Hon W H Seward

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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 Timed in the most perfect manner. We also manufacture Hair Jewelry to order at short notice.
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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

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Justimported from France, a large invoice of "Adolhe Flaunant's Champagne Wines," from the celebrad Epernay vineries. For sale by
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TREVOR'S COAL, for cooking purposes, at $7.50 per ton, delivered in any part of the city. For sale by
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Perfectly Fire-Proof, Perfectly Water-Proof.
Unequalled for durability, Security, and Economy.
Applied at short notice, and in any section of the country.
J. 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 5 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 10, will be, Sozodont. 'Tis no longer necessary to express its merits upon the public mind; experience has taught the world that, as a means of beautifying the teeth, invigorating the gums, and giving a pleasant aroma to the breath, it has no rival either hemisphere.

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

ARE YOU STOUT AND FULL BLOOD.
If you are stout, fleshy, of a full blooded or plethoric habit, you are probably subject to headache, vertigo, dizziness, a rush of blood to the head, congestive diseases generally. At any rate, you are more likely to be afflicted in that manner than people 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 averting any disease. It will be a cheaper one if, in a sudden attack, when no other medical aid be at hand, 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.
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BALTIMORE STREET.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS
TO THE
DAILY COMMERCIAL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

Fenian Affairs in Ireland

BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND

French and English Extradition Treaty.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS, &c.

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

The Hibernian has two hundred and seventy-five passengers and a full cargo.

Passed the Damascus March 2d, 8 P. M., off Innisthal.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Merrimac, at Liverpool. Whitenall at Antwerp

Sailed for Philadelphia—26th, Lizzie Merroco, from Liverpool.

The Owl says there will be a change in the Cabinet shortly by the retirement of Sir George Grey from the Home Secretaryship.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th ult., the bill abolishing certain declarations required on qualifications for offices, was passed for the sixth time by a vote of 175 to 55. The measure was always rejected in the House of Lords.

The bill regulating the Government of Jamaica was passed.

Fenian affairs are unchanged. Arrests still continue to be made. The London *Times* says it is understood that the Horse Guards have determined upon strengthening their depot with battalions of infantry in Ireland, and they will shortly be augmented by the addition of several English and Indian depots, now attached to battalions in England.

In the French Corps Legislatif, during the debate on the first paragraph of the address, Jules Favre denounced the withdrawal of the Extradition Treaty with England, and said he suspected the existence of some political motive for the step.

M. Rober, Minister of State, asserted that the measure had no political significance. Notice had been given to terminate the treaty because it had no satisfactory result, but the French Government had not relinquished the hope of concluding an effective treaty.

M. Garnier Pages explained the amendment proposed by the opposition against the temporal power of the Holy See, after which the debate was adjourned.

Marshall O'Donnell has reported a bill to the Spanish Congress, fixing the effective force of the Spanish army for the year at 85,000 men.

Rumors of Austria-Prussian disagreements relative to the Duchies continue prevalent. It was reported that Prussia is about to send an Extraordinary Envoy to confer with the Austrian Ministry, and that Austria intended to send a similar message to Berlin.

It is asserted that the Powers are unanimous in favor of a conference to consider the questions raised by the abdication of Prince Conza. It is believed that the conference will be held at Paris and not at Constantinople.

Latest by Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Mr. Gladstone has announced the Reform bill for March 12th.

The United States steamer Canandaigua is at Kingston.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—The Cotton Brokers' Circular reports sales for the week, 76,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and 14,000 to exporters. The market opened dull and declined ⅛d., but subsequently became buoyant and advanced ¾d.@⅛d. on the week for American, and ⅛d.@1d. for other kinds. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	*Middling.*
New Orleans	19¾d.	19d.
Mobiles	20d.	19d.
Uplands	19¾d.	18¾d.

Sales to-day, Friday, 10,000 bales, closing quiet but steady. Stock, 406,000, of which 218,500 are American.

Lard active.

(Note. There is no report of the tone of the market for Breadstuffs or Provisions, except Lard, as above.)

LONDON, March 2.—Consols for money, 86⅞@87. United States Five-twenties, 70¾. Illinois Central shares, 78¼: Erie, 55@55½.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £144,000.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Railroad Accident—Sudden Death of a Judge—Ravages of the Small-Pox at Chattanooga—Address of the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, March 11.—The Saturday morning's mail train came on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, met with an accident by a joint of rail being sprung, catching the flange of the driving wheel. The engine and tender were broken loose, turning completely over. The fireman, Murphy, was buried under the ruins, and suffered most horrible torture until dug out, appealing to bystanders to end his misery by cutting his throat. The throttle lever was driven about eight inches into his thigh. He may recover, though his wound is fearful.

Samuel D. Frierson, Chancellor of the Fourth Chancery Division, died suddenly at Pulaski, Tennessee, at five o'clock this morning. He held court on Saturday morning, in usual health. His remains were forwarded to Columbia, his place of residence. He was eminent in his profession, and his loss will be greatly deplored.

There will be a meeting of the Nashville bar tomorrow to take suitable action regarding his decease.

One hundred and sixty-eight small pox patients were in general hospital at Chattanooga, and on Friday the disease was still spreading.

Radical members of the Legislature have published an address to the people of Tennessee concerning the legislative situation. It recites facts connected with the *emeute* in the House, appeals to the people for support, and concludes as follows:

"We have but one duty to perform, to stand to the principles upon which we were elected. With malice to none, and charity to all, we hang our banner on the outer wall and inscribe on it, 'unconditional Union men shall rule Tennessee.'"

From Havana and Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamer Guiding Star brings Havana dates to the 8th inst.

A decree has been promulgated that the employers shall produce at the Central Department, in Havana, all the native Africans of the captured slave expeditions within fifteen days.

Late advices from Vera Cruz state that letters from Guayamas give accounts of the occupation of Alamos by the dissenting troops, under Martinez and Correo, numbering thirteen hundred men.

Guadalajara dates to the 11th ult. report the landing at Altata of Orgazon with a staff of American officers, and arms purchased in San Francisco. He was believed to have joined Corruna and together were committing hostilities in Mazatlan. A Juarist force of two or three hundred had taken the city of Elaxcula, making prisoners of the garrison, including General Ormuchea. An Austrian force of five hundred arrived after the retreat of the enemy.

Six deserters from the Imperial army were shot at Tampico.

The steamer Isabel de Catolica, from New York, and the Cortez, from Boston, had arrived at Havana.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Great indifference was shown to the election held here yesterday, by a large number of voters, a great many not going to the polls, especially business men.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis is here en route to Canada.

In Iberville parish, last week, at Sherin's sale, six fine plantations were sold for what the elaborate machinery upon them originally cost.

Hon. J. T. Trotter, one of the leading Judges of Mississippi, died at Holly Springs last week.

Daily passenger trains are now running on the Jackson Railroad, between New Orleans and Canton. The old Pontchartrain Railroad Company have declared a dividend of ten per cent.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, March 14.—The schooner Sunny South, from New York on the 5th, bound to Jacksonville, struck on Cumberland Island shoals on the evening of the 10th instant, and was run ashore on the Island leaking badly. On the morning of the 11th the tide ebbed and flowed in her. A small portion of her cargo was discharged.

Henry Low, who last week shot and killed a citizen, but was acquitted by the coroner's jury on the ground of accidental shooting, has been reinstated in his position, by order of the military commander.

Arrived, Norwegian bark Aquila, from St. Thomas, in ballast.

Breakup of the Ice in the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 13.—All the ice in the river is moving, but no damage is being done, in consequence of its rotten condition. The propeller Transit is expected to arrive here from New York to-morrow, and the Poughkeepsie barges will also commence their trips immediately.

Telegrams from up the river report the ice in a very weak condition, and moving southward with the tide. By Saturday at the farthest, all the boats will be able to reach Albany without hindrance.

Failure of the Whipple File Company.

BOSTON, March 14.—The failure of the Whipple File Manufacturing Company is announced to-day, with heavy liabilities. The capital stock of the company was $700,000, and it recently petitioned for a further increase. The suspension is attributed to having on hand a large stock of goods, which cannot be sold except at great loss, and the means of the company have been somewhat crippled recently in efforts to retain its credit.

Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The paymaster of the Schuylkill Navigation Company was robbed of $6,000 in money and $2,600 in checks, in a hotel at Schulkill Haven, last night. No clue has been obtained as to who committed the robbery or how it was effected.

The New York Robbery.

NEW YORK, March 14.—It is rumored on the street that the robber of Lord's counting house of $1,500,000 in Treasury bonds has been arrested. There is no truth in it, however.

The Fenian Alarm in Canada.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The *Commercial's* special Toronto despatch states that the authorities are said to be in possession of startling intelligence. Thousands of Fenians will cross the borders as soon as the weather permits, and be joined by sympathizers in Canada. Government detectives are on the alert on this side the line, and keep the Canadian authorities informed of the movements of the enemy. The panic shows no abatement, and a serious move on the banks for gold has commenced throughout the Provinces. The Government is helping the banks with specie.

LATER.

TORONTO, March 14.—The Fenian excitement is subsiding. The volunteer force is well distributed at all points on the frontier. Several searches have been made for pikes, but all unsuccessful.

Death of Mr. Sparks the Historian.

BOSTON, March 16.—Jared Sparks, the historian and ex-president of Harvard College, died at his residence in Cambridge this morning, of pneumonia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Senator Wilson to-day moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate refused to pass to a third reading the bill for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union. The friends of the measure are confident of its passage when the question comes to be fairly understood. Some misrepresentations of a character disparaging to Colorado were brought before the Senate in printed slips, and laid on the tables of members, and by memoranda furnished for use in debate, for the correction of which no time was allowed.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, have confirmed the following nominations:—Brigadier Gen. Benj. H. Grierson, to be Major General; Brigadier Gen. Edwin M. McCook, to be Major General by brevet; Horatio Hight, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise for the port of Portland.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT TEST OATH.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day Mr. Marr concluded his argument in the *ex parte* cases of A. H. Garland and Robert H. Marr. He contended that the law requiring attorneys to swear and subscribe to an oath that they have never engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemy, was in the nature of a bill of pains and penalties, and not an oath of office in the sense of the Constitution, but an exclusion from office as attorneys of those who committed certain acts during the late revolt. It was Congress setting in judgment on this class of citizens.

An attorney is not an officer of the Government, but the office is created by the rules governing the courts. If this statute should be enforced, it would be on the pardon and amnesty proclamation of the President, and the effect of which was, according to the highest legal authorities, to remove all liabilities for offences committed, and to place the subject of clemency in the position which he formerly occupied. In other words, an obliteration of the consequences of his illegal acts.

Mr. Stansberry, of Ohio, spoke on the opposite side. Congress fixes the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, their salaries, and the place where they shall sit. Provision is made for a clerk and marshal, in fact all the machinery is regulated by statute.

It was the act of Congress which gave counsellors the right to appear at this bar. The oath prescribed in the Constitution has nothing to do with Congress, but the law of Congress requires them to be sworn. If a man is excluded from practice at this bar by reason of crime, the pardon of the President could not restore him. He referred to the argument that the oath is unconstitutional, that the law is *ex post facto*, and that it deprives the person affected of the right of trial, and to common witnesses in his defense. This was like making up various medicines in the form of a bolus, so that if one did not another would cure. The arguments were thus presented in order that they might operate by virtue of the combination. The oath was complete in itself and referred to all attorneys. Mr. Stansberry argued at length in support of the constitutionality of the law. Hon. Reverdy Johnson made an argument before the Court in behalf of the petitioners.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

As the controversy between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, with regard to financial matters, attracts much attention, it may be of interest to learn that the law provides that the Comptroller "shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his appointment for five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated to the Senate."

FISHERY EXPOSITION.

A communication was sent to the Senate to-day by the President relative to the proposed exposition of fishery and water culture, to be held at Arcachon, near Bordeaux, in France, in July next. It embraces correspondence between our minister at Paris and the Secretary of State and extracts from the

This exhibition, though mainly a private enterprise, receives a subsidy from the Empire, and will be controlled by Governmental agencies. Bigelow is instructed to inquire, in view of the magnitude of our whale, cod, oyster and other fisheries, and the extent and capabilities for fish distribution for our effluvial system, what action our Government proposes to take for its representation of the United States in that exposition. He announces that the scientific society of Arcachon will defray the cost of transport through France of all American articles.

Mr. Bigelow, in a note to Professor Carle, promises that "nothing shall be wanted on my part to secure such a representation from the United States as is due from a country paradoxically rich in fish, and profit more largely perhaps than any other, in the development of the sciences of fishery and water culture." The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A similar one was also transmitted to the House.

MOST DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

Robbery at Paris, Ind., and Probable Murder of Three Children—The Murderer Arrested—Indignation and Excitement in the Neighborhood.

[From the Madison Courier of the 9th.]

We have just received information from Mr. Horuff, of Bruning's dry goods store, (whose informant is Mr. E. F. Hammel, a perfectly reliable gentleman, a partner of one of the most fiendish, dark and damning deeds it has ever been our duty to record. The facts, as related to us this morning by Mr. Horuff, are substantially as follows:

A short time since a Mr. Todd, residing on Bear Creek, half a mile northwest of Paris, Jennings county, Indiana, eighteen miles from this city, sold his little farm for $350. On Wednesday last, 7th instant, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, having occasion to go out into the field for a short time, left the children in the house together. There were three of the children—aged, respectively, two, four and six years.

The parents of course suspected no danger, and all their money, &c., was left in the house. In half an hour, however, they returned, and were horror-stricken to find all three of the children murdered upon the floor as if in a dying condition, and weltering in their blood! Immediately giving the alarm to their nearest neighbors, it spread until the people of the entire vicinity were out, in arms, on foot and horseback, scouring the country in search of the hell deserving author of the horrible crime. The supposition is that the principal object of the fiend in human shape was robbery, but after taking the money and such other valuables as he wanted, he feared perhaps that the eldest child might be a witness against him, and, therefore, deliberately knocked all three in the head. Mr. Hammond stopped at the house of mourning after the occurrence. He says he found the children in a horribly mangled condition, and the attendant physician had given it as his opinion that neither of them could recover. Our heart aches at the thought of a human being so totally depraved and devilish that he could deliberately murder, in cold blood, three poor, little, helpless, innocent children. We cannot possibly imagine a punishment on earth sufficiently severe to be inflicted on the perpetrator of so revolting a deed of blood.

The Madison *Courier* of Saturday evening gives the following additional particulars:

FURTHER PARTICULARS—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

We yesterday gave an account of a murder in Paris, in which an attempt was made to murder three little children. Last evening, after our paper had gone to press, Mr. L. W. Hudson, who lives near Paris, came down to us some additional particulars. The father of the children is Mr. William Todd. The youngest child has died from the injuries it received, but the other two will probably recover. Late on the evening of the murder, the eldest child recovered sufficiently to be able to tell the name of the author of the terrible act, who was immediately sought out and arrested. His name is Wash. Sage, and during the winter he had worked for Mr. Todd. The children on the day of the tragedy came in from their play while the parents were out in the field, and found the scoundrel engaged in ransacking the house.

He immediately seized a Bible lying near, with which he knocked the smallest child in the head. He then grasped a smoothing iron, and either with it or a pistol which he had in his hand, he beat all three of them until he supposed they were dead, and then left with his booty for his home, three-quarters of a mile distant, where he was arrested. Upon being taken into custody he made a full confession. In searching for the money he found two pocket books—one small one, and a larger one filled with papers. He took the latter, but, finding the first, although it contained the money. The prisoner had a preliminary trial on Thursday, at Paris, before Squire Jones, and was recognized to court. He is now in jail at Vernon, where Mr. Hudson saw him yesterday.

We learn from various parties that Sage has always been a suspicious character and generally considered a bad man. He is a married man, about thirty years old, and a son of John Sage, formerly of this county. He was a terror to the neighborhood when living here, and was believed to be the one who attempted to kill Wiley White some time ago, though no positive evidence could be found against him. At another time he and another desperado named McCarney were arrested by officers McIleland and Littlejohn for barn-burning or destroying hay-stacks. McCarney escaped, and Sage, after a long preliminary, but Sage escaped (though believed to be guilty) by having witnesses to swear falsely. We trust he will get his deserts now.

Fashionable Innovations in Paris.

A species of entertainment intended as a substitute for the ordinary balls is creeping into fashion in Paris. It consists of a sort of promenade concert, an assembly of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, who are supposed to find sufficient amusement in meeting one another and listening, if they think proper, to the strains of Strauss's band. An innovation introduced last year by the Princess Metternich is to be repeated this year by the Countess Walewski. The ladies are required to appear in masks and dominoes, the gentlemen being undisguised, merely wearing the Venetian mantle over their ordinary dress. The consequence, and indeed the object, of this arrangement is to afford increased freedom of intercourse.

CHANGING GOING OUT.

If Paris is still destined to give the law in matters of female attire, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the days of crinoline are numbered. The doubting Parisienne is gradually discarding that much abused institution. For morning dresses the iron cage is still used as a necessary adjunct to the looped up skirt, which is thus enabled to pass high and dry out of the mud. But in the evening it is the fashion to wear a long flowing dress, called a *queue a la comete*. What is lost in breadth is more than compensated in length, and it is doubtful whether, as far as general convenience is concerned, this change is for the better.

A USEFUL HINT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.—An article in a late number of an English magazine on the subject of the fracture of polished glass surfaces, says:

"It is a fact known to the philosophical instrument makers, that if a metal wire be drawn through a glass tube, a few hours afterward the tube will burst into fragments. The annealed glass tubes used for the water guages of steam boilers are sometimes destroyed in this way, after the act of forcing a piece of cotton waste through them with a wire, for the purpose of cleaning the bore. This will not happen if a piece of soft wood is employed. The late Andrew Rois informed me that on one occasion, late in the evening, he lightly pushed a piece of cotton wool through a number of barometer tubes with a piece of cane, for the purpose of clearing out any particles of dust. The next morning he found most of the tubes broken up into small fragments, the hard silicous coating of the cane proving as destructive as he had previously known the wire to be."

In those times, when glass lamp chimneys are in such wide use, it is of no little importance that this fact should be made known. Thousands of persons who have been in the habit of using wires, table forks, and a variety of metallic articles in the washing of these chimneys will, in the above stated fact, find the reason of their chimneys snapping to pieces on the lamp.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

The Reconstruction Question.

MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

Amendment of the Habeas Corpus Act.

THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

The Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

SENATE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Mr. Morgan presented the petition of Adams Express Company, asking for the renewal of certain legal tender notes destroyed by fire. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

RELIEF.

The House joint resolution for the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion at the arsenal in the District of Columbia, appropriating therefore $2,500, was reported by Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District, of Columbia, and was by unanimous consent read three times and passed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the bill to establish a Bureau of Hydrography in the Navy Department.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to take the testimony of the Senators and Representatives from the late rebel States, and such reasonable number of persons as they may indicate, on the condition of affairs in said States. Laid over, objections being made.

MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The special order being the bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, was then taken up.

Mr. McDougall offered an amendment, striking out the provision for eight regiments of colored troops. He said he did not pretend to be gifted by God as the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) nor to be chained to the throne of the Almighty, but the people of his country were able to take care of themselves, and did not require the aid of an infirm race. The profession of arms was an honorable one, and in his opinion should not be conceded to those so low in the scale of humanity. He demanded the yeas and nays on his amendment.

The call for the yeas and nays was not sustained, and the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment providing that officers of the colored troops should be selected indiscriminately from all the officers of the army.

Mr. Harris said he was opposed to this amendment, as it would force officers who did not wish to command colored troops to leave the service.

Mr. Grimes said that was his object. If there were any officers receiving the pay of the Government, who were unwilling to command the colored troops, they ought to leave the service; they were not fit to stay in it.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment as an additional section, that for the purpose of increasing a knowledge of military science among the youths of the country, the Superintendent of the Military Academy of an established college having one hundred and fifty students, detail an officer of the army to give instructions in military tactics, the number of officers so detailed at any one institution not to exceed twenty, they

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment that the officer so detailed shall act as professor in any such institution.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment as an additional section, fixing the rate of mileage to officers travelling upon public duty at ten cents per mile, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hendricks offered an amendment, that selections for vacancies in the ten regiments of the infantry arm, shall be made from among officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and advocated its adoption as due to men who, though wounded and maimed in the service of the Government, were yet able to do more service.

Mr. Fessenden said the Veteran Reserve Corps had been organized for a temporary service, and so long as they were useful to the Government, it was very well to keep up the organization. He feared, as that a large number of wounded officers never entered into this Corps, and many of those who are in it, recovered long since from their wounds, and for two years had light service on duty, that they now come forward and ask to be regarded as a favorite branch. In his opinion a more impudent and selfish claim was never advanced. A number of instances had come to his knowledge where officers had entered into this Corps, and without seeing any service had been rapidly promoted.

A communication had been sent to him, and he supposed to the other Senators, from officers of this corps, in which they styled themselves the "Old Guard," in imitation of Napoleon's Old Guard. It instructed to inquire, in view of the magnitude of our whale, cod, oyster and other fisheries, and the extent and capabilities for fish distribution for our effluvial system, what action our Government proposes to take for its representation of the United States in that exposition. He announces that the scientific society of Arcachon will defray the cost of transport through France of all American articles.

Mr. Bigelow, in a note to Professor Carle, promises that "nothing shall be wanted on my part to secure such a representation from the United States as is due from a country paradoxically rich in fish, and profit more largely perhaps than any other, in the development of the sciences of fishery and water culture." The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A similar one was also transmitted to the House.

Mr. Davis said he was opposed to the amendment, as it would force officers who did not wish to command colored troops to leave the service.

Mr. Grimes said that was his object. If there were any officers receiving the pay of the Government, who were unwilling to command the colored troops, they ought to leave the service; they were not fit to stay in it.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment as an additional section, that for the purpose of increasing a knowledge of military science among the youths of the country, the Superintendent of the Military Academy of an established college having one hundred and fifty students, detail an officer of the army to give instructions in military tactics, the number of officers so detailed at any one institution not to exceed twenty.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment that the officer so detailed shall act as professor in any such institution.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment as an additional section, fixing the rate of mileage to officers travelling upon public duty at ten cents per mile, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hendricks offered an amendment, that selections for vacancies in the ten regiments of the infantry arm, shall be made from among officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and advocated its adoption as due to men who, though wounded and maimed in the service of the Government, were yet able to do more service.

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A communication had been sent to him, and he supposed to the other Senators, from officers of this corps, in which they styled themselves the "Old Guard," in imitation of Napoleon's Old Guard. It was composed of hearty vigorous men, who did the hardest fighting and led forlorn hopes, and not of those who did comparatively no service and received the best pay. He was willing for these officers to be placed on the same footing as their wounded comrades who had never belonged to the corps, but not to give them any advantage.

Mr. Wilson read from letters of Generals Meade, Sherman and Thomas that it was much better and cheaper to provide for the Veteran Reserve corps by pensions, and explained that the opinion of these Generals influenced the Military Committee in striking out the provision in the original bill relating to that corps.

Mr. Hendricks modified his amendment so that the officers of the regiments shall be selected from among the officers of the army who have been wounded in or discharged from the service by reason of wounds, and who may be capable of performing the duties. He wished these men to be definitely provided for, and not be compelled to depend upon the uncertainty of being appointed to civil offices, which had been suggested by some Senators as the proper way of providing for them.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Wade offered an amendment that two of the regiments of cavalry shall be composed of colored troops. He had understood that the colored troops had performed very efficient cavalry service.

Mr. Wilson could see no objection to the amendment. It would be a matter of economy to the Government, as the desertions on the frontier would be far less frequent.

The amendment was agreed to.

A number of other amendments were offered and agreed to, when the bill was read three times and passed by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Craigin, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams and Wilson—27.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Grimes, Harris, Kirkwood and Riddle—5.

So the bill was passed.

The bill, with the addition of the amendments noted above as having passed, is substantially as follows:

It fixes the peace establishment as follows: Five regiments of artillery, twelve of cavalry, fifty of infantry, cadets, &c. The five regiments of artillery are now organized, but the organization of the first, second, third and fourth shall be like that of the fifth—the adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries, hereafter to be selected from the senior lieutenants. The six cavalry regiments existing there shall be made one, and two of which shall be composed of colored troops, the first lieutenants, captains, and two-thirds of the higher officers, to be selected from the officers and soldiers of the volunteer force, and the other third from the regular army. Four companies of each regiment may be drilled as infantry at the discretion of the President. The fifty regiments of infantry are thus made up: Ten regiments now organized of ten companies each; the remaining nine, each with three battalions of eight companies, are made twenty-seven, by adding two companies to each battalion; five additional regiments of ten companies; and eight regiments of colored troops, to be officered by officers of colored troops who have distinguished themselves in the field.

It requires the distribution of officers among the States in proportion to the troops furnished during the war. Each regiment shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, major, one regimental commissary, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, ten captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one hospital steward, one commissary sergeant, two principal musicians. Each company, one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and fifty privates.

It provides for an ordnance sergeant and hospital steward for each military post, and authorizes the President to appoint a superintendent of national cemeteries, established or to be established, with the rank and pay of ordnance sergeant, who may be selected from non-commissioned officers. Enlistments shall be for five years.

It provides one lieutenant general, five major, and ten brigadier generals.

The adjutant generals shall have the rank and pay of brigadier: two assistants, colonels of cavalry; four assistants, lieutenant colonels; and thirteen assistants, majors. Four inspectors and eight assistants shall have respectively the rank and pay of colonels and lieutenant colonels of cavalry.

The judge advocate general to rank as brigadier, the assistant to rank as colonel of cavalry.

The number of military storekeepers is to be sixteen, with rank and pay of captains of cavalry.

The quartermaster's department shall have one general, three chief assistants, four assistants, eight deputies, and sixteen quartermasters, grading as above, and in addition forty-eight more quartermasters, ranking as captains.

The commissary general shall have two assistants ranking as colonels, two as lieutenant colonels, eight commissaries as majors, and sixteen as captains.—Surgeons, seventy-five, surgeons assistant, one hundred and fifty, first lieutenants for three years, then captains.

The paymaster general is given two assistants, two deputies, sixty paymasters.

The chief engineer shall have six colonels, twelve lieutenant colonels, twenty-six majors, thirty captains, twenty-six first, and ten second lieutenants.

The President is authorized to employ in the territories a force of 1,000 mounted Indians to act as cavalry scouts, and receive the same pay, to be employed only when required.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the civil rights bill, with the House amendments, reported that the committee had agreed to the House amendments, and asked the immediate consideration of the bill, for the purpose of concurring in the House.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senate went into executive session, and at its conclusion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported Senate bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims, which was passed without debate.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, rose to a personal explanation, and said that he found that the *Globe* reported a speech in which he had not exactly understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens), in stating that a resolution introduced by him (Mr. Spalding) relating to the taxation of United States notes on duress, was a direct rank repudiation and nothing else. He desired to say that there was nothing farther from his intention than to injure the credit of the Government, which he regarded as the apple of his eye. He introduced the resolution to remedy what was looked upon in Ohio as a defect in the Internal Revenue law of last Congress.

Mr. Stevens, of Penn., said that at the time he made the remark he did not exactly understand the purpose of the gentleman's resolution. He had no desire to impute to him any motives looking to repudiation.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The House then resumed as the unfinished business of the morning hour of yesterday House bill to amend an act entitled an act relating to habeas corpus, and judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863. It provides that any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made during the rebellion, by any officer or person under, or by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by any military officer of the United States, holding the command of any department, district, or place in which said seizure may have been made—shall be held to come within the provision of the act to which this is an amendment.

The production of the written order or telegraphic dispatch for an arrest, with proof of their authenticity, shall be sufficient for evidence. The remaining sections of the bill provide for the removal of all c