Hon W H Seward

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For Sign and Manufacture.
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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.

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 Timed in the most perfect manner. We also manufacture Hair Jewelry to order at short notice.
LARMOUR & Co.,
Light street, opposite the Fountain Hotel.
mh5-1stptf

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. o69-tf

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—harmless—instantaneous and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies the ill effects of bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. fel-d&wly

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Just imported from France, a large invoice of "Adolphe Flamant's Champagne Wines," from the celebrated Epernay vineries. For sale by
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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. feb9-d&wly

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 preserving the teeth, that, as a means of beautifying 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 blood 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 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 is an 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. Be cautious, however, 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 irregular action of 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.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—No business of very great interest was transacted in the Senate yesterday. A resolution offered by Mr. Morrill, appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the destitute colored people of the District of Columbia, elicited considerable discussion. Mr. Saulsbury proposed an amendment that white people should share in the benefits of the resolution, but it was rejected, as were also several other amendments. The resolution was then passed by a vote of 33 yeas to 5 nays. Mr. Anthony offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill looking to the removal of the Naval Academy, but it was rejected by a decided vote—yeas 5, nays 32.

HOUSE.—In the House a joint resolution was introduced returning the thanks of Congress to Major Generals Garfield and Granger, for gallant services at the battle of Chickamauga, which was referred. The House discussed at some length the bill amendatory of the habeas corpus act, designed to protect officers from prosecution in State courts for acts committed during the war. The bill was finally passed by yeas 112, nays 31. Mr. Conkling reported a bill declaring money on hand not exempt from taxation, whereupon a lengthy debate arose, which culminated in the bill being recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee. The case of Tonnessee was mentioned, but without any action thereon, the House went into consideration of the bill providing for consular and diplomatic expenses, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

—General Pemberton, who commanded at Vicksburg, has bought a farm in Virginia and is cultivating it.

—Sixty-five French and Flemish paintings were sold by auction in New York last week, realizing an aggregate amount of over $13,000.

—H. B. Chaffin & Co. have paid tax on forty-two million dollars sales. This is the largest business in the country.

—The Erie Railroad has discharged 1,500 men in consequence of the falling off in Western freight and general traffic.

—Gov. Walker has appointed Major John Beard, of Tallahassee, Comptroller of Public Accounts for the State of Florida.

—A bully named McIntosh was shot and killed in Kingsport, Tennessee, by Martin Roler, a few days since.

—One of the strangest reports is that from Chicago. Numbers of people are emigrating to Utah, having heard that the Mormons are going to leave for mid-ocean.

—A lady who edits a newpaper in one of the western States, says that the popularity of her journal is due to the fact that people are always expecting she will say something peculiar and to the point.

—It is reported that Queen Victoria is seriously ill. She received a severe shock in the death of Sir C. Phipps, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, and in effect her private secretary.

—A correspondent of the Norfolk *Old Dominion* says that the Weldon bridge will be completed in April. The reconstruction will cost about $60,000—original cost double that amount.

—The receipts of the Parisian theatres in the last year amounted to about twelve and a half millions of francs, more than one-tenth of which was paid out for authors' rights in the plays performed.

—A New York paper states that Mr. H. C. Jarrett has leased the Academy for the midsummer weeks, and will introduce the largest and most costly ballet troupe ever imported. "Flic Flac" is the expected novelty.

—The bills of fare at Paris restaurants now include "American buckwheat cakes," and "American apple and mince pies," and placards hang over the bars announcing "American cocktails and smashes."

—The New York Central proposes to run three classes of passenger trains, at two, two and one-half and three cents per mile. If this plan is adopted, it will be something new in the land, and will afford the petroliaristocracy a nine day's comfort.

—Apalachicola has received 100,000 bales of cotton since May last, and exported 65,245 bales—49,660 to New York, 11,000 to Liverpool and the remainder to New Orleans. Value of the cotton exported $13,000,000.

—At the Springfield Armory, 5,000 Springfield rifles are to be altered so as to be used with Mr. Alten's breach-loading improvement. The cost will be about $5 for each piece, and when altered eighteen shots can be fired in a minute.

—The Gelena (Ill.) *Gazette* says: "Many of the people of Warren and other towns in the eastern part of the county are using corn for fuel. We had a conversation with an intelligent gentleman who has been burning it, and who considers it much cheaper than wood."

—Vast beds of oysters, equal to those of Chesapeake Bay, have been found in the Gulf of California, between Mazatlan and Guaymas, from which California will in future be supplied. They are planted in San Francisco Bay and are fattened for the market.

—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that Gen. D. P. Hill has abandoned his purpose of leaving the country and attaching himself to the cause of Maximilian, or settling in Brazil, but has settled himself at home and entered upon the publication of a monthly, devoted to literature and agriculture.

—They have some sharp rogues in Chicago. Recently a speculator named Deverell purchased in Milwaukee five thousand dollars' worth of flour and gave in payment a check on himself. Returning to Chicago, he sold the flour and ran away with the proceeds, leaving his check to be dishonored.

—From recent scientific investigations in Europe it has been shown most conclusively that in localities where impure water has been drank by the inhabitants, the cholera has principally raged, proving impure water to be one of the chief causes of cholera.

—It is stated that to exterminate vermin from any animal it is only necessary to cover him completely with grease or oil. Any kind of oil will do. It appears that the vermin breathe through small holes situated in various parts of their bodies, which the oil or grease closes up, and they immediately die.

—Miss Torance, an American young lady, at one of the masked balls in Paris, appeared as a South American Indian princess, in a feather dress, with a long feather hanging from the top of her hair, which was drawn up in genuine Indian style, and a great ring through her nose.

—The Vicksburg Cotton Planters' *Gazette* says that, "as soon as the time arrives, when the Southern States shall be reinstated in the Union (and we predict that the day is not very distant), a future of prosperity will open up for the South far surpassing anything imagined or dreamed of heretofore."

—There is to be a gigantic aquarium among the wonders of the Universal Exhibition, Paris. The front alone is to measure 100 feet; every sort of fish is to be collected therein for the amusement of the public, and porpoises, seal and other reptiles are to exhibit their peculiar habits and customs in grottoes and caves, which are to be excavated in the floor of the building, and filled with sea-water.

—There was almost a riot in Worcester (Mass.) in the small hours of Saturday morning—a crowd of a hundred men attempting to rescue a drunken prisoner from the police, and making it necessary for the officers to fire upon them. Several of the rioters were wounded, and some of the officers received some hard knocks, one losing three front teeth by a stone thrown at him.

—The report of Prof. George W. Hoss, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Iowa, for 1865, shows the number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one enumerated for school purposes, to be 283,883 males and 268,411 females: total 562,241. The amount of revenue collected for school purposes was $997,742.77, of which $993,254.13 has been expended, leaving a balance in the treasury of $4,488.64. During the year 1865, the sum of $79,624.67 has been added to the school fund.

—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* says: "Sarah Pratt, the mother of ten children and owner of a good farm seven miles from St. Joseph, was in town on Saturday last in search of her say deceiver, George W. McIntyre, aged three score years and ten, 'who won her affections and then told fibs and got drunk' on his wedding tour, and left her alone in the 'wide, wide world;' and her search, so far, for the 'brute of a man' has been unsuccessful. Such is life."

—A case in now pending in Rhode Island, in which a wealthy man married, and, dying soon after, left a will that was made before his marriage. His estate is valued at a million of dollars, and his widow is left an expensive and very doubtful lawsuit, instead of a large fortune. Such cases as these are constantly occurring, and show the great necessity of taking a long step in the intricate mazes of the law without consulting some one whose business it is to make those intricacies plain.

—The following letter was found on the person of a man who had been arrested for burglary in London: "Dear Old Pal—I write these few lines hoping they will find you in prosperity, as it leaves me very seedy indeed. There is nothing doing this weather, for it is so cold that all the gents button up their coats so close that there's no getting at their pockets; and as to the ladies, though they never carry much money, there's no getting at their pockets anyhow. I am going to have a smash at some jeweller's window, and if I am lucky it will be all right; if not, it will be all wrong. There's one thing I forgot, I sacked a goodish many fowls and a goose or two at Christmas. So no more at present from your old pal.
—JOSHIA WHITE."

—A terrible scene occurred recently in the lunatic asylum of St. Pierre, at Marseilles, France. Three patients determined to murder their attendants. To effect their purpose they wrenched away some iron bars placed around a stove, and with them fell on the first wardman they saw, and beat him about the head till he died. Another keeper, hearing his companion's cries, came to see what was the matter, and was immediately attacked and likewise killed. The three madmen then took the keys from the pockets of their victims, and entered the adjoining wards to murder the other attendants, but taking no notice of the patients. The wardmen, however, escaped, and stopping the progress of the madmen by fastening the door on the outside. Meanwhile the whole establishment was alarmed, and the officials, after a desperate resistance, succeeded in overpowering the the three murderers without receiving any serious injury.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS
TO THE
DAILY COMMERCIAL.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, March 19.—The United States gunboat Bienville has come down from Norfolk, and is now lying in the Roads, having completed her repairs. As soon as her compasses are adjusted, she will leave to join the West India squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut. Commanding, H. B. Seeley; acting volunteer lieutenants, C. J. Gibbs and W. R. Hathaway; acting master, H. C. Nields; acting ensign, W. N. Smith; surgeon, Wm. Johnson, Jr.; assistant paymaster, C. G. Perley; chief engineer, W. H. Hunt; acting first assistant engineer, C. W. Pennington; acting second assistant engineers, J. T. Buckley, M. C. Heath, J. S. Nesen; third assistants, J. F. Custer, W. F. Jarboe, C. F. Enggreem.

The U. S. gunboat Florida, Lieut. Com. Rolando, passed out the Capes yesterday, also on her way to join the West Indian squadron, and to relieve the United States gunboat James Adger, now at Aspinwall.

The United States gunboat Don, Lieut. Commander Chandler, arrived here yesterday from Annapolis, having the old frigate Macedonia in tow. The latter was towed to the Norfolk Navy Yard this morning, where she will be fitted out as a cruising vessel for the Midshipmen of the Naval Academy.

The fisheries of North Carolina are now said to be in full operation, and there are excellent prospects of an abundant supply of herring.

Startling Confession.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—A man named King, arrested a few days ago for theft recently committed in Ohio, and awaiting in jail a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, has confessed to a recently confidential Government detective, of the name of Harris, that he (King), not Payne, was the man who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward. This confession being repeated to Major General Jeff. C. Davis, temporarily commanding this Department, Gen'l Davis telegraphed to Washington for parties who were acquainted with the facts of the assassination conspiracy, to come on and investigate the affair. King is identified here as having been a rebel spy during the rebellion.

From New Orleans—Mayor Monroe Not Permitted to Take His Seat.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—All the newly elected city officers have been duly installed except Mr. Monroe as Mayor, and Mr. Nixon as Alderman, whose functions have been temporarily suspended as coming within the exceptions to pardons made by the President's proclamation. M. J. Rosier has been installed Mayor *pro tem.* by order of General Canby.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 19.—Doctor Samuel Wolfe was brutally assaulted on Saturday night and seriously wounded.

The celebration of St. Patrick's day was participated in here by only a small number of persons. The Fenians say that all their able bodied troops were sent to the frontier over a week ago.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The Missouri Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day.

Generals Brisbin and Wade reached Cairo yesterday en route for Arkansas.

Gen. Connor arrived at Kansas City from the Plains to-day, en route for Washington.

Sinking of a Steamer.

OMAHA, N. T., March 19.—The steamboat U. S. Grant, from St. Louis for the Upper Missouri, sunk in an ice gorge, at the mouth of the Platte river yesterday. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars. The passengers and crew were all saved.

Cure for the Rinderpest.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Dr. William Schmolle, an eminent physician of this city, is prepared to prove that Rinderpest is caused by parasites growing in the skin, and can be checked by washing the animal with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Nomination of General Burnside for Governor.

PROVIDENCE, March 20.—General Burnside was nominated for Governor by acclamation to-day, by the Union Convention of this State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The President has approved the act in relation to the Court of Claims. It repeals the 14th section of the act establishing that tribunal, which section provides that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury for any claim passed upon by the court, until an appropriation therefor shall be estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The present allows either party to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for any final judgment or decree which may hereafter be rendered in any case wherein the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000. The court also is given a term of its own at any time within ninety days, excepting in such cases where the amounts found due by the court have been paid at the Treasury.

APPLICATION FOR INCREASE OF SALARY.

John P. Hale, United States Minister at Madrid, has written to several prominent members of Congress, asking an increase of his salary, which is now twelve thousand dollars in gold. This gentleman, it will be recollected, when a Senator, always opposed the slightest increase of salaries.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NAVY YARD.

Representative Brandegee last night made an argument before the Committee on Naval Affairs, in favor of the establishment of a navy yard at New London, when Representative Kelly replied in favor of League Island. The committee will take a vote upon the subject on Friday. The friends of League Island say that the selection of this site does not interest the number of navy yards, as that at Philadelphia will ultimately be removed to that locality, while the establishment of one at New London would have the effect of lessening the business at both the New York and Boston yards.

APPLICATION FOR INDEMNITY.

Some time ago a citizen of West Virginia petitioned the Legislature to indemnify him for the loss of a printing office at Ravenswood, valued at $3,000, destroyed by the rebels in 1862. It appears from the report that the petitioner did his duty manfully and assisted in the defence of his country.

In this the Committee of Claims say he did no more than his duty as a citizen and a patriot, and that the Government has never recognized the liability for claims of this character, or considered a citizen to be entitled to reward for doing a service which his duty and loyalty compelled him to perform. His difficulties and risks are the same that perpetuate every one who loves his country and is loyal to her. His place and situation demanded a sacrifice, and he performed the duty, and met his losses at the hands of a lawless horde of rebels. The Committee add: "We commend his fidelity, but can never recognize the liability of Government for his losses."

THE MONITOR MONADNOCK.

Advices have been received that the monitor Monadnock was at Montevideo on the 25th January, bound for Valparaiso, which port she is supposed to have reached about the last of February. Because of her size, the letter states, has everywhere excited the wonder and admiration of all beholders, and given them a better idea of American skill than anything they had previously seen.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

The Government does not seem to be apprehensive that the Fenians will attempt an invasion of the British Provinces, for it is said the British Minister seriously alarmed on the subject.

Nothing is known here to justify the belief that the Fenians have as yet gone beyond holding meetings and making collections of money in aid of their cause. Nothing of a belligerent character has been done thus far, to authorize direct Governmental interference.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular calling the attention of assessors, assistant assessors, and all other internal revenue officers, to the act recently passed, declaring the meaning of certain parts of the internal revenue act, the third section of which requires all persons making returns to declare in such returns whether the rates and amounts therein contained are stated according to their values in legal tender currency. If the rates and amounts are stated in currency, the assessors receiving the returns must reduce them to their equivalent in currency at the time when and the place where the returns are received.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Friends of the Mexican Republic have printed and are circulating a statement of the aspect of the question, and of the comparative financial condition of the country under republican and monarchical rule. It shows the total foreign debt as recognized in 1862, to be nearly $82,000,000, less than $20,000,000 of which is due to French, nearly $8,500,000 to Spanish, and the remainder to English subjects. While all the expenditures of the republic annually, as established by Congress in 1861, amount to $11,000,000, those of the so-called Empire are said to be nearly $50,000,000.

It is further asserted that in addition to the $150,000,000, the amount of the public loans put out for Maximilian in France and taken by French subjects, and for which Louis Napoleon is morally responsible, there have been expended from the public revenues of France up to the end of the year 1865, in this attempt to propagate monarchical institutions on the American continent, $150,000,000 more.

—The *Catholic World* says that within the last fifty years no church has been so prosperous in the United States as theirs: "About two thousand churches and chapels have been built; an increase of one thousand eight hundred clergymen—mostly from abroad—one hundred and sixty schools established for the Catholic training of ten thousand boys and thirty-three thousand girls. Moreover, there existed in 1857 sixty-six asylums, with four thousand nine hundred and sixty-three orphans of both sexes; twenty-six hospitals, with three thousand beds; four insane asylums, besides many other charitable institutions, all established and supported by the private charity of Catholics."

—The Salt Lake *Vedette* says: We have information from good authority that the Mormon Hierarch recently announced, in grand council, his unalterable determination to stand or fall by polygamy. It was ordered that all church officials should forthwith be instructed to promulgate this fact, and urge by every means the entrance into plurality at once of all persons who desired to hold good standing in the church. Immediate compliance was to be required, and those who failed or refused were to be informed that the church disowned them—all must become polygamists or be no longer recognized as among the faithful; they must do this for the sake of Brigham, or they were not with him.

—M. Ponsard, the author of a new and very successful play, just brought out in Paris, opened an obscure seat in the back of a private box during the first performance of the piece, and the audience was first made aware of his presence by a shower of kisses bestowed upon him by his wife when the uproarious applause decided the success of the drama. The audience present on the occasion was one of the most brilliant ever assembled in Paris, including the Emperor, the Empress, Prince Hohenzollern, Prince Napoleon, Princesses Clothilde and Mathilde, Countess Walewski, Count Wglewski, General Fleury, twenty of the most notable members of the Jockey Club, the entire press, the two Dumas, Jules Janin, Theophile Gautier, Nisard, Emile Augier, and the greater part of the French Academy.

BOOK NOTICES.

[FROM CUSHINGS & BAILEY.]

WAR OF THE REBELLION; or, Scylla and Charybdis. Consisting of Observations upon Causes, Course and Consequences of the late Civil War in the United States. By H. S. Foote. 12mo., cloth $2.50. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Foote has contributed to the history of the times, a work well worthy of general perusal. Few men have possessed better opportunities of knowing the motives which prompted the Rebellion, or are better informed as to the manner in which the Government at Richmond was conducted during the war just closed. The style of the volume on our table evinces scholarship and good taste, while the statement of facts, and the deductions therefrom are suggestive, disclosing, as they do, the shameless conceptions of the Confederate Government, and the mode in which the masses were duped by their unscrupulous leaders. The Erlanger Loan, the atrocities of Hindman and Bragg, and the fraud and imposition practiced upon Seddon, display Davis and his Cabinet in no very enviable aspect, and indicate that the Southern people have cause for congratulation at the escape vouchsafed to them by our arms—an escape from the despotic and depraved dynasty which ruled at Richmond, slowly but steadily bending the South to its certain ruin.

LETTERS OF LIFE. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney: pp. 414. New York. D. Appleton & Co., 1866.

This is an autobiography of a gifted lady, who has been more than once styled the "Hemans of America." Mrs. Sigourney had not, perhaps, the highest order of genius, but so much sterling worth was blended with her mental qualities, as to render her an object of great public regard, and even admiration. The present volume develops the pure and gentle life she led from her birth at Norwich, in 1791, until her lamented death, June 10th, 1865. Filial affection takes up the links where she left them, and lays the last garland upon her quiet grave.

THE ORIGIN OF THE LATE WAR—Traced from the beginning of the Constitution to the Revolt of the Southern States. By Lucien Bonaparte. 12mo., pp. 485. New York—D. Appleton and Company, 1866.

This is a suggestive, well written work by a shrewd politician and an author of some celebrity. The object is to "trace the interior course of the long controversy." He does not regard negro slavery as the *cause*, but the *occasion* of the Southern revolt, the real question being one of political power between the sections. The "hope of office" and the "desire of public plunder," on the part of "men who were neither philanthropists nor fanatics," are cited as the real causes of the war. Mr. Lunt's book evinces much labor and research, and is written in a candid, fair spirit.

JAMES LEWIS PETTIGRU. A Biographical Sketch by W. J. Grayson. pp. 178. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1866.

This is the tribute of one illustrious man to the memory of another. It is made up of detached papers, being a part of the literary effects of W. J. Grayson, recently published citizen of South Carolina. Peculiar interest attaches to the sketch, since it was the last work of the author, prepared in his old age, and the glowing memorial of a long and unwavering friendship. Judge Pettigru is well known to the country, not only as a man of letters and an eminent jurist, but as one of the immortal few who remained unshaken in their loyalty by the whirlwind of secession which swept over the South. It is a little remarkable that, although his love of the Union, and disapprobation of the rebellion, were outspoken to the last, he never failed to retain the respect, affection and veneration of his countrymen. The memory of such a man will grow green for centuries to come.

A NOBLE LIFE. By the author of John Halifax, &c., &c. New York; Harper & Brothers, 1866.

The object of this volume is a good one and well expressed. It illustrates the truth that the most extreme of life's afflictions are not of course sources of unhappiness, but, on the contrary, regarded from a genuine Christian stand point, blessings in disguise. There is no nonsense in this excellent little book, no stirring romance, no exciting love-passages, but it is a simple unvarnished tale, full of interest and sound moral teaching. Miss Muloch deserves the grateful acknowledgements of old and young for this admirable addition to healthy domestic literature.

[FROM J. S. WATERS.]

PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION, drawn from Nature and Revelation, and applied to Female Education in the upper classes. By the Author of Amy Herbert, &c., &c. Two volumes in one. pp. 476. D. Appleton & Co. 1866.

This is the work of an English lady, already favorably known to the religious world. We have read the book with much interest, and cordially commend it to our readers as a thoughtful and instructive treatise upon a subject of vast importance. The defects of female education, as generally practised, are clearly portrayed, and the true principles upon which it should be conducted illustrated with much judgment and force. Everything is subordinated to Christian morality, without which education can never subserve its genuine purposes and aims.

AGNES, A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. New York. Harper & Brothers, 1866.

A story deficient in plot, but well written, and attractive to readers of romance. Its moral tone is an exception to the class of literature to which it belongs.

[FROM H. TAYLOR & CO.]

THE QUEEN'S REGALIA. By Wilkie Collins. Philadelphia. T. B. Peterson & Brothers 306 Chestnut street.

We see nothing special in this book to commend. If Wilkie Collins be the author, we have only to advise him to look well to his reputation. His present effort is below par among the "shabby genteel" works of the day.

[FROM JAMES SHEEHY.]

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA: a Dictionary of useful knowledge for the people. Nos. 100, 101; J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

This popular work is re-published in numbers at the low price of twenty cents a number, and contains a large amount of useful information upon all subjects, admirably classified. It should be extensively patronized.

Discrimination Against Baltimore.

The Newbern *Times*, in discussing various matters of interest in connection with the reconstruction of lines of railroad through North Carolina, thus deals with a matter of some interest to Baltimore:

"While on this subject, it is as well that we should ventilate another subject in connection with railroading. It is in relation to the enormous freights charged, and the seeming discrimination made in favor of certain localities. We learned from a prominent stockholder, and a man who is about as well informed in railroading matters as any in the State, that according to the present schedule of freights on the North Carolina Road, freight put upon the road west of Raleigh, or High Point, for the same distance, is charged precisely the same to Raleigh per hundred or barrel that it is to Goldsboro', and if the same freight is to be transported to Wilmington, it goes through without any additional charge.

For instance: a thousand pounds of freight shipped from Greensboro' to Raleigh is charged, say $1.50 per hundred, while $15, but if it is to go to Goldsboro' it is still $1.50, and what is still more astounding, if it is to go to Wilmington it is shipped clear through for the same. Now, we do not know that this statement is correct, but it was so stated to us by one who ought to know. The result of this very unreasonable discrimination is, that thousands of pounds of freight seeking transportation to Baltimore and other Northern cities through Newbern, as the natural port of outlet from points west and east of Greensboro', are being hauled from 15 to 20 miles along the line of the road to Greensboro', where they are shipped over the Piedmont road to Richmond, and thence by City Point to their destination, and that, too, by stockholders in the N. C. Railroad, who have stated, that if they knew it was truly or not we cannot tell; but if so, reform is imperatively demanded.

"This no doubt answers the question so often asked as to why two-thirds of the freights arriving at Goldsboro, from points West go to Wilmington, instead of to Newbern; but why it is that two-thirds or three-fourths of the balance passes by Newbern, and finds shipment from the port of Beaufort, remains to be explained. If there are unjust discriminations on this road, it behoves the Legislature, if they should be corrected. If, however, which is more likely, the freight shuns this port because of its having to be carried through the town at a heavy expense to the shipper, then it follows that our merchants and business men should go to work and build an arm of the road to the landing, provided the railroad company will not do so, which it is clearly their duty to do, or put the one they already have in condition to be used by our shipping merchants."

Italian Fashion.

A French jurist has lately published a book on the frightful extravagance of *les femmes*. He speaks especially of French women, but, it will be seen by the following extract from the *Boudoir*, the new fashionable weekly of New York, that the reign of the milliner has fairly begun in the country of Garibaldi:

The Italian ladies do not appear to be at all behind their Parisian sisters in the mania for finery. At a large ball given at Florence on Sunday last in honor of banker and Senator, Signor Fenzi, a lady is described as having achieved "the most absolute triumph of plastic beauty, appearing in a simple skirt of white satin over a tight-fitting, flesh-colored silk, while the classic "cothurn" replaced the modern shoe. A Hungarian lady, the youthful Countess Karsly, if less paradisiac in her garb, was yet more "the pressure of neighboring eyes." She represented the Mer de Glace. Beneath a double veil of white and of blue tulle, by way of clouds, appeared the terrific glaciers of the Alps, in silver tinsel and rich velvet on a white satin skirt. Sharp-pointed blocks of ice, bears, chamois, birds of prey, hunters—nothing characteristic was omitted. A very loose tunic, forming two pockets on the left side in lieu of white and blue clouds, and on the right a splendid sun darting rays of light. At the bottom of the white satin skirt a light silvered stuff simulated hoar frost. The body of the dress was of white satin, cut in small pointed basques, trimmed with swansdown and glass. The Countess' frosted hair was prevented from falling quite loose by crystal chains, while her head was framed, as it were, in swansdown.

The Coming Congress in Paris.

From the Independence Belge.

It is affirmed on all sides that the conference on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities will positively be held in Paris. It will be exclusively composed of the representatives of the powers which signed the *treaty of 1856*—of course, including Italy. The provisional Governor of Bucharest has, it is said, asked to be admitted to the deliberations of the delegates, to whose advocacy the interests of the Danubian Principalities would be confided.

The *Wanderer*, of Vienna, openly advises the Government of Austria to take advantage of the crisis in the Danubian Principalities by annexing them to the empire. By adopting this course Austria would at once escape her Italian difficulties, and will be as among the faithful; they must do this for the sake of Brigham, or they were not with him.

The State of the Treasury.

The return of Mr. Spinner, United States Treasurer, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., requiring a statement of the condition of the Treasury at that time, gives in addition, the full return up to the 10th inst. The whole cash in the Treasury, including cash in the National Banks and depositaries was $123,423,985.91—being a gain of about seven millions of dollars since the report of Mr. McCulloch on the 1st inst. Mr. Freeman Clark, in his late letter, attempted to show that on the same day the amount of assets in the hands of the Secretary was about one hundred and seventy millions. The estimate of the Secretary is, therefore, sustained by the United States Treasurer, and the figures of Mr. Clark seem to be more wild than ever.
—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Relief of Destitute Colored People.

A BILL TO TAX MONEY IN HAND.

Amendment to the Habeas Act.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

SENATE.

MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. Morrill presented the memorial of the Mayor and Common Council of Georgetown, asking that some action be taken to remove the obstructions in the harbor. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a joint resolution, appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the destitute colored people of the District, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Morrill said that a large number of colored people were now congregated in the vicinity of Washington, in a state of poverty and destitution, and literally breeding disease and death. The committee had inquired into their condition, and had come to the conclusion that this appropriation was necessary, not only for the sake of humanity, but as a sanitary precaution. He sent to the Secretary's desk and asked for the reading of the report of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, in which a fearful picture is drawn of the distress and degradation now prevailing among the colored population, particularly in the locality known as Washington. The superintendent expresses the opinion that, on the approach of warm weather, destructive epidemics are imminent.

Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment appropriating a like sum for the relief of the destit