# BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Hon W H Seward

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## DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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*BALTIMORE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.*

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1866. Watches. 1866.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF FIRST CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, just opened this day, together with an entire new assortment of Diamond, Pearl, Mosaic and other jewelry. Also solid sterling Silver Ware, Triple Plated Albata Ware of every description, English Table Cutlery, Clocks, Opera Glasses, Spectacles and Eye Glasses to suit all eyes. These articles will now be sold at greatly reduced prices. The public are invited to call and examine our stock. They will find bargains. Watches Repaired and Tuned in the most perfect manner. We also manufacture Hair Jewelry to order at short notice.

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WINES AND LIQUORS,
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The only land lines of Telegraph in the WORLD that will work as well in

RAINY WEATHER

As in Sunshine, and by which

RELIABLE AND IMMEDIATE DESPATCH

Can be obtained, as well as

ANSWERS GUARANTEED,

are the

INSULATED LINES TELEGRAPH,

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OFFICE,
125 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

☞To be opened next to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and all the principal intermediate points. ja9 tf

$8.50 COAL, COAL, $9.00

The Undersigned, retiring from the Anthracite Coal trade, will sell their stock in hand, consisting of 2,000 tons White Ash Lump, for Foundry use, and 2,000 tons prepared sizes for Family use, at $8.50 per ton, 2,240 lbs., for Lump; and $9 per ton, 2,240 lbs. for prepared sizes, delivered in any part of the city.

R. G. RIEMAN & CO.,
fel7-1ptf 28 South street.

The Baltimore Sewing Machine Agency is what has long been desired in our city—a place where all the standard machines of all the valuable manufactories can be examined into.

WHERE all the machines with their various improvements are explained; WHERE there is no partiality to any particular machine; WHERE a thorough trial is given to every machine purchased and exchanged, if desired, and WHERE every machine is warranted and sold at *Factory Prices*.

Special attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of sewing machines. Also, sewing machines for rent.

FERD'K W. WILD,
ja20-1y 1stp eo 78 West Baltimore street.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus—wondrous scent! Pure, rich, refreshing, healthful, permanent. Sold everywhere.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out; keeps the head clean cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unparalleled as a HAIR-DRESSING; and is recommended and used by our best Physicians. I assure you, LADIES and GENTLEMEN, it is all you require for the Hair. Sold by all Druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New York.

fel5-w&s3m SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

☞We call our readers attention to SMITH, BROS. & Co's New stock of Spring Clothing just opened at SMITH, BROS. & Co.'s popular Clothing House, No. 40 West Baltimore street.

Our new stock of Gents Furnishing Goods just opened at 38 West Baltimore street, next to Marble Hall.

Call and see our new styles of Gents Furnishing Goods at 38 West Baltimore street, next to Marble Hall.

All the latest novelties in Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c., at West Baltimore street, next to Marble Hall.

The popular Clothing House, No. 40 West Baltimore street, next to the great Furnishing House.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. fe9-d&ewly

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. oc9-tf

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

SEWING MACHINES
For Leather and Manufacturers,
Wholesale and Retail,
W. MERRILL, Agent,
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CHAMPAGNE WINE.

Just imported from France, a large invoice of "Adolphe Planant's Champagne Wines," from the celebrated Epern vineyards, for sale by

JEWETT & STOCKLEY,
47 S. Charles st., sole Ag'ts for city of Baltimore.
mh8-1m1stp

$7.50 Coal--Coal. $7.50.

TREVORTON COAL, for cooking purposes, at $7.50 per ton, delivered in any part of the city. For sale by

J. HENRY GIESE,
Office 9 South street.
Yard—On Spear's wharf, and on North near Centre streets. mh2-2wlp

Warren's Fire and Water-Proof Roofing.

Perfectly Fire-Proof, Perfectly Water-Proof. Unequalled for Durability, Security, and Economy. Applied at shortest notice, and in any section of the country. JAS. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
d27-6m2p Over 99 West Baltimore street.

Kindling Wood.

*Wood of all Sizes, Oakand Pine Wood,*
Delivered free of charge.
Office City Steam Fire Wood Mills,
Over 99 West Baltimore street,
d27-6m2p JAS. H. JOHNSON & Co., proprietors.

PUT THE QUESTION generally to your friends, as to what preparation they use for their teeth, and the response, nine times out of ten, will be, Sozodont. 'Tis no longer necessary to impress its merits upon the public mind; experience has taught the world that, as a means of beautifying and preserving the teeth, invigorating the gums, and giving a pleasant aroma to the breath, it has no rival in either hemisphere.

COMPLETE CLOTHING HOUSE.—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the conspicuous advertisement of Messrs. Smith. Bros., & Co., No. 40 West Baltimore street. We speak what we know when we say their present stock of clothing cannot be excelled. We commend this firm to the favorable notice of all who may want goods in their line. They sell at small profits, and deal on the square with everybody.

ARE YOU STOUT AND FULL BLOODED?

If you are stout, fleshy, of a full blooded or plethoric habit, you are probably subject to headaches, vertigo, dizziness, a rush of blood to the head, and congestive diseases generally. At any rate, you are more likely to be afflicted in that manner than those of a more lean habit. Now you, above all other persons in the world, should have constantly on hand a box of Radway's Regulating Pills. If you never have to use them, so much the better. The 25 cents they cost will be a cheap investment if it succeeds in frightening away disease. It will be a cheaper one if, in a sudden attack, when no other medical aid be convenient, it rescue you from the grave. Because you are stout and plethoric, people will tell you to get bled. Commit no such act of folly. Let Dr. Radway's pills be your only protector. The difficulty, if you are attacked by a rush of blood to the head, is caused by a disturbed circulation of the blood and not by a too great quantity of it in your system. It is occasioned by an irregularity in your heart and liver, and bleeding will only increase, not diminish, that irregularity. What you need is something to restore the organs to a natural and regular action, and thus equalize the circulation of the blood. That is precisely the effect of a dose or two of Radway's Regulating Pills. They do not merely purge. They "regulate" the liver, the bowels, the spleen, the kidneys, and so on. They expel from the body the injurious matter, and search out for that purpose all diseased humors and deposits wherever hidden. In this manner they restore a healthy action to the heart, the brain, and the lungs, as well as the stomach, render the circulation of the blood even, and keep your head as clear as though you had never possessed an ounce of superfluous flesh. Such are Radway's pills. Sold by Druggists.

N. B.—Radway's pills are elegantly coated with gum, which renders them perfectly tasteless and free from smell. They can be swallowed by children as easily as sugar plums. They are the most pleasant medicine in the form of pills in general use. They purge thoroughly yet mildly.

Principal office, 87 Maiden Lane, New York.
ja27-2w RADWAY & CO.


### PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

We have received from the President and Directors of the BALTIMORE BOARD OF TRADE, through their secretary, Geo. U. Porter. Esq., a copy of sundry resolutions expressive of their sense of the importance of co-operation on the part of our people and of Congress in the purposes of the great Exposition to be held in Paris in 1867. We have taken occasion hitherto to notice the undertaking as a matter of surpassing importance to the commercial, industrial and artistic interests of the United States; but as the Board of Trade make a special request of us to notice the circular of Mr. J. C. Derby, United States agent of the Exposition, we shall refer to one or two points of particular interest to those who propose to themselves to participate in the advantages of the great occasion.

Parties who desire to become exhibitors will receive a pamphlet, embracing classifications, which will be sent to them upon application to the agent.

They are directed further, to apply immediately for "*Forms of Applications and Instructions.*" Applications will be received until the first of April, 1866.

Articles to be exhibited will have to be in readiness for shipment from New York, not later than the month of December 1866.

Accepted articles will be shipped from New York to Paris and returned at Government expense, provided the necessary action of Congress obtains.

Such are the leading points needful to be observed in regard to this matter, and, of course, our people will govern themselves accordingly; and it only remains for us to say that Mr. Derby's address is No. 5 Spruce street, Tribune Building, and No. 40 Park Row, Times Building, New York.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. Lane introduced another amendment to the Constitution in the form of a resolution, providing for a new basis of representation, etc., which, after some debate was laid over. The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up, but after some discussion was rejected.

HOUSE.—In the House appropriations were made for the construction, repairs and preservation of forts and other works of defence. The House also passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock for distinguished military services.

### GENERAL NEWS.

—Snow is three feet deep in Northern Wisconsin, and the stock is suffering very much.

—At a late picture sale in New York, Church's "Twilight in the Wilderness," brought $4,300; "The Duel," by Tussot, $1,275; and a water color by Gustave Dore, "The Angels Watching," $300.

—The catalogue of Andover Theological Seminary for this year gives the numbers as follows: Resident Licentiates, 15; Senior Class, 25; Middle Class, 25; Junior Class, 29; total, 94.

—A negro girl imprisoned in the Augusta jail for larceny, carelessly let her clothes take fire a few days ago, and on Thursday night died from the injuries she received.

—A dwelling-house, owned by Mrs. Edith Saunders, between Leesburg and Edward's Ferry, occupied by Mr. Silas Simpson, was burned a few nights ago, by accident. The children were with difficulty saved.

—A daily line of steamers now plies between Hampton and Norfolk and Portsmouth, via Old Point. There is a tri-weekly line between Norfolk and Newbern via the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, which makes the trip in twenty-four hours.

—The petroleum fever is extending to Maine. A Mr. John Garland writes to a local paper that in the great drought of 1864 fire broke out spontaneously in seventy different places on his farm. His explanation is that the soil must be saturated with oil.

—The longshoremen of Brooklyn are on a strike to-day, and between three thousand and five thousand of them are assembled at the Atlantic dock. Up to noon everything was quiet, and no trouble is apprehended. A large police force, however, is held in reserve to quiet any disturbance which may occur. —*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

—In Missouri the planters are exhibiting great fairness in their labor contracts. The St. Louis *Republican* says that in the counties of Howard and Randolph, negro factory hands (men) are getting from $20 to $25 per month and board; small boys and girls (stemmers) are getting from $5 to $10 per month and board; field hands (men) $20 to $25 per month and board. As a consequence the blacks are well-disposed, there is no poverty among them, the profits on capital invested largely increased.

—Judge Mason gave an interesting opinion in the New York Supreme Court on Friday as to the duties of hotel keepers. A guest at the Lafarge House was robbed of a watch, his rings and scarf-pin, together with two hundred dollars in money, and on sueing, the proprietor set up in defence that the rule of the house (under the statute of the State) required valuables to be deposited in the safe of the office. The judge, however, charged that this did not apply to a watch, or such jewelry as a man usually carried about his person, nor to such amounts of money as were usually carried in the pockets of travellers to supply ordinary necessities.

—A mere accident has just led to important discoveries in the ruins of the old manor house of Cebastro, which stands in the gorge of Uces, between France and Aragon. The recent high winds threw down part of the wall of the southern tower, and exposed to view the entrance to sepulchral vaults belonging to the period of Gothic denomination. Excavations are to be immediately commenced, and have brought to light a great quantity of jewelry of all kinds, as diadems, bracelets, rings and pins. The diadems bear some resemblance to the crown preserved in the Cluny Museum, and enable us to form an accurate opinion as to the arts of the Visigoths.

—The Reese River (Cal.) *Reveille* says that about three miles north of Ione there is an isolated mountain, some five hundred feet high, which is called Agate Mountain. Its entire surface upon all sides, from summit to base, is covered with agates and concretions, and on digging into the soil they are found like potatoes in a hill. The agates are usually oval and sometimes globular in form, and varying from one to four inches in diameter, and are generally beautifully banded and striped. In the hands of a skillful lapidary, they could be fashioned into pleasing ornaments.

The various concretions are found in great abundance, and many of them are particularly beautiful. In their sphericity they are sometimes found as perfect as a ball, though generally the spherical shape is quite distorted. They are hollow and usually filled with crystals. Occasionally, on breaking them open, it is often found to be irregularly hollow and lined around with a layer of quartz crystals, forming what is termed a geode—a "little crystal grotto." Some of these hollow concretions contain a smaller concretion inside, which rattles when shaken in the hand.

### An American Naval Station in Europe.

The latest English papers have comments upon the negotiations reported to be in progress between the United States and Greek Governments for the sale of an island in the Ægean Archipelago to the former as a commercial or naval depot. The Pall Mall *Gazette* remarks:

"The American have certainly no ambition in the East of Europe; but there is no quarter of the world into which they are not anxious to extend their trade; and there can be no doubt that the shores of the Black Sea, and even of Asia Minor, present a wider field for international trade than the commercial navies of Europe have as yet exhausted. America, too, there can be no doubt, is the ultimate consumer of many eastern products which are at present sent in transit to British and French ports, and are thence reshipped to the United States. This circuitous process cannot fail to suggest to American traders the advantage of shipping their goods direct from the original places of export; but in order to organize a movement of this sort it has probably been found necessary for the Americans to have a depot of their own in Turkish waters. What they require is simply a safe and accessible harbor, and a good roadstead. Those who know the Cyclades and the Sporades are aware that these requirements are common as they are in our own islands, are not often to be found in the Greek Archipelago. Rocky and iron-bound coasts are more frequent there than creeks and inlets. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, and no exception can be more conspicuous than the magnificent harbor of Syra. That, indeed, is much too precious to be ceded; but some other somewhat less desirable haven may, no doubt be found. One thing is certain, the Greek Government will be very glad of the purchase money. If the resulting increase of American trade should be what may be fairly anticipated, neither party will have cause to regret the transaction that is ascribed to the two governments."

### Abatement of Nuisances in New York—The Board of Health Nearly Ready to Begin Operations.

The members of the new Board of Health will be prepared in a day or two to adopt measures for the abatement of all nuisances against which complaints have been made. The police captains have made complete reports of the condition of their districts. It appears that the complaints in each ward will average about one hundred and fifty. In the fifth ward two hundred and fifty complaints were entered today by Captain Petty.

The Health Board is having blank forms printed, and persons who are reported as having nuisances on their premises will at once be directed to abate them. Five days' grace will be allowed. A book will be placed in each station house for complaints. These complaints will be transferred to a large book at the office of the Health Board, in Mott street, where they will receive immediate attention.

The members of the Board to-day held a conference with the persons who have contracted to remove the offal from the city. The conference was for the purpose of having the carriers faithfully perform their work.

This afternoon a conference will be held with the butchers of this city.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

### A Boy Crushed to Death by a Horse.

The Dayton *Journal* of Wednesday says:

Yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred to a little boy named Samuel Taylor, aged about twelve years, son of Joseph S. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., who was with his mother on a visit to their relative, Mr. James McDaniel of this city. The lad was riding Mr. McDaniel's horse—a gentle animal—and while passing along First street, the lad fell off; and his foot holding fast in the stirrup, he was dragged by the horse through the alley down into second street, and then in front of Mr. Odlin's residence, the horse stumbled, and fell upon the poor little sufferer, crushing him so terribly that he died in a few moments afterward.

## LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS

TO THE

## DAILY COMMERCIAL.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

### LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS, &c.

PORTLAND, March 13.—The steamer Hibernia has arrived with dates to March 2nd.

Cotton has advanced at Liverpool ⅜d to ½d on the week. Sales of the week 76,000 bales. Sales on Friday 10,000 bales, the market closing quiet but steady. Middling Orleans 19¼d.

Consols closed at 86⅞a87, U. S. 5-20's closed at 70¾.

### THE FENIANS.

#### Arrest of Citizens at Toronto—Forces Sent to the Frontier.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A special despatch from Toronto, C. W., to the *Herald*, says:—The Fenian excitement has somewhat subsided here, but it still rages on the frontier.

The Government has not relaxed its preparations to receive the invaders everywhere.

The city is full of volunteers, who are compelled to wear their uniforms and side arms at all times, under penalty of arrest. A number of regulars are stated to be on their way from Quebec.

All the forts are being emptied. The troops daily parade and drill, and the city looks like a place besieged.

Forces are being marched towards the frontier as fast as they arrive, and are organized and equipped. The magazines and arsenals are guarded night and day by picked men.

Numbers of men, believing there was no danger of a Fenian invasion, refused to turn out, and were hand-cuffed and marched off to the barracks. Some few, who were alarmed, fled to the interior, while another small detachment left for the States.

General orders have been issued from the Governor General's office placing the whole volunteer force under martial law, and making Lieutenant General Michel commander.

The Governor General says he relies with confidence on the loyal spirit of the Canadians, and that, if necessary, the entire population of the Province would come forward to resist invasion.

There are ten companies at Windsor, six at Sarnia, ten at Preston, one regiment and one company of artillery at Stanstead, and about six hundred men and artillery at Brockville. The balance of the troops are held in reserve at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec.

A large force has collected for the defence of Ottawa.

Volunteers are pouring in from all the interior towns. Much enthusiasm is manifested, and recruiting is going on rapidly. Men are coming in from the country and volunteering here. The troops were paraded and marched to church yesterday.

In the Catholic church Bishop Lynch's letter was read, and some of the priests called on the Catholics for the sake of the peace of the city, not to walk on St. Patrick's day.

Parliament will meet on the second week in April.

#### The Fenian Military Excitement in Canada.

NEW YORK, March 13.—It is said here that it has been reliably ascertained that the military excitement going on in Canada is the result of direct special commands from the Court of Great Britain, for the purpose of diverting the Fenian Brotherhood from Ireland as the grand objective, and to precipitate the union of the Provinces, with Prince Alfred on an American throne. The agents of England are now here with gold to carry out this plan, but they have been foiled by the detective system of the Fenian Brotherhood, which ramifies society in this country even to the stables of Sir Edwin Bruce, at Washington, and the Governor General of Canada. Further particulars of these astounding developments will be given to the public. The bearer of these despatches from the Queen of England, and who carried the orders above referred to, is a Fenian, and is now in New York.

### FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

#### Detention of the Steamer "Uncle Sam"—The Spanish Blockade—Protest of Foreign Consuls.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The steamer New York from Aspinwall on the 4th instant, with $1,425,000 in treasure, arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamer Uncle Sam, which was refused a clearance until bonds were given, was further detained until the protest of her owners against giving bonds was withdrawn, and a promise exacted that the Panama authorities should in no way be held responsible for such detention.

The steamer Suwanee arrived at Panama on the 28th, and was to sail on the 5th instant for Callao.

An arrival from Pumaeo reports the new gold mines there as extremely rich.

All is quiet in Central America.

The dates from Chili are to February 12th. Only three vessels of the Spanish squadron were on blockade duty off Valparaiso, the remainder having left for parts unknown.

The foreign consuls at Valparaiso had protested against the Spanish commander's order prohibiting the export of coal from Chilian ports.

A monetary crisis was impending in Lima and Callao. The Bank of La Providencia has suspended.

The total loss of the Peruvian war steamers Loa and Amazonas is confirmed.

The declaration of war against Spain by Ecuador is confirmed, and an alliance had been entered into with Peru and Chili.

#### New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., 7-30, P. M.—The returns of the election in this State to-day, from a large number of towns, indicate that Governor Smith, Republican, is re-elected by from five to six thousand majority. The Republican majority in the Legislature will be very large.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CONCORD, March 13—9 P. M.—The aggregate vote to-day considerably exceeds that of last year. Returns from 58 towns give Smith, Republican, for Governor, 14,230, and Sinclair, Democrat, 11,009. The returns thus far indicate a majority of more than five thousand for Smith.

The Republicans have carried all the five Councilmen, nine of the twelve Senators, and will have about 100 majority in the House.

#### New Orleans Municipal Election.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12th.—John T. Monroe, the National Democratic candidate for Mayor, had been elected over Moore, the National Union candidate, by 316 majority. Three of the four Recorders elected are National Democrats. The fourth is a National Unionist.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—John T. Monroe has been elected Mayor by 341 majority. The National Democratic ticket almost entire has been successful.

Judge Kellogg, Collector of Customs, has news that the Government at Washington has dismissed all persons engaged in the seizure of property in the South, claimed as belonging to the Confederate government. All cotton now seized is to be held until a full examination can be had.

#### Later from Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamer Guiding Star brings Havana advices of the 8th. A decree had been promulgated, that employers shall produce at the central depot in Havana, all na ive Africans of the captured slave expedition, within fifteen days.

Late advices from Vera Cruz, give accounts of the occupation of Alma by the troops under Martinez and Corre, numbering 4,399.

The Juarists, numbering two or three hundred, had taken the city of Tlaxcala, making prisoners of the garrison, including General Ormachea. An Austrian force of five hundred arrived, after the retreat of the enemy.

Six deserters from the Imperial army had been shot at Tampico.

#### Horrible Case of Child Murder.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A few days since a well dressed man procured a nurse to attend the accouchement of a young woman, and after the child was born he threw it into the fire, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the nurse if she disclosed the affair. The nurse was then placed in a carriage and driven in a circuitous route home, where she has been so ill as not to be able to communicate to her Priest till a day or so since. The Priest has laid the case before the police.

#### From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—A letter, dated at the camps of the Amapahoe and Cheyene Indians, at Bluff creek, south of the Arkansas river, March 3d, says Major Wynkoops' mission to the hostile Indians has been entirely successful. He has removed them all below the Arkansas river, and got an agreement from the chiefs and head men to abide by the treaty made at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river last October, thus securing the safety of travelers across the plains.

#### Election in Maine.

BELFAST, Me., March 12.—Hon. Nehemiah Abbott was re-elected Mayor to-day without opposition.

At Biddeford, Charles A. Shaw (Dem.) was re-elected Mayor.

At Bangor, Me., A. G. Wakefield (Rep.) was elected Mayor without opposition.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 12.—Sylvanus Coldwell (Union) was elected Mayor to-day without opposition.

#### The European and North American Railroad Company.

BANGOR, Me., March 12.—The citizens of Bangor, by a vote of 1,297 yeas, against 35 nays, decided to-day to loan the credit of the city for a million dollars to the European and North American Railroad Company.

#### From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 12.—The Legislature adjourned this morning. A bill was passed allowing negroes to testify when concerned in person or property, when jurisdiction shall be restored to the courts, in all matters where blacks are concerned. The usury laws are repealed so far as to allow eight per cent. interest by agreement of the parties.

#### Insanity of a Wife Murderer.

HARTFORD, March 12.—The examination of B. W. Greene, charged with wife murder, was concluded to-day. The defense of insanity was sustained, and the prisoner discharged. His family, it is understood, will confine him in the Providence Insane Asylum.

#### From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, March 13.—The gunboat Don, Lieut. Commander Chandler, arrived here this afternoon from New York. The steamer Ocean Wave sailed hence to-day for Mobile.

#### Death of Rev. Martin Moore.

BOSTON, March 12.—Rev. Martin Moore, for many years editor of the Boston *Recorder*, died last night, aged 76 years.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The House Committee on Commerce are now engaged in the consideration of a river and harbor improvement bill, which it is probable will be reported at an early day.

SMUGGLING.

Judge Sargeant, the Commissioner of Customs, is daily receiving evidence of the panic into which the smugglers along the border are precipitated by the arrests and exposures effected through detectives and other Custom House officials. His office is a museum of smugglers' implements—Cans used by women for carrying whisky attract attention for their ingenuity and variety. One of the agents writes thus: "I am well pleased with your men on this line—Canada. They are fighting it out manfully. As a whole the line is well manned, and the smugglers are suffering terribly. Still the liquor comes in. The effect in all the border population is shockingly demoralizing. An officer told me that in every instance where he has made seizures, the parties, however respectable they had been, offered to purge themselves by the most solemn oaths."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The fortification bill which passed the House today, and is to be acted upon by the Senate, makes the following appropriations: For Fort Wayne, near Detroit, $50,000; Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, $50,000; Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y., $80,000; Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine, $35,000; Fort George, on Hog Island, Ledge, Portland, Maine, $50,000; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., $75,000; Fort Winthrop, Boston, Mass., $30,000; Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., $25,000; Fort Sea Wall, of Great Brewster's Island, Boston harbor, Mass., $50,000; Fort at entrance of New Bedford harbor, Mass., $30,000; Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y., $30,000; Fort at Millet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y., $50,000; repairs of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., $50,000; Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, N. Y., $50,000; Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., $50,000; repairs of Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, $25,000; construction of permanent platforms for modern cannon of large calibre in existing fortifications of important harbors, $100,000; repairs of Fort Washington on the Potomac, $20,000; Fort at Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, $50,000; Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, $100,000; Fort at Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, $10,000; Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco bay, California, $125,000; Fort at Alcatrose Island, San Francisco bay, California, $80,000; for the survey of northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, $150,000; Fort Line Point, California, $75,000; Fort Point, Texas, $80,000; for the purchase of sites now occupied, and lands proposed to be occupied for permanent sea-coast defences, $35,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

The following orders have just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1866.

Special Orders, No. 109.—A Board of Officers will assemble at Washington, D. C., on the 10th of March, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make recommendations for brevet promotions in the infantry, from any brevet or actual rank for which the appointment is already confirmed to the grade of Colonel, inclusive, in the regular army. In making recommendations the Board will be governed by their personal knowledge of the officers they recommend, and by the officer's record of services during the present war. The Board will make separate recommendations either from the list of appointments already made but not confirmed, or from those not so appointed. The recommendations will be of two classes: First—For gallant and meritorious service. Second—For faithful service. Recommendations for the first class will only be for specifications and campaigns in which the officer recommended has been present. And where more than one brevet is recommended, the special action or campaign should be stated for which each brevet is recommended. The case of officers already appointed to a higher brevet grade than that of Colonel will not be considered by the board. The Adjutant General will furnish the board with all the information necessary for the action.

Detail for the Board: Lieut. Col. A. H. Gordon, 5th U. S. cavalry, Brevet Major General U. S. A.; Major J. C. Parke, Corps of Engineers, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.; Captain John Gibbon, 4th U. S. artillery, Captain H. J. Brown, 5th U. S. artillery, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

By command of LT. GEN. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt. Gen.
Official: R. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adjt. Gen.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 12, 1866.

General Orders, No. 30.—In the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the Department Commanders of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are instructed to cause First: All vessels arriving at ports within their Departments from ports infected with the cholera, but having had no case during their passage, to be quarantined for fifteen days, and thoroughly fumigated. Second: All such vessels which have had cholera on board during the passage to be quarantined for fifteen days after the termination of the last case, and thoroughly fumigated.

In carrying out this quarantine, department commanders will consult and ask assistance from officers of the navy in their vicinity, and correspond direct with the Secretary of the Navy in reference to such assistance and co-operation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.
Official: R. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

An order has also been issued by command of Lieutenant General Grant for the Permanent Artillery Boards in General Orders No. 8, current series, to assemble at Washington, April 2d, 1866. The Board will prepare and submit a project for an artillery school to be established at Fort Monroe. It will also prepare and submit, if it shall deem necessary, a project for instruction at posts, at which not less than one company of artillery may be present.

CONFIRMATION OF MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the following named Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals by Brevet: Seth Williams, Richard W. Johnson, Frederick Solomon, Daniel H. Rucker, Thos. W. Sherman, Henry H. Benham, James S. Platner, John J. Hatch, John W. Davidson, Alarsena R. Patrick, Alexander Asboth, James H. Carleton, Truman Seymour, Geo. S. Green, Samuel P. Carter, Washington L. Elliott, Benjamin H. Robert, Alfred Sully, A. J. Alexander, Robert S. Granger, M. K. Lawler, James Barnes, Charles K. Graham, Joseph D. Webster, Edward E. Potter, Hugh Ewing, Joseph B. Carr, Robert Allen, Rufus Ingalls, Henry W. Fuller, Otto Funke, John G. Fender, Sewell Gleason, Wm. Glenny, E. S. Grely, D. F. Griffin, Joshua A. Gruppey.

CAUCUS OF UNION SENATORS.—The Union Senators assembled in caucus this morning at the Capitol, and we learn that there was a general attendance, including Messrs. Doolittle, Lane of Kansas, and Stewart. Mr. Dixon is confined to his house by indisposition. It is understood that the proceedings were harmonious, indicating a desire to unite on some Constitutional amendment regulating the basis of representation. With the hope of obtaining a proposed amendment acceptable to all of the majority, the various propositions now before the Senate were referred to the Union Senators who are members of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and they were instructed to report at an early day.—*Star.*

—Raw mutton or beef, given in conjunction with diluted alcohol, in small doses, is now used in the treatment of consumption in France.

## XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

Resolution in Relation to the Currency.

MORE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Admission of Colorado.

Amendment of Internal Revenue Laws.

IMPORTANT APPROPRIATIONS.

Passage of the Civil Rights' Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of citizens of Massachusetts, asking a revision of the tariff, so as to protect American industry. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Also, petition of authors and editors, asking for the passage of an international copyright law. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

PROTECTION TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to ascertain what measures should be taken to prevent the destruction of the bronze doors in the south end of the Capitol, which was adopted.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, providing that the aggregate outstanding United States notes not bearing interest, and including fractional currency, shall not be diminished below $429,000,000; that all surplus in the Treasury exceeding $40,000,000 in coin and $40,000,000 in currency, shall be promptly applied to the payment of accruing indebtedness, and to the purchase or payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States; but the amount of interest-bearing legal tender notes shall not be diminished by payment or conversion at a rate exceeding $5,000,000 per month.

Section 2. This joint resolution shall remain in force one year after its passage.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, offered the following, which was read:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report on or before Thursday the following joint resolutions, to be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution:

First. Predicating representation in the several States on males over the age of 21.

Second. Apportioning direct taxes among the several States on the actual value of real and personal estate therein.

Third. Pledging the honor and faith of the Government to the redemption of the loyal national debt, without in any way scaling or reducing its value.

Fourth. Prohibiting the General Government or any State Government from assuming or paying any portion of the Confederate debt.

Fifth. Prohibiting the General Government or any State Government from paying for any slave property.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The bill to provide for the admission of Colorado was then taken up.

Mr. Pomeroy addressed the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Saulsbury said there was one thing that would afford him much pleasure if he could vote for the admission of Colorado. When the question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people, it appears that 192 voted against it, and only 10 lunatics were in favor of it. They were keeping out eleven States from the Union now vainly knocking at their doors. Where is the Union? He should prefer when the question of admission of Colorado came up, to vote for admitting her into a *Union* in fact.

Mr. Grimes opposed the bill.

Mr. Hendricks said that he would not oppose the admission of a proposed State for the sole and grand negro suffrage, but he could not give his vote to admit two Senators here representing a population of 20,000 to have equal voice with the two Senators from Indiana, representing 1,200,000 people. The Convention had not been gotten up by the people but by a party.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said the objections of the Senator from Indiana were precisely similar to those urged against the admission of Kansas by Butler of South Carolina, and Mason of Virginia, and which objections were only answered by the Senators from Massachusetts, and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Fessenden). The convention which framed the Constitution of Kansas was a party convention, and the Constitution was ratified by less than 2,000 votes. California had not been admitted under an enabling act. Florida was not admitted under an enabling act, but was forced in by the slave power to overbalance the admission of Iowa. Colorado has as large a white population within her borders to-day as Florida.

Mr. Wade said that although a member of the Committee on Territories, he had not seen this bill, he had been opposed to it at the time, and would have to vote against it.

The debate was continued by Messrs. McDougall, Trumbull, Fessenden and others.

Mr. Sumner said there had been a steady decrease in the population of Colorado since 1861.

Mr. Ramsey asked for the evidence.

Mr. Sumner said he had the authority of the Hon. Henry C. Leach, president of the territorial council.

Mr. Hendricks said at an election in 1861, over 10,000 votes had been polled, and in 1865, on the important question of forming a State Constitution, little more than half that number were cast.

Mr. Sumner said this fact furnished sufficient argument why there should be no haste in admitting. But there was another reason to prove that Colorado had gone backward. His excellent friend from Kansas (Mr. Lane) had claimed that there had been no change in the loyal character of the State, and a message of Governor Cummings proves that up to March 11, 1864, no distinction was made, and on that date the word white was inserted in the electoral laws.

Mr. Grimes said the sum and substance of all this was whether the Senate was to create a rotten borough State in the Rocky Mountains and give it the same powers here as the great empire of New York.

Mr. Ramsey—What does the Senator mean by rotten borough in that far off country? does he apply that term to the simple hearted miners and agriculturalists who never heard of such a thing?

Mr. Grimes—I mean that one crafty, designing and influential man can carry the whole concern in his breeches pocket.

Mr. Conness said that the whole system of admitting new States had been wrong. They had had the clap trap talk about a new Star being admitted into the galaxy of the Union, and the whole people had shouted. The only proper plan was to admit a State that had not the population requisite for the election of a representative in the House.

The question was then taken whether the bill should be engrossed and passed to a third reading, upon which Mr. Sumner demanded the yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas