one-third of the land could be prepared in time for planting. We regret to say that a very large number of plantations are without fences, and are lying idle; and of those cultivated, a very large number have not more than half their land planted. They have not been able to obtain the labor. It is hoped next year all the improved land will be under fence and in cultivation.

Many desire to know the best time to come, arrange in the fall. They then can make all the of stock, the of the coming year, in the purchase the plantation, ment of labor, the repair of to areas from 40 to being or purchase of places.

We are satisfied there 3000 acres or more, which caused Eastern Lou- same inducements its friends from overflow, ing be first settled, and productions yet undeveloped resources early influx of population that is cause need of.

The Mississippi river, the Jackson railroad, and least and last, the Clinton and Port Hudson railroad, which we hope, and have every reason to believe, will be in operation in time to take off the next crop, will furnish all the transportation for getting to and from market that can be desired, or which may be necessary.

We have extended this article, perhaps, to too great a length, although we have endeavored to condense it in the shortest space; and yet we feel that we have not half told the advantages and inducements this region possesses for the agriculturist, the merchant, the mechanic and the capitalist. Those who visit us, unite in declaring that they never dreamed of a country so beautiful as this region is was in existence here. The greatest drawback we suffer is in the want of a railroad. Parties can disembark at Bayou Sara or Baton Rouge, and crossing the country by land conveyances to the railroad, can travel to New Orleans or the North.

From Washington.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The question of the admission of Colorado again occupied the Senate today. Senator Sumner spoke at great length against the bill, taking the ground that the Constitution of the proposed new State deprived colored people of suffrage, and was not therefore republican in form. There was no vote taken on the bill, but it is claimed that its passage is insured.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House struggled all day on the army bill. The motion to postpone it until December was withdrawn, and a very spicy debate followed on the section creating the provost marshal's bureau. Mr. Conkling denounced Gen. Fry, the head of the present bureau, in the severest terms, as incompetent and corrupt. A letter was read from Gen. Grant, in which he regarded that bureau as unnecessary, and favored the consolidation of several of the war department bureaus. The result was that the House decided to abolish, within six months, the provost marshal general's office. Pending a vote on the remodeling of the pay department, the bill went over until to-morrow.

COTTON CROPS IN GEORGIA.

The commissioner of agriculture has received advices from Macon county, Ga., in reference to the planting of the cotton crop, and stating that the planters generally are in the midst of planting, but that an area will be planted this season somewhat smaller than usual, owing to the wide-prevailing fear among planters that the seed has lost much of its vitality by laying four or five years in the gin houses. Many planters have been compelled to plant over from this cause, thus losing two weeks of the best cotton-growing season.

PARDONS GRANTED.

Forty six persons from South Carolina, seven from Louisiana and one from Georgia, were pardoned by the President yesterday, a few of whom were pardoned under the 1st and 12th, but the larger portion under the 13th exception of the amnesty proclamation.

RADICAL POSTMASTER REMOVED.

The President to-day appointed Wade Hampton postmaster at Pittsburg, vice Von Bonnhurst, removed. The nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN OPPOSED TO UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The Republican Congressmen from Indiana have had a conference relative to the features of the plan before the Reconstruction Committee which proposes to require universal suffrage in the Southern States by 1876, and four out of the nine members declared themselves opposed to it.

EXTENSION FOR PAYING TAXES.

The Reconstruction Committee, it is said, contemplate a provision of law extending the payment of direct taxes from the Southern States for ten years, in view of the limit of their time for suffrage.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House Committee on Elections to-day had under consideration the contested election case of Pollett vs. Delano, of the 13th Ohio district. The point of contest seems to be one of law, and relates to the absence of certificates of soldiers returns. Mr. Delano, the sitting member, had taken no notice of the contest as yet.

The President has signed an act for the relief of Thomas F. Wilson, of Pittsburg, late consul at Bahia, Brazil, indemnifying him for property destroyed by a riot.

ALL OFFICE HOLDERS OPPOSING THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY TO BE REMOVED.

The President to-day informed a prominent Western Pennsylvania congressman, who had called on him relative to the changes being made in the offices in that State, that he intended to remove every office holder who was opposing his policy. This announcement caused quite a flutter among members in the House.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House held a protracted night session tonight, but accomplished literally nothing. The Pacific Railroad Company endeavored to press for a vote the bill to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad; but the opposition to it was so great that an adjournment was effected without a result. The outside pressure for the passage of this bill is tremendous, and the struggle in the House for and against it was very earnest.

The Committee on Ways and Means charged tonight that a garbled and inacurate copy of the tax bill, published in New York, was stolen from their committee rooms.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS IN VIRGINIA ALL FILLED.

The President has filled all the appointments in Virginia for the internal revenue department with parties who have taken the test oath.

NAVAL OFFICER IN NEW YORK CONFIRMED.

Moses F. Odell was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as naval officer at New York.

U. S. SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES.

The quartermaster general says he has reports of the interment of nearly 100,000 Union officers and soldiers, a large portion of whom it will, perhaps, be necessary to remove to cemeteries. One million dollars will be required to protect them from desecration, and it is recommended that a general system be adopted.

Gen. Thomas has issued an order warning the people against plowing under or disturbing the graves of the dead at Atlanta.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate in executive session have confirmed the following nominations: Dennis G. Cooley, of Louisiana, commissioner of Indian affairs; J. R. Rogers, of Missouri, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri; Leopold R. Reeder, of Wisconsin, to be consul at St. Iriten.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S LETTER TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The secretary of the treasury has written a letter to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee on the apportionment of national currency. He says the Senate bill is seemingly general in its provisions, but in effect it slighted out Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and reduces their circulation to a certain arbitrary standard.

It practically asserts that the circulation of the national banks in Massachusetts shall be diminished 60 per cent; the circulation of the national banks in Connecticut shall be diminished 62 per cent, and the circulation of national banks in Rhode Island shall be diminished 74 per cent. This principle on which the reduction is based is not a correct one. One hundred and seventy-five thousand of the rural population of Ohio or Illinois do not need a tenth part required by the manufacturing and commercial communities of Rhode Island. This bill is an amendment to section twenty-one of the present national currency act, and proposes to withdraw the circulation from banks by reducing the rates which it shall bear to capital. It will affect banks in all the States more or less by a certain fixed rate. The reduction is to be effected gradually, as the circulation becomes worn and mutilated, and is returned for redemption.

The amount by which the circulation is to be thus diminished approximates $20,000,000, and it is proposed, in anticipation of this reduction, to authorize the issue of circulation to banks in the States that have secured the least proportionate amount of circulation as it may be needed. The secretary thinks it is important that solvent State banks should have an opportunity to become national banks, otherwise by the operation of a law of the United States, they will be compelled to wind up after the first day of next July, and that it is a matter of great importance that provisions should be made to meet the wants of those States which have been in rebellion. Banking facilities are necessary to develop the industrial interests of the South, and to stimulate the protection of those staples which enter so largely into the financial interests of the country.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALE AND PORTER.—Those who are desirous of procuring a genuine article of English and Scotch ale and porter, are referred to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of Mr. J. W. Platt, dealer in all sorts of groceries, wines, teas, etc., at No. 57 Carondelet street. Mr. Platt is constantly importing the genuine ales and porters direct from Europe, is selling them at reduced prices, will dispose of any quantity, from a bottle up, and will deliver all purchases free of charge in any part of the city. Now that warm weather is coming on, those who need healthy and invigorating tonics cannot do better than lay in a supply of the genuine English and Scotch ales and porters kept by Mr. Platt.

WILCOX & GIBBS' Machine will sew, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather, quilt, cord and embroider with perfect satisfaction. Wilcox & Gibbs' are repaired and warranted at No. 6 St. Charles street. Please call and examine.

Telegraphic News Items.

FROM SPRINGFIELD—IMPORTANT DECISION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—The supreme court of this State, at the last January term, held in this city, had before it a case involving the right of taxation of the shares of national banks. The case was known by the title of the people vs. Bradley et al., and originated in Peoria county. The court has to-day held a decision in the said case, chief justice Walker delivering the opinion of the bench, sustaining the action of the State auditor in ordering such shares to be assessed and taxed. This agrees with the recent opinion delivered by justice Nelson, of the supreme court of the United States. It is estimated that the revenue to be derived from the taxation of shares under this decision, for State, county, township and city purposes, will exceed half a million of dollars, of which nearly $150,000 will go into the State treasury.

FROM ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 24.—The first St. Louis boat which arrived at Winona brought up 350 emigrants. The emigration so far is very much in advance of any previous year for many years.

James H. Murray, a traitor who abandoned his wife a few weeks since, and left for New York with the wife of another, returned on Saturday and had a grand reception from his friends, seventy-five in number, who stripped him naked and treated him to a new suit, from head to foot, of tar and feathers. Murray is a very loyal man, and stood high in the nigger worshipping Methodist church. To-day he is suing out warrants against the parties he recognized in the crowd.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 24.—The Henderson case has been further postponed, and orders issued directed to Jefferson C. Davis, commanding in Kentucky, to send Isham Henderson to Nashville under guard.

In the office of the Staats Zeitung, published in this city, is a one-armed compositor who sets from 7000 to 8000 ems per day. He lost his arm in the battle of Resaca.

The late freshet has damaged the bridge on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad at Richland creek, so that four or five days must elapse before trains can run regularly. River men here think the river will rise but little more, and that the apprehension of a freshet is over. Five feet would cause the river to overflow its banks.

The mayor of Chattanooga, in view of the frequent riotous conduct of soldiers on the streets, and in order to discountenance everything that may have a tendency to create animosity between white and colored soldiers, has issued his proclamation prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to soldiers and colored men, and ordering the organization of an armed force of picked citizens to prevent the spread of lawlessness by unforcing arrest. If this course fails, Gen. Thomas is to be applied to.

Thirty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. Wade introduced a bill to repeal an act to cede the county of Alexandria, District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. Conness offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing against the importation, transportation, sale or manufacture of nitro glycerine in the United States.

The postoffice appropriation bill was considered without motion.

HOUSE.

In the House, the first business in order was the call of committees for reports to go upon the calendar. No report was made under this call. The next business in order being the call of States for resolutions, the resolution offered last Monday, by Mr. Ingersoll, came up, directing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law the eight hour system in the District. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Higby offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures to investigate certain alleged charges of frauds in the revenue in Boston and New York, the investigation to take place during recess. Laid over till Monday next.

A resolution was adopted to inquire into the subject of the storage and transportation of combustible and explosive materials, and to report what measures were necessary to secure better protection to life and property. Also, instructing the Agricultural Committee to ascertain the money value of the seeds and plants distributed by the agricultural department, and whether a larger amount could not be procured for the same money from gardeners and nurserymen of this country by contract, and what steps are necessary to increase the efficiency of the agricultural department.

Mr. Latham introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the Committee on Reconstruction has reported that the people of Tennessee are found to be in a condition to exercise the functions of a State within the Union; and, whereas, by the information received through the investigations of the said committee, and through other channels, it is the sense of this House that the people of said State are entitled to representation herein; therefore

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Committee on Reconstruction be and the same is hereby relieved from the further consideration of all matters pertaining to the representation of the State of Tennessee in this House.

Resolved, That the credentials of the Representatives elect from said State be and the same are hereby referred to the Committee on Elections, with leave to report at any time and with instructions to report as soon as practicable upon the election returns and qualifications of each said Representative elect.

The point having been raised whether the resolution must not go to the Committee on Reconstruction without debate, the Speaker decided the first resolution was in order but the second was not.

Mr. Latham thereupon withdrew the second resolution.

Mr. Conkling raised the point of order that the first resolution was not in order, inasmuch as the question of the admission of Tennessee was not now before the Reconstruction Committee, it having reported it to the House.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Price inquired whether the subject had not been recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee.

The speaker replied it had been, but that there was a motion to reconsider pending the question of the admission of Tennessee was not before the Committee on Reconstruction, and therefore the resolutions were not in order.

The call of States being completed, the next business in order was the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Julian on the 23th of January, which then went over under the rule, declaring that it is the deliberate judgment of this House that the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis by a civil or military tribunal for the crime of treason, or the other crimes of which he stands charged, and his prompt execution if found guilty, are imperatively demanded by the United States in order that treason may be adequately branded by the nation, traitors made infamous, and the repetition of their crimes as far as possible be prevented. Mr. Julian moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, appealed to Mr. Julian to let the resolutions be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which now had the subject under consideration.

Mr. Julian declined to do so, and the House demanded the previous question and ordered the main question to be put.

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Julian to modify his resolution by striking out the words "or military tribunal," but Mr. Julian declined to do so.

Mr. Bingham appealed to Mr. Chandler to withdraw his motion to lay on the table, so that he might move to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, and then move to refer the resolutions to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Chandler assented to that and withdrew his motion.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Bingham, reconsidered the vote ordering the main question. The morning hour having then expired, the resolution went over until Monday.

Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, made an adverse report on the proposition of the President to modify the test oath, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration. The report was laid on the table and ordered printed.

The report in favor of the recommendations of the President and the secretary of the navy and postmaster general was ordered printed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to carry into effect such orders and regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper in aid of the State or municipal authorities to guard against the introduction of cholera into ports of the United States. Also, to impower military and naval commanders in ports and places in States which have been or are in insurrection, to enforce such quarantine regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of guarding against the introduction of cholera or yellow fever, and to provide for the proper care and the treatment of patients, and appropriating for those purposes such amounts as may be necessary. Joint resolution read three times and passed.

Mr. Woodbridge said he would not have anything done to reflect on the graduates of West Point. The volunteers were entitled to the lasting gratitude of the country. They had made a high and heroic stand, but no comparison with the men educated at West Point. It was and always would be, that when untrained men are brought into competition with highly educated men, whether in the law, in the ministry, in medicine, or in the army, education would tell. When in addition to that, men were trained in those high notions of personal honor in which West Pointers were trained, the treasures of the nation might be put into their pockets, and every dollar would be faithfully accounted for.

Mr. Schenck disclaimed the idea of reflecting on West Point. The committee meant simply this, that after the government had educated a man for years at West Point, and made him skillful in engineering and gunnery and general tactics, he should not be set to work inspecting biscuit and making contract for beef. They should not be allowed to descend from their position for the purpose of dealing in sow belly and hard tack. These men were educated for something else. Civilians could do the work of the subsistence department. There was no more necessity of having a man educated at West Point to make him a competent commissary of subsistence than to make a chaplain or paymaster.

Mr. Smith referred to the fact that the man who stood above all the rest in the history of the war was a man who had not made the army his profession, but was engaged as a tanner in Galena at the time the war broke out. What West Pointer stands higher than John A. Logan?

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The first business in order in the House being the call of committees for reports during the morning hour, the joint resolution reported on April 19, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, came up for discussion. A summary of the bill was published in the proceedings of the 19th. Mr. Holburd, of New York, addressed the House in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, interrupting, stated that he was desirous of voting for the bill, and of having the work constructed as a national work, but he observed that, in the charter granted by the New York Legislature to a corporation for this purpose, there was a clause reserving to the State of New York the right to purchase the canal.

Mr. Holburd, of New York, stated that his colleague, Mr. Van Horn, intended an amendment which would give the control of the work exclusively to the Federal government.

Mr. Dawes remarked that that was what seemed essential to him.

Mr. Van Horn, of New York, stated that after consulting with the friends of the measure in the House, he had concluded to present an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill. The substitute differed from the bill in this, that it provided for the chartering of a company, instead of having the work done by a company chartered by any State. He was authorized by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Paine, to withdraw the substitute which that gentleman had offered. He now presented the substitute agreed upon.

Mr. Humphrey, of New York, denounced the measure as a scheme concocted by men who were endeavoring to produce corporate rights, accompanied by a donation of $6,000,000 from the Federal government. It professed to have two objects—one military and the other commercial—and yet, why had it not been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs or to the Committee on Commerce? That indicated that there was something wrong about the matter.

The Public

May rest assured that the manufacturers spare neither pains nor expense in the preparation of these remedies. They are made of the very best medicines known, in a highly concentrated form, upon strictly scientific principles.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's General Alterative

Acts directly upon the Glands and Mucous Membranes—stimulating them to additional activity in their natural functions of eliminating from the Circulating Fluids the usual Effete and in disease, Morbid Matters, and expelling them through the Skin, Kidneys, Liver, and Alimentary Canal from the System. It is, therefore, adapted for the relief of Chronic Diseases affecting those organs, and of the mucous membranes lining them, such as

ERUPTIONS, TETTER, ULCERS, SCROFULA, JAUNDICE, GOITRE,

CHRONIC INFLAMATION OF BLADDER AND UTERUS, ETC.

It is particularly useful in

SUPPRESSED MENSURATION,

HEREDITARY TAINTS, SYPHILIS,

And maladies arising from long continued use of Calomel Blue Mass, Corrosive Sublimate, Lowe's Solution, Donovan's Solution, and other preparations of Mercury and Arsenic.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Tetter Ointment

Is a most excellent preparation for the cure of that class of maladies usually termed

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

and which are popularly know as

CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, TETTER, PIMPLES, BLISTERS, SCABS, SCALD-HEAD, MILK-CRUST, RINGWORM, ETC., ETC.

It will also kill ITCH and other local vermin which prey upon the Skin. It softens and detachesthe unsemblious matters deposited upon the skin; heals the Cracks, Blisters and Pimples, and renders the cutaneous surface smooth and pliable. It has been used by Dr. GILBERT, with most satisfactory result, for many years. It is offered for sale, in this style, from the firm conviction that it must unceasingly meet with the hearty appreciation of those who make use of it.

Full directions for the method of using these remedies, a plain and accurate description of a number of the different varieties of Skin Diseases and many valuable suggestions in regard to their care, will be found printed on circular accompanying each package. These suggestions are the fruit of most ample experience acquired by Dr. Samuel Gilbert during his extraordinary professional career in the treatment of this class of diseases in the cities of Memphis, New Orleans and New York; and will, it is expected, enable most unprofessional persons to treat their own cases with much greater success than that which usually falls to the lot of ordinary physicians.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Georgia, papers assert that more than three thousand negro men have within two weeks passed over the railroad from Putnam and adjacent counties for the West. They have been induced to leave their employers on a promise of higher wages, although they made contracts with them, which contracts were ratified by the freedmen's bureau. Planters thus deprived of their employees will be disappointed in making their crops. This complaint comes from many counties, notwithstanding arrests have been made of persons who are thus tampering with the employees. A letter from southwestern Georgia says that the corn is growing finely and promises a large crop.

NEW ORLEANS NEWS IN WASHINGTON.—The following lucid piece of information is to be found in the Washington correspondence of the New York Times of the 23d:

The New Orleans Monopoly.—Messrs. Monroe and Nickson, assistants for the mayoralty of New Orleans, have arrived here to make an appeal for Executive interference in the controversy as to the right of the several claimants for the position of mayor of that city.

HIGH RENTS.—The exorbitant rents demanded for houses in Chicago are having their effect on the people. It is said that 1500 Chicago families have given up their rented houses, and determined to go to boarding or to move out of the city. The furniture of 500 families is also advertised to be sold at auction before the 1st of May. High rents are complained of in all parts of the country, but they are evils that the prevalent depression in prices must soon remedy. We have already noticed the turn downwards in New York and Boston, and Chicago will ultimately be relieved, as other cities are.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.—A Florida paper asserts that the yellow fever is prevailing at Key West to a considerable extent, and that the regular troops stationed there are to be removed to Tampa in consequence.

Edward Murray and wife, of Boston, Mass., have brought a suit for $5,000 damages against the physicians of the Boston city hospital, for making an autopsy upon the body of their son, who died at the hospital, without obtaining their consent.

The waters of the Mississippi at La Crosse, Wis., during the thirty-six hours immediately preceding 12 o'clock, M., on Friday, rose four feet; such a sudden rise, at this stage of water, has not been witnessed by the oldest settlers.

Three women died at Boston, Mass., in a single week lately in the hands of a professional abortionist. They were all single, and came to Boston from country places, hoping to hide their shame.

An old man, residing in Johnson county, Illinois, was recently murdered and buried by two of his children, aged respectively thirteen and fifteen years. Suspicion having been excited, and the children questioned, they confessed the murder, and alleged as its cause that their father was old, sickly, and a great trouble to them.

An Eastport letter says that the United States Marshal, the British Consul, several English officers and detectives, B. Doran Killian and several leading Fenians, are still stopping together at the Mabee Hotel, and that it is amusing to see them scowling at each other across tables and in the different little corridors or passages.

Last week Philadelphia exported to foreign countries over 155,523 gallons of petroleum.

MEDICAL.

A CROWN OF GLORY.

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD WHO HAS USED

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

Is willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly increasing sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over the world.

It is Warranted to Please.

It cures Itching of the Head.
It makes New Hair grow on Bald Heads.
It prevents the Hair from Falling Out.
It renders the Hair Soft and Glossy.
Cleanses the Scalp; Cools the Heated Brew; Removes Dandruff; Cures Nervous Headache; Cures Baldness; Invigorates Luxuriant Locks; Fastens Hair to Curl; Supersedes wigs; Kills Hair Eaters; Good effect apparent at once.

TO THE LADIES WE SAY,

The Ambrosia will suit you to a T. Elegantly put up. Delicately Perfumed. Patronized by Opera Singers and Actresses. Sold in splendid boxes or cartons, containing two large bottles—No. 2 for morning, No. 1 for evening.

There is no Mistake About it,

STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the best, most agreeable and effective toilet in the world. To prove this, try a carton. Sold by Druggists.

Sterling's Ambrosia Manufacturing Company
215 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Dr. Samuel Gilbert's Preparations.

DR. SAMUEL GILBERT, so celebrated as having had, for the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of

CHRONIC DISEASES,

the most lucrative Medical Practice in the South, has at last consented to allow several of his most esteemed remedies to be prepared and sold as proprietary medicines. This resolution has been engendered by the repeated solicitations of those who have experienced the benefit of his remarkable professional skill, and by the impossibility of giving especial attention to each of the written applications made to him for prescriptions by those whose pecuniary circumstances, or business habits, preclude the possibility of applying in person to him.

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