Hon. W. H. Seward

BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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DAILY COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE, MD.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Canadians are still in a state of great trepidation over the apprehended Fenian invasion, and property holders generally, and especially persons interested in banks, remembering St. Albans, feel very insecure. The arrest in Toronto last week, of two men said to be implicated in a huge bank robbing conspiracy, was made by the papers of that city the means of additionally alarming the inhabitants, and the excitement, which was at first confined to the towns, is now spreading through the rural districts. Both regular and volunteer troops have been ordered to the frontier, and steps are being taken for perfecting the organization of the militia generally. Rumors were circulated in this city and other parts of the country yesterday that difficulties had occurred between the Canadian military and our authorities on the Maine border, and that United States troops had been ordered thither; but these stories appear to have had little if any foundation, as up to a late hour last night there was nothing known of the reported affair at the War Department.

Particulars of the death of W. P. Johnson, brother of the President, of which brief mention has already been made by telegraph, show that he died at Columbia, on the Brazos River, Oct. 24, from the effects of a gunshot wound, received accidentally, while taking a gun off a small boat in which the party crossed the river. The ball entered the hand and came out at the elbow, shattering the bone. Amputation was delayed until too late, and he suffered between three and four weeks before death relieved him. He leaves a widow and three children in Texas. His two eldest sons are in Nashville, Tennessee.

A letter from Savannah says:—"All sorts of goods, necessities and luxuries are here in the greatest profusion. Anything can be bought here cheaper than in New York city. Traders seem to have entertained extravagant ideas of the consumption of goods in the South. The wants are great, but the dollars are few. Large quantities of goods are being sold weekly at auction prices far below what they can be bought for in the North from first hands."

The Washington (D. C.) Board of Common Council have passed a resolution, nearly unanimously, that in the event that any bill be introduced in Congress for the admission of the colored men of Washington to the right of suffrage, the Mayor be authorized and directed to call the Councils together for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for holding a special election to ascertain the sentiments of the people on the subject. The Aldermen have not yet acted on the resolution.

The Georgia State Convention, which met on the 25th of October, adjourned after a session of thirteen working days on last Wednesday, having made provision for again meeting if such event should be rendered necessary. The most important measures were the abolition of slavery, the repeal (not declaring null) of the ordinance of secession, the repudiation of the State debt incurred to aid the rebellion, memorializing the President for the pardon of Jeff. Davis and other rebels, and the naming of a time for holding the State elections.

In reply to the statement that Sam. Cooper, late Adjutant General of the rebel armies, had disappeared since the surrender, the Petersburg *Express* states that he is at the residence of Mark Alexander, Esq., in Mecklenberg county, Va., where he has been ever since the surrender of Gen. Lee. His family has recently gone to Maryland. The general is in good health and enjoys that repose which he has not known for several years.

Richmond, Virginia, on Monday, received an addition to the number of National institutions which have been gradually returning to her since the close of the war by the opening in that city of the United States District Court, with Judge Underwood presiding. The first two days of its session were principally occupied in dismissing cases of proceedings instituted for the confiscation of the property of rebels.

It is stated, on the authority of Paymaster General Price, that since the commencement of the war the Pay Department has paid out the enormous sum of *one thousand and twenty millions* of dollars. With all expenses of paying the disbursing officers, with all defalcations and losses of every kind, it has only cost to pay out this amount three quarters of one per cent.

Of the seven rebellious States for which President Johnson appointed Provisional Governors, all excepting Texas have held their State Conventions. Four of these—viz: Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina and Florida—have declared their secession ordinances null, and two of them—South Carolina and Georgia—have merely repealed them. The entire six have abolished slavery.

Hon. William A. Darling, of New York, (who beat Fernando Wood for Congress,) who, for eleven years, has presided so successfully over the affairs of the flourishing Third Avenue Railroad, New York city, has resigned on account of ill-health and the pressure of Congressional duties. The Board of Directors have voted him the snug little sum of $5,000 as a souvenir, "in consideration of his long and extraordinary service."

A statement of the Southern State (legal) debts prior to the war, places them at one hundred and fifty millions. The most of these bonds are held in Europe, and the prospect of payment, even of the interest, is small indeed. Of these bonds, $20,000,000 belong to Mississippi, $9,000,000 to North Carolina, $5,500,000 to Louisiana, and $56,000,000 to Virginia.

The Eighteenth Regular Infantry, commanded by Colonel (late General) Carrington, has left St. Louis for Fort Leavenworth. The regiment is about eight hundred strong, and will shortly move out on the plains.

Nothing but the walls and towers of Dr. Tyng's church are left standing. The edifice and the ground on which it stood cost over $250,000.—There is an insurance of $70,000 on the church and furniture.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says there are now over one hundred persons of both sexes confined in jail at that place, About thirty of these are candidates for the penitentiary.

A fire broke out in West Buxton, Me., on Monday morning, and destroyed Hall's wooden mill, Lord's saw mills and house, and Bryant's grocery store. The loss will probably amount to $100,000.

—It is announced that W. W. Clapp, Jr., has sold the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* to Messrs. Worthington, Brewster & Goodsell, of the *Evening Traveller*.

Anthony Schroder, of Battle Creek, Mich., was arrested at that place on Saturday, charged with stealing thirty thousand dollars in bonds from the United States Treasury some time since.

Gov Hamilton, of Texas, writes to the President that he expects to call a State Convention in December.

A large fire occurred in West Buxton, Me., yesterday, destroying a number of buildings, and leaving the business portion of the village in ashes.

The story that the Treasury Department has ordered the withdrawal and stopped the issue of gold notes, is authoritatively contradicted.

Many people in Paris have killed themselves by using alcohol as a preventive of cholera.

Gold advanced ¼ yesterday, selling for cash at 147¾@147¾. The market for Governments was stronger than for some days previous, sales footing up $32,000. One hundred shares B. & O. R. R stock sold at $112. For N. Central R. R. $44 was bid.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Liberty—The Insurrection in Jamaica—The New Line of Steamers Between New Orleans and Liverpool, &c.

The steamship Liberty, Captain Wilson, from Havana on the 8th instant, arrived in New York on Tuesday night, bringing the following correspondence:

HAVANA, Nov. 8, 1865.

The news received by you and published in the *Herald* relative to the insurrection in Jamaica I find on inquiry to be generally correct. Two Spanish steamers have positively gone from Santiago de Cuba to look after Spanish interests in that island; and there is a report, not well founded I think, that an English man-of-war had grounded at some point on the island in possession of the rebels and had been fired into by them, obliging the crew to abandon the vessel and make their way to Santiago, where it is said they had arrived. I give the report as published here in one of our dailies.

Affairs in Mexico, as renresented by the press here, are somewhat different from the news published in New York papers.

Among the passengers who came by the steamer Liberty is General A. W. Terrill, who, on the surrender of Kirby Smith's department, went to Mexico, where he received a command as *Chef de Battalion* in the Imperial army, but who has resigned in order to return to his allegiance to the United States Government, moved thereto by the liberal policy of President Johnson. Gen. Terrill was formerly a Judge in Texas. His conduct is a high encomium on the President's reconstruction policy.

The steamer Alabama, which arrived this morning from New Orleans, is the first of a line of six steamers to run between New Orleans and Liverpool, touching here, and is an omen of the growing commercial prosperity of the former place.

The weather here is damp and cool.

FROM MEXICO.

Probable Surrender of Matamoras—The French Completely Cut Off.

A special Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune* yesterday, says: "General Steele, formerly commanding a portion of the Federal force now stationed on the Rio Grande, arrived in town yesterday, and represents the Imperial force at Matamoras completely beleaguered, and expresses the opinion that the French will be compelled to surrender to the Liberals, who hold both banks of the river and environ them on all sides. The Liberals received authentic information three weeks ago, that the Imperialists had been reduced to one-third rations, and, as they are completely cut off from Vera Cruz and Tampico, there seems to be no doubt of their final surrender."

THE SIEGE OF MATAMORAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—The latest Brownsville advices say that the Liberals, under Generals Escobade, Cortinas, Caudles and Mendes, are vigorously continuing the siege of Matamoras. They captured on the 5th the steamer Rio Grande, and brought her to Clarksville, to change her to a gunboat. The Liberals held the river above and below the town, which has been evacuated by the women and children, who have sought refuge on the American side. It is thought they will capture the place. While the Federal forces on the American side of the river were enthusiastically cheering the progress of the Liberals on Thursday last, the Imperial steamer Pessano fired four shots at them. The casualties by this strange proceeding is unknown.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS TO THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The English Reform Question.

EXTENSION OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Fenian Trials.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The steamer Persia has arrived with advices from Liverpool, via Queenstown, to the 5th inst.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone is visiting Scotland, and the *Daily News* says that his speech at Glasgow leaves no doubt of the general course our ministers will pursue. If supported by the country they will not be slow to complete the work of reform. Mr. Gladstone has already declared himself in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage, and in view of this, the liberal party have designated him the leader of the House of Commons. What doubt can now remain as to the true wishes of the party which selects such a man for its acknowledged leader?

The *Herald* thinks that no understanding has been arrived at concerning reform.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that notwithstanding the tone of Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, it is generally understood that the President's Cabinet has no intention of pressing to a quarrel the controversy regarding the "Alabama claims." The same authority states that Mr. Adams, the American Minister, retires next Spring, and says it will be very difficult to find a man to succeed him.

A special commission has been issued to try the Fenians at Dublin, with power to adjourn to Cork.

The action against the Royal Bank of England has been settled. It appeared that Mr. Leary, one of the Fenian prisoners, had money in the Bank to his credit, the proceeds of bills remitted from America. The Crown Solicitor notified the Bank not to pay the money, and Mr. Leary commenced an action against the Bank, which subsequently paid the money to Leary's counsel for his defence.

The actions brought against the magistrates and the police, in reference to the seizure of the *Irish People*, will be defended by the Government. The defence is that nothing was seized in the office of the *Irish People* except what was necessary to the purposes of the prosecution.

Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool *Times*, of Nov. 4, says that the steamer Somerset is loading there for Baltimore. Her day of sailing is not advertised.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—*Cotton*—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, the market closing unchanged for American, and irregular for other descriptions. Sales to speculators and exporters 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—The market has been rather quiet, and prices closed with an upward tendency. Flour this forenoon was firm and in some cases 1s per sack dearer. No barrels in first hands. Wheat is in steady demand, and 2@3d. dearer for good red. Winter Red 10s. 2d@10s. 8d. Corn 6d. better on the peck; mixed American 28s. 9d@30s.

Provisions.—The market is firmer. Beef dull, choice scarce. Pork is declining in price for European, with a large stock on hand. Bacon is lower and a further declined is expected. Lard 2s.@4. lower.

Produce.—Sugar is unchanged. Coffee is quiet but steady. Rice is firm. Rosin is quiet but steady. Turpentine is dull. Petroleum is in steady demand.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Consols for money 88⅞@89; Illinois Central shares 82. Erie shares 53⅞@54. United States 5-20's 63¾@64½.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from Baltimore, Eleanor, Grafton, and Nellie Fenwick, at Rio; Duxbury, at Bremerhaven.

The ship Edith, from Baltimore for Rotterdam, which, as before reported, ran on the rocks near Falmouth Oct 29th, has a total wreck part of the cargo has been saved. [Note—We have nothing about the sailing of the Baltimore steamer Somerset. —*Reporter*.]

Accident to the New York Train—Two Men Killed and Several Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The through train from New York for Washington, which left at 8 o'clock this morning, ran through a turn table at Newark, on the Jersey Central Railroad. Two men were killed and several injured, including Mr. Dilks, the baggage master, who is slightly hurt. The train will reach here at one o'clock.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NEWARK, Nov. 15.—The train ran off the track through the neglect of the switch tender. W. L. Gordon, the proprietor of Willards' Hotel coaches, Washington, was killed outright; a boy named Breck, from New Brunswick, was so seriously injured that he has since died; G. W. Mosby, a recently arrived Englishman, was fatally injured; Captain Mitchell, of the steamer Collyer, and several of his crew, were slightly injured. Mr. Gordon was from Hilderness, New Hampshire, and was accompanied by his wife and two children, who escaped uninjured.

The accident as above stated was caused by the neglect or thoughtlessness of switchman O'Brien. There were few persons in the smoking car, and they escaped without serious injury. Four passengers were killed and eight or nine injured. The watchman has been arrested, and it is believed will be tried for murder.

There is no truth in a report which was circulated that General Logan had been killed or injured by the accident.

Consecration of Bishop Clarkson.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The consecration of Rev. Dr. Clarkson, as Bishop of Nebraska, took place at St. James' Church to-day. Six bishops and over fifty clergymen assisted in the solemn and impressive ceremony, and an immense congregation was present. The services were very imposing: The new Bishop leaves immediately to take charge of his Diocese.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—There is no alarm here as to the Fenian rumors. It is thought probable, however, that some sort of raiding operations might be attempted on the frontier, and the authorities have merely taken the necessary precautions to prevent mischief. The prevalent feeling is altogether derisive of the whole business.

Military Movements in Canada.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—An order was received at Toronto on Saturday, by Colonel Dennison, from the Adjutant General, to select from his battalion a captain, two subalterns and a company of sixty-five men, for service on the frontier. A similar order was received at Hamilton on Monday. It is understood that nine full companies will be sent to different points on the frontier.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Seamen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Arrived, U. S. supply steamship Memphis, from New Orleans and Key West. She brings as passengers from the latter place nineteen shipwrecked British officers and seamen, and George Davis, late Attorney-General of the Rebel Government, the latter to be delivered up to the U. S. authorities.

Tennessee Legislation.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 15.—The Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the Governor to issue new bonds for the railroads of the State to the extent of the State endorsement. Also for funding of the State debt as it matures, together with the interest due or to become due on the 1st of January, 1866, by the issuance of new bonds.

Gen. McClellan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—General McClellan did not arrive, as was expected, by the Persia.

The Persia and the Bavaria were allowed to come to the city this afternoon.

Steamer Burnt.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 15.—The steamer Meteor was burnt to the waters' edge at Chester wharf this evening at 7 o'clock.

Message of the Governor of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14.—The Governor's message was delivered to the Legislature to day. It pertains mostly to State affairs; recommends a prompt provision for the payment of the public debt, the establishment of a home for disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen, a bureau of emigration, separate schools for colored children, and the repeal of the statute excluding negro testimony in the courts. He pays a tribute to the Indiana soldiers, and advises that although the heresy of State sovereignty is extirpated, the questions involved in the arbitrament of arms must be adjudicated and determined by the highest judicial tribunal in the trial of Jeff. Davis for treason and other atrocious crimes.

He approves the President's reconstruction policy. He also advocates representation according to the number of voters, and the adoption of such an amendment, if it passes Congress.

The Tunisian Embassy.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—The Tunisian Ambassador yesterday visited Brown's University, the Athenæum, Atlantic and Delaine Mills, the works of the Perkins Street Iron Company and the Union Horse Shoe Company. In the evening he paid a brief visit to the City Councils, and was subsequently entertained at the residence of the Mayor. The City Councils have tendered to the Tunisians the hospitalities of the city. The Ambassador and his suite to-day inspected the operations of the machines in the works of the American Screw Company. This afternoon the Ambassador will visit Sprague's Print Works, and be entertained by Governor Smith this evening. The Ambassador manifests great interest in our manufacturing and mechanical works.

Destructive Fire in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 14.—A fire in West Buxton, this morning, resulted in the total destruction of the Buxton Woolen Mills, A. K. Lord's Sash and Blind Factory, house and barn; Bryant's store, a large covered bridge over the Saco River, Thomas Bradbury's Grist Mill, J & J. M. Hutchinson's store, the Post Office, Messrs. L. W. Butler's millinery store, the Wool Cleansing Mills, Mr. Hobson's store, and Mr. Pease's house. The whole business portion of the village is in ashes.—The loss has not been ascertained, but is very heavy.

New York Quarantine Regulations—Sailing of the Steamer Jura.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The steamer Persia is detained at Quarantine. There is no sickness on board, but there being a few passengers from Paris, their baggage is to be fumigated. The steamer will probably come to her dock to-morrow.

The steamer Java for Liverpool, sailed hence to-day. She took out $560,000, principally in gold.

Treaties with the Northwestern Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Colonel Taylor and Rev. Mr. Reed, of the Indian Commission, sent to treat with the tribes of the Northwest, arrived at Fort Randall, Dacotah, November 5th, on the steamer Eclipse, the other members of the Commission having gone home overland. The Commission concluded treaties with nine tribes of the Sioux nation, the treaties stipulating for peace among the Indians themselves as well as with the Government.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—A commission is to be appointed, accredited to the Imperial Government, to take steps to open commercial relations with the West Indies, Brazil, Mexico, and other foreign markets. One of the Canadian ministry is to be appointed.

The Government is taking all the necessary precautions in reference to the Fenian movement.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 14.—The House has passed a bill providing for the support of the wounded and disabled soldiers. Gen. Howard has issued a circular instructing the officers of his Bureau to endeavor to overcome the false reports industriously circulated, calculated to unsettle labor and give rise to disorder and suffering.

The New York Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Already numerous persons have been suggested for the New York Collectorship, but the President will not immediately make an appointment. Meantime C. P. Clinch, Assistant Collector and Special Deputy under the law of 1799, will act as Collector.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Arrived, steamer Costa Rica from Norfolk, with the passengers and cargo of the steamer North Star. The steamer Merrimac, hence for New York, returned to the bar leaking badly. She has seven feet of water in her hold.

Reported Defeat of General Ortega.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The *Times* has a letter from Havana dated the 8th inst., reporting the defeat and capture of General Ortega in Michoacan. It is also reported that Ortega wasexecuted.

Verdict Against Lottery Dealers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A verdict was given this afternoon, in the Supreme Court, against certain lottery dealers, to the amount of nearly $2,000. The suit was to recover for advances made to lottery men.

Revenue Cutter Delaware.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 15.—The revenue cutter Delaware, from Baltimore for Texas, arrived here to-day.

The Japanese Corvette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Japanese Corvette Frusigania, built here, made the passage to Rio Janeiro in 28 days, en route to Japan.

LOSSES BY THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The London *Times* gives a summary of the statistics of the cattle plague in England. It says:

Upward of 14,000 animals are known to have been attacked by the plague since its first appearance, and of these nearly 12,000 have died. To be sure, more than 5,000 of these victims were killed to save curing, but they swell the total loss of stock. As to the recoveries, there are registered just 707, which would be only five per cent. on the whole attacks; but then the proportion can, of course, only be measured by the number of cases in which the cure was attempted. The metropolitan district appears to have suffered most, as might naturally be expected, though perhaps the tale is swelled in this case by the greater completeness of the reports. Then comes the South-eastern counties, and then the Eastern—which, however, according to the classification adopted, include only Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk—and then Scotland.—These four districts account for upward of 12,000 cases out of the whole 14,000, leaving only 2,000 casualties for all the rest of England and Wales. In fact, there are whole groups of counties where but a score or two of cattle have been lost. This is certainly reassuring, but we must observe that the returns from which we quote only profess to represent the cases reported to the authorities, and are not supposed to express the actual extent of the visitation. They are correct enough, no doubt, as showing the distribution of the disorder, but not as measuring its ravages.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL IN LUCK.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that Mr. C. Lee Moses, the new American Consul at Borneo (formerly a shipmaster in Maine) has recently become the lessee for twenty years of twenty-four hundred miles of the richest territory in Borneo, together with the islands of Balabac and Palawau. Both islands are occupied by the Spanish under tribute to Borneo, which is now changed to tribute to Moses. The coal mines of Amburg, also the pearl fisheries, are included in the contract. The fine ratan marsh fields, Marooloo and Petan, are also his. Gutta percha and rubber of first-class East India quality are in his forests. The Chinese are anxious for the bird's nests, camphor and betel, and the Borneo Company wish it so as to extend their business farther. But the consul has shown a determination to keep his trade in American hands only. He is also a Rajah by title of popularity. His property cost him only $45,000, and his native taxation brings him nearly $70,000 in produce at half price of the markets of Borneo.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 14.—Yesterday, Mr. Trimble offered a resolution in the Senate against the Confederate leaders, closing with these words:

"That for their bad eminence and great crimes against their fellow men and the United States, Jefferson Davis and his accomplices have justly forfeited their lives, and deserve and ought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law."

DISTRESSING TRAGEDY.

The Suicide of Hon. Preston King.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—It has been ascertained that Mr. King purchased a twenty pound bag of shot, which he is supposed to have placed in his clothing before jumping overboard.

The N. Y. Times of yesterday gives the following account of the death of Hon. Preston King, mentioned in our despatches yesterday:

Hon. Preston King, Collector of the Port of New York, whose nervous system has been seriously deranged for nearly three weeks, left his room at the Astor House on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, remarking that a walk before breakfast would do him good. All day Monday no word of his whereabouts reached his anxious friends, nor until 12 o'clock yesterday could any trace or clue be obtained. Messrs. Terwilliger and Usher, of the Custom House, then heard that a person was drowned the day before from a Hoboken ferry-boat. Upon visiting the boat they ascertained that a man, answering closely the description of Mr. King, came from a West street car to the ferry-boat.

Soon after the boat left the dock, two children going to school gave the alarm; they had seen a man jump overboard. The boat was stopped, but nothing could be seen. A hat and cane which were subsequently identified as belonging to Mr. King. The ticket-master saw Mr. King step from the car, noticing him particularly from his great weight. He described his person and dress with such correct accuracy as to leave neither doubt, nor shadow of doubt, as to his identity. Mr. King spoke to him, asked him how long before the boat would start, and what was the fare, and remarked that it was a fine morning.

Mr. King was unable to stand the pressure of his official position. Every allegation of misconduct in subordination was preferred against him. The great number of meritorious and wounded officers and soldiers asking for situations, excited his sympathies. Two or three reported cases of fraud alarmed him to such a degree that two weeks ago he serious spoke of it.

It was suggested that he should go to Ogdensburgh for a week or fortnight in the hope that repose and home associations would tranquilize his mind. He did go, but there returned to the City to the Astor House on Saturday. It was immediately evident that no favorable change had occurred. He said to the friends around him that he had broken down; was incapable of any effort; that he had no longer any memory, and no power to resist what he knew to be imaginary evils. In the meantime, his mental and physical health was unimpaired. On Monday, in the morning, he acquiesced in a suggestion of attending church, but did not go. He requested that Mr. Wood should be sent for early in the morning, and passed most of the day in conversation with him and two or three other friends. He spoke freely of his mental aberration twenty-five years ago, and expressed a desire now to go to an asylum.

Yet all the same unimpaired his mind was now unclouded and undisturbed. His nervous system, and that only, was affected. But it was quite clear that he must soon have relief. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday, he frequently spoke of resigning, and it was arranged that, after an examination by Dr. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, on Monday, he would either resign then, or await, for a few days, the effect of a somewhat prolonged rest. He had declined to consult a physician until informed that Dr. Brown was at the head of an asylum. He remarked to Mr. Weed twice, on Sunday, that death, if it could be reached without crime, would be a relief.

He had intervals of tranquility when his mind could be drawn away from the evils it created, to the fact that in all earthly circumstances and conditions were such as to bring contentment; that no cares, no sorrows, no causes of anxiety, and that his lot, compared with hundreds of thousands, was enviable. To all he accounted, and for half an hour cheerfulness returned to him. Finally, when Mr. Weed left him on Sunday evening, he seemed quite contented to await the interview with Mr. Brown, which came on Monday, but the patient had departed to return no more.

Preston King was born at Ogdensburg, in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 14th of October, 1806, and entered Union College, where he distinguished himself by his studious habits and patriotic industry. He was graduated with honor, and studied law, and at the bar was distinguished for sound judgment and careful study. Silas Wright early distinguished him by his friendship.

In 1834 he was chosen to the Assembly from St. Lawrence county, and re-elected three successive terms. It was one of his happiest privileges to record his vote in 1837 for his honored friend Mr. Wright for United States Senator. In 1838, his health being impaired, he retired for a season from official life.

In 1842 he was elected to Congress, and served by re-election till 1853. At the division of the Democratic party in 1848 Mr. King cast his fortunes with the Barnburners, taking part in the convention which nominated Van Buren and Dodge at Utica, and afterward in the Buffalo Freesoil Convention. He was also one of the famous eight whose steady refusal to vote for a Whig Speaker defeated Robert C. Winthrop for that position.

In 1855 Mr. King was a member of the Democratic State Convention, and belonged to the Committee on Platform, but repudiated the truckling of the Convention to slavery. The next year he was a member of the Anti-Nebraska Convention at Saratoga, and afterward withdrew from the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse when it adopted the Nebraska policy.

He always afterward voted with the Republican party, was its candidate for Secretary of State in 1855, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1857. There he served until 1863, since which time he has been in private life, until his recent appointment to the Collectorship of the port of New York.

A Loyal Southern Ex-Governor.

The following letter from ex-Gov. Clarke was read in the Mississippi House of Representatives on the 30th ultimo:

"JACKSON, Oct. 28, 1865.

"Gentlemen:—I am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred on me by the House of Representatives by their resolution inviting me to a seat within the bar of the house, and requesting me to address them: I should be proud to avail myself of the privilege of visiting the house, but as I am still a prisoner of State and on parole, I feel that it would be improper for me to deliver a public address on the condition of the country, although I am sure that such suggestions as I might make would be in aid and support of the wise and conservative policy which has been adopted by our people, and which I hope will soon result in the full restoration of our beloved State to the enjoyment of equal political rights with her sister States in the Union, and under the flag of the Union. With all of you I marched under that flag in a foreign land, and it was victorious. With all of you I marched against it, and it was victorious. It again waves over us, is our flag, and may it ever be victorious.

"The welcome that has been given to me on my return, is received with deep sensibility, coming from the representatives of a people whom I have served faithfully, if not wisely, and is a most acceptable and gratifying reward for such services as I may have rendered.

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES CLARKE."

Naval Intelligence.

The United States ship Wando is offered for sale at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the third time. She was reported sold to G. W. Trundy, on the 25th of October, at $21,500, but for some reason, of which we have not been informed, she is again in the hands of the Government. The Wando is an iron side-wheel steamer of 645 tons burthen, 226 feet in length and 26 feet in breadth. She was formerly the notorious blockade-runner "Lether-Rip," but was captured by the Fort Jackson in November, 1864. She was purchased from the captors by the Government, and has been attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. It is rather strange that such a fine vessel as this does not command higher bids, as her engines are said to be worth over $100,000.

The order issued by the Navy Department, August 29, 1865, to the effect that "all men having less than eighteen months to serve were to be discharged without any reference to bounty received," has been countermanded. The reason for this step is said to be that the Department considers the naval force sufficiently reduced.

The receiving ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, presents a very marked contrast with its appearance one year ago. At that time the recruits were pouring in so fast that it was a difficult task to provide the necessary accommodation for them, notwithstanding the fact that the North Carolina was also receiving a large number of men daily. Now the recruits are, comparatively speaking, few and far between, and the ship is almost empty.

Since May 30th, fifty-seven vessels have been sold at public auction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The total amount of money received at these sales is $1,372,800, being more than double the amount received at any other navy yard.

It is rumored that Captain T. P. McKinstry, late commander of the receiving ship North Carolina, will be ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for duty.

STARCHING BOSOMS AND COLLARS.—Pour a pint of boiling water upon two ounces of gum arabic, cover it and let it stand over night; in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep for future use. A tablespoon full of this gum arabic water, stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed. To every pint of starch add a piece of butter, lard, tallow, or spermaceti candle, the size of a chestnut.

EXCERPTS FROM AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.

COMPOST HEAPS, &c.—A few hints just now may be of use to some persons who, like myself, believe that manure is not only worth having, but that it is worth saving, and worth a little trouble in making. Now is the time; winter is coming on, and most farmers are pretty well through with their field work, (except fall plowing,) let us see how much larger the manure heap can be made this year than it was last, and see how many more acres we can spread it over than we did this fall.

Have you got five or ten acres of woodland on your farm? Then gather up now, before winter sets in, twenty large loads of leaves; if you have not time for so many, get all you can—the more the better—and spread them in your barnyard; they make first-rate bedding for your cattle; they prevent any loss of liquid or solid manure, and they are of themselves one of the best manures you can get.

Have you a ditch to clean out—a pond that is nearly filled with leaves and mud, that has been collecting in it for years? See to it at once, and don't throw the dirt away, or haul it out to the road to get rid of it, but heap it up somewhere near your barn, where you can get it to turn it, and mix some refuse straw, leaves, and a little lime with it before spring.

There may be some old rotten logs or stumps lying about in the woods; don't let them stay there any longer; they will do you more good if scattered on your cultivated ground, than if left where Nature let them fall.

If you think it won't pay, sit down and count the cost. The leaves cost you nothing, your team is standing idle in the stable; your man is like yourself, not got much to do; this morning, to be sure, there is a little corn yet to husk, but it is so damp from the heavy rain last night that it won't do to get at it yet. Now, hitch up and go to the woods—you can get two loads before dinner, which will add at least one load to your manure heap; when hauled out next spring it will cover at least nine square rods. Many farmers would give and do give $1.25 for such a load, and haul it two or three miles, and here you can get it for nothing and have only a half a mile to haul it. Now, how many such loads can be made this fall yet? Let every one find out for himself.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

RENOVATING OLD FRUIT TREES.—Old pear trees frequently become "hide-bound." In other language, the bark becomes so hard and dry that the diameter of the body of the tree cannot enlarge.—This hard and firm bark will not yield or give way to the expansive force of the sap and new wood but little if any more than if it were tin or sheet-iron.—As a natural and certain result, the health of the tree is impaired; and the fruit cannot grow large, fair and delicious, as it would be were the bark kept in a healthy condition.

The bark of a healthy growing tree is more or less elastic; and as a new circle of wood is formed, the bark enlarges by expanding, and in some places cracks apart. After a few years scales of dead bark cover the body of the tree, which should be scraped off, clear to the live bark. Sometimes it may be necessary to shave it off with a drawing-knife. If the tree is very old, and grows but little, we have frequently removed the outside half way through the live bark, afterward smearing the body with a thin coat of liquid grafting wax, applied warm with a brush. This is essential to the health of old apple as well as pear trees. The bark of peach and plum trees should not be cut beyond the dead bark.

Another thing is, the soil needs renewing. Perhaps for more than forty years a crop of fruit has been produced from that ground where old trees stand, without having received any fertilizing material to compensate for the long succession of crops of fruit. When this is the case, remove one or eight inches in depth of the old soil, with horses and scraper, and haul rich alluvial, or soils from the highway side, in place of what has been removed. Mingle with this earth, saw-dust and chip-manure, the more the better. Let the whole be spaded in deep and thoroughly, with a few bushels of ashes or lime, and some barnyard manure. In a year or two, if the trees are not too old, and been neglected too long, they will again bear like young trees.

Another economical and effective manner of making old trees bear well is to dig a circle each tree in the middle of a small yard, say fifteen or twenty feet square, and keep a few swine in it while fattening.—Make holes eight inches deep with a crow-bar, in scores of places beneath the tree, dropping into each one a few kernals of grain. The swine will shortly root up every inch of ground, destroying all the roots of weeds and grass, and renovating the soil with the fecal matter which they deposit, so that another season the trees will bear abundantly. We have tried this, with the best of results, on old pear and old cherry trees. Autumn is the best time to attend to it.—*Exchange.*

A CALIFORNIA FARMER.—Mr. Bowles of the Springfield Republican, writes from Chico, California, of the farming operations of Gen. Bidwell, the newly elected member of Congress from that district:—Gen. Bidwell became the owner of one of the famous Spanish grants of land in the richest part of this valley, and now has a farm of 20,000 of its acres, of which 18,000 are under cultivation. His total crop of wheat was 36,000 bushels in 1863 from 900 acres of land, or at the average rate of 40 bushels to the acre. This is a poorer grain year, and his wheat will average but 30 bushels per acre. The general average of the valley is 52 bushels. Of barley and oats, his other principal crops, he usually harvests 50 bushels to the acre. His garden and orchard cover 200 acres. A large flouring mill is among his concerns, and its product is the favorite brand of the San Francisco market.

WHEN TO SELECT SEED POTATOES.—The best time to select seed potatoes is when they are dug. As soon as they are brought to the surface and the spread on the ground, the best can be selected with less difficulty than at any other time. Those that are perfectly matured and of good shape having the marked characteristics of the variety, and good average size, should be selected for seed in preference to those of any other qualities. They should then be placed in boxes or barrels, and kept where they will not be injured by freezing or warmth.

If seed potatoes are saved in this manner for a few years in succession, we have no doubt a decided improvement will be observed in the yield per acre, as well as in the quality of the crop. Seed saved in this the practice will also be found an effectual security against small ones, and a good defence against the rot. When potatoes first come from the ground, the skins have a clearness which they soon lose.—*Agricultural.*

A Brilliant Wedding.

St. Matthew's spacious church was crowded yesterday with a fashionable throng to witness the marriage ceremonies of Miss Lillie A. Vivans, a daughter of one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, and Mr. Lawrence J. O'Toole, of the well known firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, of this city. The bridesmaids and groomsmen in attendance were Miss Emma Holt and Mr. J. L. Fitzpatrick, of Baltimore; Miss Alice Keller, of New York, and Mr. John A. Baker; Miss Kate McIntyre and Mr. J. B. Nalle; Miss C. F. Cox and Mr. Claude McIntyre.

The marriage ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Dr. O'Toole, so well and endearingly remembered here, now of New York, and a brother of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. White, who addressed the bride and groom in graceful and appropriate terms.—Within the sanctuary were the Rev. Dr. Early, President of Georgetown College; the Rev. Mr. McColgan, of Baltimore; the Rev. B. F. Wiget, President of Gonzaga College; and Fathers Lynch, Boyle, and McNorhany.

At the close of the nuptial ceremonies, which were performed with extraordinary dignity under the beautiful, imposing and impressive forms of the Catholic Church, the bridal party, accompanied by a numerous retinue of friends, proceeded to the residence of Joseph Redford, Esq., a brother-in-law of the bride, where an entertainment awaited them corresponding to the unusual grace and elegance of the occasion.

The captivations and impressiveness of the ceremonies at the church were much enhanced by the imposing music, the bridal party being ushered into the church with Meyerbeer's lofty Coronation March from the organ, Mendelssohn's Wedding March being gracefully played as they were passing out.

The happy couple left the city in the evening train for a Northern tour.—*National Intelligencer, 15th.*

Apprehensions of the Canadian Press.

[From the Toronto Freeman, Nov. 9.]

We confess to more apprehension of disturbance from the Government of the United States than from the Fenians. There may be some trouble from that quarter, and should it arise the Fenians, as a matter of course, and very naturally, would be utilized. The claims which have been made from Washington upon the Imperial Government for compensation for the losses inflicted upon American commerce by the Alabama, during the progress of the late war, may lead to difficulty. It is to be hoped the matter will be amicably adjusted. Should it unfortunately happen that serious complications will arise, and that they must be referred to the arbitrament of the sword, then indeed *we may have sufficient cause for apprehension.* The time that would be chosen to send over the frontier an army of occupation would be when we are least guarded or prepared, when the means of procuring from England reinforcements and supplies would be cut off with our ice-bound channels of communication. *It will be then left for us to make the best terms we can and surrender at discretion.* It were wiser and more prudent for us to look to such a contingency than be occupying our thoughts with the bugbear of a Fenian invasion.

Conflict in Mississippi.

We learn through a