Hon. W. H. Seward

BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

VOL. 1.---NO. 56. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1865. THREE CENTS.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Published every morning, except Sundays, by

WM. WALES & Co.,

WM. WALES, C. C. COX, E. M. NEWPORT.

Terms:—NINE DOLLARS per annum.

OFFICE, 20 SOUTH STREET, Baltimore, Md.

Also published at the same office, the

Baltimore Tri-Weekly Commercial,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS,

Terms:—SIX DOLLARS per annum.

Also published at the same office, on Fridays, the

BALTIMORE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Terms:—$1.50 per annum.

ROBERT B. NICOL is the authorized subscription agent of the *Daily Commercial*, in Washington. Orders for the paper left at Gibson Brothers' printing office, No. 271 Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite the Kirkwood House.

THE "FLORENCE" AMERICAN.

INVENTORS' GREAT TRIUMPH.

THE SEWING MACHINE PERFECTED.

All the objections to other Machines are overcome in the Florence. It makes four different Stitches with the same ease, and with as little machinery as others make one. Besides, it has the reversible feed motion—a uniform self-regulating tension of thread and no springs, cog-wheels, or cams to get out of order.

WE CLAIM FOR THE FLORENCE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES *Over Any and All Sewing Machines.*

It makes four different stitches, the Lock, Knot, Double Lock and *Double Knot*, on one and the same machine. Each stich being alike on both sides of the fabric.

It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the same, or fasten the ends of the seams, without turning the fabric.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

Every stich is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform.

It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

Its motions are all positive: there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

It will not oil the dress of the operator, as all the machinery is on the top of the table.

It is the most rapid sewer in the world, making five stitches to each revolution.

Its stich is the wonder of all, because of its combined elasticity, strength and beauty.

It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery.

Every machine has one of Jenck's Patent Hemmers attached, (the right to use which we control,) enabling the operator to turn any width of hem desired.

There is no other Machine which will do so large a range of work as the "Florence."

It does not require finer thread on the under side than it does on the upper.

The needle is more easily adjusted than in any other Machine.

It will sew across the heaviest seams, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of tension or breaking of thread.

It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates, and our own letters patent.

To avoid the strain on the eyes, bent posture, close application, and fatiguing care, heretofore necessary on a large proportion of work done on sewing machines, we now furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperienced operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class machines.

THE FLORENCE COMPANY LOCK-STITCH MACHINES.

The only Machine having the Reversible feed-movement, was awarded the highest premium, gold medal, at the late exhibition of the American Institute.

COPY OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEWING MACHINES:

The Florence Sewing Machine Company, 505 Broadway, for the best Family Sewing Machine.

Reasons:

1. Its simplicity and great range of work.
2. Its making four different stitches, viz: the Lock, Knot, Double-Lock, and Double-Knot.
3. The reversible feed motion, operated by simply turning a thumb-screw, enabling the operator to run the work from right to left, or left to right, and perfectly self-fastening to the end of the seam.
4. The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the Machine is made.
5. The rapidity of its working, and the quality of the work done.
6. Its self-adjusting tension.

BUY THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, and if you are not perfectly satisfied after three months' trial, you can return it, and get your money. Office, No. 155 Baltimore street. de2-eotf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

What shall I lay at thy feet my love?
What GIFT that is worthy of thee?
Shall I seek in the blue Heavens above,
Or under the deep, dark sea.

Shall I traverse the desert sands, so drear,
Where the beasts of the wild do dwell?
Or the lofty mountains, where the leaves are sear,
And the dark clouds snows foretell?

Or over the Indies' coast I'll rove,
Where the perils lie hid in the deep.
All, all I shall dare, to prove my love,
E'en in their dark waves I'll sleep!

She smiled as she wondered at my task,
While I tremblingly lay at her feet:
A BOOK, from the *Gift Book Store*, is all that I ask,
And my happiness, then, is complete!

Only think how much happiness is in store for those who would buy BOOKS and ALBUMS at the GIFT BOOK STORE, 73 Baltimore street, where the largest assortment of *Books, Albums, Portfolios*, and a Gift with each is in view. dcl-1w

☞ Painting has given us the "Heart of the Andes;" but the perfume of their Eden vales is wanting in the picture. That can only be realized here, in the perfume of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," prepared from their most fragrant flowers. Sold everywhere.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use ten years with the most marked success.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

SETH S. HANCE, Druggist, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
OR,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

☞ Price of Remedy, $3 per package. Pamphlet furnished free of charge. se25-d&W3mt

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men, just published by the Howard Association, and sent in sealed envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. oct-tf

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated *Toilet Soap*, in such universal demand, is made from the *choicest* materials, is *mild* and *emollient* in its nature, *fragrantly scented*, and extremely *beneficial* in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

SEWING MACHINES For Leather and Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail, W. MERRILL, Agent, 214 Baltimore street.

SWEET LIPS is the pretty name of the princess in the fairy tale, and every lady may be a Princess Sweet Lips, if she chooses to use the fragrance breathing Sozodont. This rare essence of innumerable aromatic herbs removes every blemish from the teeth, gives a blush-rose tinge to the gums, and renders the mouth as pure and fresh as an infant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress commenced in Washington yesterday. At noon Mr. McPherson, clerk of the last House, called the roll of members, omitting the names of representatives for the States lately in rebellion. Excepting perhaps a slight interruption on the part of Mr. Brooks, of New York, there was no delay in the organization of the House. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and Mr. Brooks, of New York, were nominated for Speaker, and on the first ballot, Mr. Colfax was elected by 104 votes, Mr. Brooks receiving 35 votes. The Speaker, upon being inducted into office, made a brief, but spirited and high toned address.—Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution, which was passed, calling for a joint committee of both houses to inquire into the condition of the late rebellious States and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in Congress.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. Foster, the President *pro tem.* and after prayer by Chaplain Gray, immediately entered upon its work. Bills concerning the elective franchise in Washington; trial by jury in the United States Courts, and an oath to maintain a Republican form of Government were presented.

The President's Message will be sent in to-day. We understand that it is not a document of extraordinary length, and though treating its subjects briefly, is fully comprehensive in its character. Should it be received in time, we shall issue the message in our "evening edition" at 1½ o'clock this P. M.

GENERAL NEWS.

Colonel Robert Martin, suspected of being engaged in the hotel burning in New York, has been arrested in Kentucky, and is now on his way to that city, consigned to Major General Hooker.

Two soldiers have disappeared in the neighborhood of Gerard, Ga. There had been several fights between the soldiers and citizens, and it is apprehended that the soldiers have been murdered.

Hon. David S. Walker, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, has been announced as a candidate for Governor of Florida under the new constitution.

The jail of Crittenden county, Kentucky, after the court had opened and a jury had been empanneled, was broken open and some eight prisoners released. The court, having nothing to do, adjourned.

The advices from South America state that the Spanish aggressions in blockading six of the principal ports of Chili has caused great excitement among the Chilians, who have ordered all Spanish residents to Valparaiso. Preparations for war with Spain are being vigorously prosecuted by the Chilian Government.

The steamboats Bart Able, Ruth and Henry Ames, lying at their respective wharves at Memphis, were boarded on Wednesday night by a gang of thieves, who forced open the doors of nearly twenty state rooms on each vessel, stealing therefrom jewelry, money, and other valuable property of the sleeping occupants.

The stock market was slightly animated yesterday, but was far from being active. Gold improved ½ ⅌ cent, selling at the First Board at 147¾@148, and at the Second Board at 148¼@148¾, closing strong at the advance. Governments were strong and improved. Railroad shares were in some demand, and sales of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached 111½, the market closing, however, at 111¼.

We publish this morning the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Trade, of Boston, Mass., in which, important action was taken in the matter promoting the assembling of a National Cotton Growing Convention early this month with a view of putting measures in train to insure a large cotton crop the next season. This question is one of vital importance to our agricultural and commercial prosperity, and we trust that our merchants will give it due consideration and join in support of the proposition.

A despatch from Richmond, Indiana, of last Thursday, gives the following account of the Meredith-Julian cowhiding affair: "General Sol. Meredith met the Hon. G. W. Julian, member of Congress from this district, in the depot this evening, for the first time since the war. He interrogated Mr. Julian as to his authorship of certain telegrams sent from Washington, charging him with having been relieved of his command at Paducah, Ky., for his sympathy with the rebels, showing, at the same time, certificates that he was the r author. Mr. Julian flatly denied it, when General Meredith gave him the lie, and seizing him, threw him heavily on the ground, and drawing a cowhide, gave him a severe cowhiding—full fifty lashes—the honorable member of Congress bellowing lustily, and calling loudly for help from the large crowd present, but received none."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.—We would call the attention of all lovers of music to the advertisement of the splendid entertainment to be given at the Concordia Opera House. The opening of the Grand Italian Opera will take place under the direction of that universally popular manager, Leonard Grover, on the 18th instant, and from the past experience of what he can do, our citizens may expect a rare treat. Amongst the troupe engaged are some of the most prominent artistes in the country; the bill too, is most attractive, so let all look for an operatic season here all but unequalled.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE—*Maggie Mitchell.*—This charming little actress will this evening repeat her admirable delineation of "Little Barefoot," which is quite as well worth seeing as Fanchon. It is finely put upon the stage, the scenery, costumes, &c., being elegant.

FRONT STREET THEATRE—JOHN E. OWENS.—No change in the programme at the Front is announced, consequently our friends will be afforded another opportunity of witnessing the admirable performance of Mr. Owens in his famous impersonation of Solon Shingle. His engagement terminates this week.

The Central Railroad Disaster—Details of the Affair.

[From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, Dec. 2.]

Among the many railway disasters which have lately occurred, few have been more frightful in their effects than that which took place on Friday morning, about two miles west of White House Station, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, where an express train coming east ran into a coal train bound in the same direction, killing twenty persons being killed outright, and seventeen others more or less injured. The circumstances of the sad affair appear to be about as follows: Between White House and Lebanon, which is the next station westerly, there are two inclined grades, meeting almost at an angle about midway between the stations, which are four miles apart. The grade next to the White House is about twenty feet to the mile, and the other, inclining from Lebanon, about forty-five feet. The coal train, consisting of fifty-seven coal cars, descended the latter grade at a speed of eight miles an hour from the White House, but in doing so the conductor noticed that a hay car had broken loose from a freight train at Lebanon, and was running down the incline with fearful velocity on the opposite northern track. Knowing that the express train from New York, bound west, which runs on the northern track, was then due, and that if the runaway car was not stopped a collision must result, the conductor leaped from his own train, threw a cross tie on the rails before the fugitive, and succeeded in checking its speed to some extent. He then swung himself on the car, applied the brake, and brought it to a halt just in time to prevent a collision with the express, which was then approaching. The engineer of the coal train in the meantime had gone on to flag the express, and succeeded in stopping it also in time.

Meanwhile, half an hour had passed, and the express train going east (from Harrisburg for New York) was nearly due. The conductor of the coal train accordingly started his train, in order to get to White House on the switch in time, but the coupling of one of his cars broke at the very moment of starting, dividing the train into two equal sections. The engineer and conductor at once ran back to signal the express; but they had gone only a short distance when it came thundering round a curve and down an incline at a speed of over twenty miles an hour. The curve being a sharp one, and the view of the track ahead somewhat obscured by trees, the engineer of the express was not able to see a distance of more than one hundred yards ahead, but upon discovering the danger at once whistled down the brakes and reversed the engine. The signal was immediately responded to, but it was too late—the engine dashed headlong into the rear of the coal train. The engineer stood firmly at his post, while the fireman, Morris Lanzer, and John Flint, a telegraph repairer, were crouching under him on the "cab." When the the horrible crash was over, the three men on the engine found themselves huddled together against the tender, uninjured. Thirteen coal cars were thrown from the track by the shock. When they turned to their own train a fearful sight met their eyes. The baggage car had gone right through the first passenger car, the platform on a level with the tops of the seats, and it was enclosed in it like the slide of a telescope. The employees of the train went to work with hatchets and pickaxes to release the unfortunate victims, and were materially assisted by conductor King, whose train, also going east, had stopped near the scene of the accident. One by one the mutilated forms of the dead and wounded were taken out and placed in the sleeping car.

On the bottom of the baggage car were two pieces of timber which came directly over the seats on the side next the aisle, killing the sitting next the aisle, but doing no injury to those sitting next the windows. A gentleman sitting directly in the rear of Mr. Chidsey, of Boston, who was killed, saw the timber coming and dodged his head down below the top of the seat back, by which he saved himself from injury. The passengers in the other part of the train sustained no injury whatever.

SOUTHERN REORGANIZATION.—A company is in process of organization at New Orleans for the purpose of raising cotton by advancing planters adequate means to cultivate their lands. The necessary money is to be advanced at the rate of seven per cent., secured by mortgage. Profits are to be equally divided. The company will furnish the agricultural implements required. The entire cost of machines, mules and labor is estimated at twelve hundred dollars. Fifty acres, it is supposed, can be attended by one hand and two mules. The entire cost of working fifty acres is put down at inside of six hundred dollars, and the net profits on fifty bales of cotton at between seven and eight thousand dollars. Thousands of acres are lying idle, asking the enterprise and industry of the world to come and reap the rich rewards they offer. It is said the negro cannot be hired to pick cotton, but this is doubted by those who have a good opportunity to form a correct opinion on the subject.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

FIRE.—The dwelling house on the "Demby farm," near Centreville, occupied by James McGuire, and belonging to Robert W. Price, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. The fire originated from a crack in the chimney, it is thought. Mr. M. succeeded in saving his furniture.—*Centreville Citizen.*

—The *Patrie* has a long article, in which it makes out that the occupation of Rome by France since the year 1849, has cost the country 56,800,000 francs.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS TO THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Action of the Louisiana Legislature—President's Reconstruction Policy Endorsed—Estimate of the New Cotton Crops, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The Louisiana Legislature to-day, by acclamation, passed a resolution to the effect that there is no opposition, open or secret, to the Union State Government of this State; that slavery is abolished forever, and that they cordially endorse the President's reconstruction policy.

Neil, Bros. & Co., an old cotton firm of this city, having spent some time in the personal examination of the condition of the cotton crops of the Southern States, have issued a circular report on the subject. They estimate that in round numbers the total of the crop will reach from two millions to two millions one hundred thousand bales. The quantity totally unfit to spin will not exceed one hundred thousand bales. The above amount is yet to come from sections tributary to New Orleans, not including Texas and Arkansas.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Steamers—The Cargo of the Nellie Pentz.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 4.—The English schooner M. S. K. Thom, from Graytown, Nicaragua, with railroad iron, bound to New York, is ashore near Cape Henry. Her cargo is being removed to the shore, and if good weather continues the schooner will be saved.

Steamers Thomas Colyer, Joseph Johnson and Annie left for New York this morning.

Steamer Lady Lang, Captain Blanchard, arrived from Baltimore, and will proceed to City Point for troops, bound home.

Steamer S. O. Pierce arrived from Richmond.

Steamer James Jerome arrived from City Point.

Through the timely exertion of Colonel A. P. Blunt, Post Quartermaster, the cargo of the wrecked steamer Nelly Pentz, consisting of Government stores, has all been taken out and conveyed to this place. The steamer is a total wreck.

FROM TEXAS.

Address of Gov'r Hamilton to the Freedmen, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov'r 2.—Galveston dates to the 30th ult. have been received.

Governor Hamilton has authorized the chief justices of the different counties to raise a special police force of fifty citizens to maintain peace and enforce order, and to co-operate with the Provost Marshal, re-established by a recent order from Department Headquarters.

Gov. Hamilton has issued a very sensible address to the freedmen of the State. The freedmen in some of the interior counties have commenced making contracts for next year.

On the east coast plantations planters have generally abandoned planting, except for enough to support their families, owing to the difficulty of getting the freedmen to work with any regularity, or to keep their contracts. The owners of these plantations are offering to lease them. Old business men of Galveston and Houston are holding back from trade, being apprehensive of a general collapse from overtrading, by March or April next.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—The Legislature of Virginia assembled to-day. In the absence of the Lieut. Governor, Mr. Robinson, of Norfolk, presided in the Senate.

Mr. Sheldon Davis, secretary for the last eight years, was re-elected: Wirt Harrison was chosen sergeant-at-arms.

The House was organized by the election of John B. Baldwin, speaker, and J. B. Bigger, clerk. Mr. Baldwin was a strong Unionist before the war, and represented Augusta District in the Confederate Congress. Mr. Bigger was assistant clerk for several years. R. M. Burke was re-elected sergeant-at-arms.

After the organization of the Legislature to Governor's message was received and read.

The Governor first calls attention to the public debt, showing the aggregate to be $41,000,000 against $22,000,000 of available assets. The State has several millions in unproductive internal improvements.—The interest due on the 1st of January exceeds $6,000,000.

The question of taxation is considered at some length, and the Governor says that the levy of 65 per cent. in real estate is required, and recommends a tax on licenses for taking oysters in the waters of Virginia. He suggests the sale of the State investments in railroad stocks and bonds, which would relieve the State of fifteen millions of the debt, and promote the efficiency of the railroads. The educational interests of Virginia are specially commended to the attention of the Legislature.

The Governor recommends the passage of laws holding fiduciaries responsible for investments in confederate bonds. He thinks, after mature consideration, that very little legislation is needed in regard to Freedmen, but they should be allowed to testify as witnesses, and should be tried and punished the same as white persons. He advises that three millions of dollars heretofore invested in the Covington and Ohio Railroad be given as a bounty to any company that will complete the road. A repeal of the usury laws is recommended. The Governor devotes the concluding portion of his message to reconstruction. He says it is of the utmost importance that the people of Virginia give a cheerful support to the Federal Government in the payment of all taxes assessed for paying the national debt.

Election of a United States Senator by North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4.—Hon. Wm. A. Graham was to-day elected U. S. Senator for the long term, receiving 138 of the 154 votes. The ballot for Senator for the short term was without success.

Mr. Graham was in the confederate senate and has not been pardoned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.—Much gratification is manifested here at the election of Mr. Graham as United States Senator. The *Journal* and *Dispatch* have been adverting to the election of those who cannot take the oath. The latter paper nominated Mr. Graham and the *Herald* named Mr. Vance. The conservatives will denounce the election. Mr. Graham has been steadily urging the election of men who can take the test oath. The disposition in this part of the State is to do what the President says the State must do—nothing more.

From Wilmington—Petition for Release.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 3.—Arrived, schooners Maggie Vandusen, from Philadelphia; Hawkins, from Charleston; Talbott, from Charleston; Hamilton, from Boston.

Cleared, steamer Washington, for New York, schooner Nabob, for Baltimore, Alice Curtis, for Baltimore; brig Ann, for Havana.

The schooner Vandusen reports lost overboard William Donelson, of Philadelphia, at sea.

A petition for the release of George Davis, late confederate attorney general, is circulating for signatures. A very general sympathy is manifested for him, and all classes sign the petition. Davis is a resident of Wilmington.

Later from Chili—The Spanish Blockade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Advices from Valparaiso on the 1st of November, give a vivid picture of the excitement prevailing in Chili in regard to Spanish aggressions, in declaring a blockade of the six ports. The Government has ordered all Spanish residents to Valparaiso, where they are to be under the vigilance of the authorities. The transfer of Spanish property or assets is forbidden. The foreigners in Chili are decided in their support of the Government. The diplomatic corps, resident in Santiago, have expressed their approval of the protest of Chili to Spain. The Germans in the province of Atacani have voluntarily renounced all exemption from taxes, to which, as foreigners, they have a right. Preparations for war with Spain are vigorously carried on.

Marine Disaster.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 4.—The English brig Victory from Liverpool for Richmond, is ashore and bilged at Lynn Haven Bay. Her cargo is now landing. The schooner Estelle, from Albany for Richmond, is ashore at the same place and her cargo is also landing. The vessel is still in good condition. The English ship Simons, from Liverpool for Boston, is ashore at Bendy Island. The ship Glasgow, from the East Indies for Baltimore, is also reported ashore twenty miles south of Cape Henry.

The steamship Niagara has arrived from New York. The steamer Annie, hence for New York yesterday, has returned owing to bad weather.

From the Republic of Honduras.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The latest advices from Honduras, by way of San Salvador, report notable political changes.

The insurrection in the Department of Olanets has been terminated.

The Congress of the Republic of Honduras has decided to abolish the Senate Chamber. The reason given is that in a country essentially Democratic like Honduras, an Upper House or Senate is not deemed necessary. All members of Congress henceforth are to be of equal rank.

Fog in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A dense fog has prevailed all day in the city and on the Bay. There have been but few arrivals from sea. The steamer Albemarle, from Richmond, is ashore at Fort Lafayette, but is expected to be got off. The State Island Ferryboat Northfield, came in collision this evening with a brig anchored in the river. Each was slightly damaged, and one of the hands on the steamer was severely injured.

California Legislature—Later from China.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 3.—Members of the Legislature are assembling here. The session commences to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Hong Kong papers say that a decree has been issued, the effect of which will be to throw a large amount of business into the hands of foreign merchants.

The Cholera—Its Appearance in the West Indies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—It is stated that the cholera has made its appearance at Guadaloupe, one of the French West India Islands.

Wilmington Markets.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.—The markets generally are unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

THREE STATE PRISONERS SENT OFF.

Reported Yellow Fever Cases.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Alabama the Twenty-Seventh State.

Alabama the Twenty-Seventh State.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2, 1865.—*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* The amendment is adopted by an overwhelming vote.

L. E. PARSONS, Prov. Gov.

The above dispatch, received by Secretary Stanton, brings the intelligence that another State has given its vote for the constitutional amendment for the extinction of slavery, making the twenty-seventh State that has ratified the amendment. This insures peradventure the requisite number of States required for the adoption of the amendment.

REPORTED YELLOW FEVER ON THE STONEWALL.

The *Star* of this evening has the following:

The funeral of the late Isaac B. Fort, son of Rev. W. S. Fort, took place at his father's residence yesterday afternoon. Mr. Fort was a third assistant engineer in the Navy, and had arrived there in the Stonewall, from which ship he was removed on Friday evening, being then very sick with a fever, which was accompanied by symptoms pronounced by the medical officers on board to be yellow fever, and died on Saturday morning.

This, we believe, is the only case of death that has occurred on the Stonewall. The Stonewall's remaining days her arrival here, although one other died in Havana. Some of the crew were not in good health when they left Annapolis to join the Stonewall, but when the vessel went up for inspection on Saturday there was no sickness among them.

The Stonewall has been hauled out in the stream, that she might be thoroughly ventilated and cleansed before she is thrown open to visitors. This order was given previous to the sickness of Mr. Fort, being deemed necessary by the Department as a precautionary measure, as has successfully been done in the port of Havana during most of the summer. It is reported that a fireman had died on board, and that others are sick with fever, but such is not the case.

Since the Stonewall's arrival the Farragut court martial, the officers of the yard, and a few others only have been on board, she lying in the stream most of the time, having laid at the wharf but one day), preventing the public from going on her.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The monthly statement of the public debt, now issued for the month of November last by Mr. Secretary McCulloch, presents a remarkable improvement in our financial affairs. Wise and judicious management, and wholesome economy, have produced a marvelous reduction in current expenses, and largely increased the revenue receipts. The Secretary of the Treasury has good reason for congratulation on the wisdom he has displayed in the successful management of the financial department of the Government, some of his predictions being severely criticised by many who indulged in evil predictions as to the results. These persons may now see the signal success of these efforts by the great reduction of the national debt in the short space of time which has elapsed since the cessation of the rebellion. Below is given the most important items of the statement for November:

	Am't outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,167,169,941.80	$68,032,275.50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,177,831,149.10	70,864,679.79
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,187,480.32	
Debt bearing no interest	368,744,743.53	
Total	$2,714,638,314.75	$138,896,955.29

Legal tender notes in circulation. Amount.

One and two years' 5 per cent. notes	$32,535,901
United States notes, old issue	300,000
United States notes, new issue	436,340,326
Compound interest notes	167,012,141
Total	$636,290,438

TREASURY REDEMPTIONS.

During the week ending Saturday, the 24 inst., certificates of indebtedness amounting to $861,880 were redeemed by the Treasury Department, and mutilated National currency destroyed to the amount of $295,400.

NATIONAL BANKS.

There are now in operation 1,613 National Banks. But one was established last week, the First National Bank of Augusta, Georgia, with a capital of $500,000. The total amount of National Bank currency issued by the Treasury Department up to date is $221,558,050.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The case of petition for a mandamus by James L. Richards and C. Porter against the Secretary of the Treasury, was continued in the Supreme District Court before Judges Carter, Wylie, and Fisher, today, when Mr. Peck concluded his argument for the petitioners, and the Governor says that he will open the argument for the respondent. He had not concluded at the hour of adjournment, but will close to-morrow. Mr. Eames' argument was considered clear, logical and conclusive against the claims of the petitioners for a mandamus, on the ground of the invalidity of the award. It is understood that the point to be made by Mr. Eames to-morrow is that, granting the award to be valid, still a mandamus cannot lie to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay it.

ENLISTMENT OF GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

The special commission consisting of Maj. Gens. S. Williams, and Schenck, appointed recently to investigate and report the facts in relation to the enlistment of certain German emigrants in Massachusetts, in 1861, under alleged contracts with Julian Allen and M. D. Boyle, of Boston, will sit at Boston next Wednesday, the 6th inst.

On behalf of the Prussian Legation, the Prussian and other foreign consuls at Boston, and Louis Schade, Attorney at Law, at Washington, will be present.

PROMOTION.

Colonel H. S. Robinson, Quartermaster of the United States Military Railroads, has been Brevetted Brigadier General, to rank as such from the 13th of March, 1865. General Robinson has been engaged in the Military service for nearly four years, and during that time has rendered efficient and valuable services to the Government.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Extensive Fire in Mississippi—Two Hundred Bales of Government Cotton Burned—Loss $1,000,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—An extensive fire in Columbus, Mississippi, on Saturday, destroyed the buildings known as the Confederate States Arsenal, with two hundred bales of Government cotton. Loss $1,000,000. It was undoubtedly the act of an incendiary.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Trade here is very dull. The rainy season has interrupted transportation from the interior, while the Western market is stocked with goods. The leading imported articles are unchanged, and any pressure to sell them would cause a decline. Freights dull. Money plenty. Stocks depressed.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The weekly statement of the City Banks show the following totals:

Increase—Loans	$3,850,000
" Specie	1,080,000
" Circulation	200,000
" Deposits	1,650,000
Decrease—Legal tenders	1,770,000

Election of a Congressman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The steamer Moneka, from Charleston on the 1st inst., has arrived.

Colonel James Farnn has been elected to Congress from the Fourth South Carolina District.

General Butler,

RICHMOND, Dec. 4.—It is positively asserted here to-day that General Butler will take command of the Department of Virginia on the first of January next.

New Jersey Baptist and the Union—A Letter from Secretary Seward.

The following is a reply to certain resolutions of the New Jersey Baptist Association:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, November 10, 1865.

My Dear Sir: Your church of Saturday, November 7th, containing resolutions of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, was duly received, and their truly Christian, manly and loyal utterances prove the fidelity of your Church in New Jersey to the Union and to the principles of human freedom.

Throughout the period of civil war, now happily terminated, the Government and the nation found in the Christian churches of the land a strong bulwark and support.

Nowhere in the Union, so far as I have observed, were the religious ministries more faithful to their duty and to their privilege than in New Jersey; and I rejoice that your teachings have not failed of effect in producing a state of public sentiment in accordance with the spirit of your resolutions.

With the highest respect,
I am yours very truly,
WM. H. SEWARD.

Rev. HENRY F. SMITH, Secretary of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention.

A THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE SIEGE OF MATAMORAS.—On Monday an officer from the green-back side of the Rio Grande, being on a visit to our city, accidentally swallowed a little too much spirituous liquor, and became in consequence so spirited as to undertake the feat of running his horse past the sentinels at the outer fortifications, in the direction of the enemy. The sentinels, of course, took him to be an escaping spy and fired at him, cutting off one of his shoulder straps and wounding his horse.

The cavalry pickets gave chase and "cut him off;" but Yank, rounded to and came Gilpin back to town, leading by a few lengths, to a bar room, where, we suppose, "he did get up," and where he certainly "did get down" with the precipitation natural to the circumstances, and scooted into the building, followed by pistol shots from his pursuers. Cornered at last, he accepted the situation, and was conducted, more scared than hurt, to the General. His true *status* being recognized, he was turned over to General Steele, who happened to be present, and sent him over the river—whether to replace the other shoulder strap or take off the other one, report saith not.—*Matamoras Ranchero, 28th ult.*

GRATITUDE CONDITIONAL.—A contemporary proposes to be thankful next Wednesday, provided it remains clear up to that time that certain blessings are likely to be granted and permanent The driving of a bargain with Providence, on the part of selfish and short-sighted human desires, is not uncommon. Men are apt to be Oliver Twists in their expectations of what heaven should do for them—only they seldom, like Oliver, deserve the "more" they ask for. If the divine bounty is measured by our deserts, and not by our narrow and conceited wishes, it may be found quite sufficient to justify gratitude and suggest contrition.—*Boston Transcript.*

COOL.—A Norfolk hotel proprietor, a few days since, hearing of the whereabouts of a guest who had decamped without going through the usual formality of paying his bill, sent him a note: "Mr. —, Dear sir: Will you send amount of your bill, and oblige," etc. To which the delinquent made answer: "The amount is $50 75. Yours, respectfully."

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING—NATIONAL COTTON CONVENTION.

The Secretary read a communication from Alanson Penfield, of Washington, asking the Board to co-operate in promoting the assembling of a National Cotton-growing Convention, early in December, to take measures for insuring a large cotton crop the next season.

Mr. Edward S. Tobey offered the following resolution upon the subject:—

Whereas, by the recent civil war, many of the Southern States have become greatly desolated, and a large part of their capital destroyed; and no inconsiderable portion of the laboring classes are destitute of employment, whose labor, unless now aided by capital must be lost to the country;

Resolved, That the commercial and financial interests of the United States alike demand that speedy and efficient measures be immediately employed to organize and develop industry in the Southern States in order to increase the production of their staples, and especially of cotton.

Resolved, That while we recognize the fact that the causes and principles which more or less affect the ability of the banks to redeem their circulation in specie, the quantity of cotton raised in this country must in a degree determine the time when specie payments can be safely resumed, and that to hasten that time is the part of sound political economy and a wise statesmanship, and is indispensable to the permanent prosperity of entire country.

Resolved, That in view of the facts that efforts by private enterprise to draw capital and intelligent labor to the Southern States, must in their results be remote and contingent, and however ultimately useful they may be, cannot be relied upon materially to increase the agricultural products of next year, or even for several years to come, it is vitally important to the interests of the nation that the Government should, within the sphere of its legitimate powers, add forthwith in sustaining and organizing such portion of the laboring classes now in the Southern States, as cannot be reached by private capital, not only on the ground of a considerate humanity, but also to save their labor to themselves and to the country.

Mr. Tobey supported the resolutions with the following remarks:—

Mr. President:—The communication from Washington addressed to this board inviting its co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce of New York in forming a National Cotton Growing Convention, embraces objects which, in my judgment, are second in importance to no others which now occupy the attention of government.

Of those objects, the recommendation of measures by which labor can be successfully applied to the crops of next year in the Southern States will doubtless be the most prominent.

As the grave emergency which has suggested the necessity of a convention for such purposes is apparent, and if held, much time must elapse before any measures which it might adopt could lead to practical action, it appears desirable that the views of commercial men should be expressed on the most important topics involved, through the several Boards of Trade of our country, in the hope that they may at least promote the objects of the proposed convention, even if they do not receive the more immediate approval of those who have the power and responsibility of carrying them into effect.

I have, therefore, ventured to introduce the resolutions now before the board, and to ask for them, as well as for the method proposed for carrying their objects into effect, your candid consideration and favorable action. The question of immediate importance, and perhaps paramount at this present moment to any other having reference to the condition and future welfare of our country, is that of deciding on the best mode in which industry in the Southern States can be most effectually secured and rapidly promoted.

Disorganized through the desolations of war, a large portion of the laboring classes, in the industry the Southern States prior to the war, were enriched, are now without employment. In the absence of capital the implements of husbandry or other means in the hands of their former employers, even if the relations between these two classes were ever so friendly, idleness and destitution exist and must continue to exist until some measures of relief shall be adopted. Overwhelming evidence of unquestionable character as to these facts reaches us from various sources.

The Freedmen's Aid Society, whose officers must be regarded as good authority, found their appeal, to be presented to the people through the churches on the approaching national thanksgiving, on the extreme destitution of the laboring classes in the South, and it asserts as a probability that in Georgia alone not less than 40,000 persons must perish from want during this winter unless timely aid shall be extended to them. The Freedmen's Aid Commission and Refugees' Aid Societies urge their claims on the sympathy and benevolence of the people of the North on similar grounds, and with recitals of sufferings unsurpassed. Military men and civilians, recently from the South corroborate these statements. If we need evidence of the facts that capital and the means of working the plantations are to a great extent wanting, it may be found in the frequent applications from Southern men to Northern capitalists to invest in cotton lands at low prices, and also in the formation of large associations to promote enterprises of that character.

But it is not necessary to multiply evidence on these points. I allude to these facts not as a matter of humanity, although that is by no means an inappropriate topic for the consideration of this board, under some circumstances, but it is at present chiefly on the ground of political economy and of commercial and financial interest that I propose to invite your attention to measures designed to effect the organization of labor in the Southern States so as to increase their production as rapidly and largely as the quantity raised before the war. *Nearly the same working population which raised the five millions of bales of cotton and other products, in 1860, is now there to plant and raise the crops of 1866.* Will the labor be made available so as to effect the productions of 1866? Let private capital, so far as it exists in the South, or to the extent to which it can be transferred there from the North, or elsewhere, and the promise of wages stimulate the laboring classes, and a much greater and more general response will be made than has been supposed.

But capital, as already observed, is greatly deficient in the Southern States, and as it is seldom placed