Hon W H Seward

BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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THE MONUMENTAL AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE COMPANY, (McAVOY's patent,) is prepared to furnish promptly Machines of capacity sufficient for Private Residences, Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, Schools, &c. This apparatus is a simple and reliable fixture, which any person can operate, and furnishes a beautiful brilliant light at an expense of only two dollars per thousand feet. No heat is required, and the risk and trouble attending its use are far less than with the ordinary lamps. Persons residing temporarily or permanently in the country can enjoy this greatest of city luxuries at a small expense.

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SEWS EITHER WAY;

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SELF-REGULATING TENSION,

AND WILL NOT

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155

BALTIMORE STREET.

fe3-eott

The Great Premium-Taker.

It is not overstating the fact to say that the most remarkable success of any mechanical invention of modern times has been attained by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. While the proprietors of this noble instrument appreciate the merits of other machines in the market, they cannot but feel a just pride in the laurels with which their machines, *and the work which they execute*, are crowned wherever they are exhibited for competition. Other machines are honored with premiums *occasionally*, but here is an instrument which never fails to carry off the palm, having taken upwards of thirty first prizes at State and County fairs. ap7-1yeolstp

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.

LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF FAIR.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, held this day, it was resolved, that to meet as far as possible the universal desire of the public and the ladies connected with the Fair, that it be continued until FRIDAY EVENING, 13th instant.

The season of ten days for which the Fair was to be held, expiring on Thursday evening, Season Tickets will not be received for admission on Friday, except for those connected with the Tables and the management of the Fair. Tickets of single admission for that day will be issued at 50 cents each; Children's Tickets 25 cents.

The Auxiliary Managers are requested to be present as much as possible on FRIDAY, during the entire day and evening, and will have a meeting in the Actuary's Office, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 9 o'clock.

ap12-2t LAWRENCE SANGSTON, Chairman.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him the monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar."

"CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad street, Philadelphia."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Wentworth, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMA LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rosy flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marbl' smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 0.. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water. sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cardiac Morbus, &c. Gives a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

ap12-eo6mlstp

CEDAR CAMPHOR.

USE AT ONCE. CLOTHES-MOTHS white chrysalids are cheaply destroyed. All druggists sell C. C. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—In the Senate yesterday the matter which seems to have commanded the most interest and elicited the most debate was a resolution—which was finally adopted—introduced by Senator Wilson to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the capitol.

HOUSE.—In the House, very little transpired of interest, a bill for the relief of paymasters alone having caused much debate, resulting, however, in no decided action.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Some of the Union papers of Indiana are favoring Gov. Morton for the United States Senate.

—Chicago is talking about public baths as a sanitary measure.

—New Orleans is crowded with emigrants on the way to Mexico.

—The New York Gas Light Company get their coal delivered at $4.10 in gold, and after making their gas from it, sell the coke for more than the coal originally cost them.

—Gen. Lew. Wallace has written a letter advocating the thorough military education for rank and file of the American army, being an improvement on the French system.

—A correspondent of the Zanesville *Courier* reports that fifty wells are being sunk in the "Blue Rock" oil region. Oil has been struck in five different places on Mun's Rock, and of excellent quality.

—Two men, suspected of robbery, were recently taken at night from their beds at Milan, Mo., and hung. Subsequent events proved them to be innocent.

—A Roman Catholic Tract Society has been established in New York, under the auspices of the Paulist Fathers. Branches will be established in all the large cities of the Union.

—The amount raised in the Congregational churches of England and Wales, at the simultaneous collection for freedmen, so far as has been paid in, is about $15,000.

—Some swindlers are advertising extensively a "European Pocket Timekeeper," sent by mail for the low price of one dollar. It is simply a pasteboard dial with a string pendulum, for telling time by the sun, could not cost over two cents, and would be dear at that price, as it is of no use at all.

—A reporter for a London morning paper, describing a recent launch, says that as soon as the company had left the platform the workmen took up the plank on which the Prince of Wales had stood, and divided it among themselves as a *souvenir*, whereat the Saturday *Review* devotes a sarcastic editorial to "the whorshipers of the holy chips."

—The London *Orchestra* says M'lle Carlotta Patti has renewed an engagement with Mr. Gye for five years. Her services will not be confined to concerts; she will also appear in the "Huguenots," "Robert le Diable" and "Il Flauto Magico," and will go into the provinces at the close of the London season.

—The Suez Canal is partially completed. A schooner having actually navigated the canal from Port Laid to Suez, a direct communication between the Mediterranean and Red Sea may be regarded as an accomplished fact. Nothing now remains but to give to the canal all the width and depth necessary to insure a free passage for large ships: to finish the dykes, ports, basins, and dockyards.

—A Paris letter by the last steamer says: I have just seen a gentleman who has been traveling for the past three weeks in Austria proper, and particularly in Gallicia, or Austrian Poland, bordering upon Prussia. He states that the greatest activity prevails and that troops are being rapidly pushed toward the Prussian frontier, while all the fortresses are being put in repair. Throughout Austria, he states, a war with Prussia is regarded as inevitable.

—The Georgia Revenue bill, passed during the recent session of the Legislature, fixes a tax of ten dollars upon physicians and dentists; ten dollars on photographers; twenty-five dollars on auctioneers; twenty-five dollars on billiard tables; fifty dollars on race tracks; twenty-five dollars on circuses; one thousand dollars on gift enterprises; and twenty cts. per gallon on brandy, gin, whisky or rum, whether foreign or domestic, sold in the State.

—The four leading Evangelical societies in England, the "Church," the "London," the "Wesleyan" and the "Baptist," reported in 1864, from all sources, £325,000, and in 1865, £419,000, while in that time the Free and the United Presbyterian Churches of Scotland had more than doubled these contributions. The receipts of the American and Presbyterian Boards were more than £800,000 in 1865. If you add to this other prominent organizations, the contributions will amount to £1,400,000. It is calculated that the territory occupied by missionaries of the different churches embraces a population of 150,000,000 souls.

SMOKING IN TOWN MEETING.—The Hingham (Mass.) *Journal* has an account of an amusing episode which occurred at the recent annual town meeting of Hull. It appears that certain persons indulged in their accustomed habit of smoking during the progress of business, which the moderator objected to as being improper and out of place. Accordingly the matter was put to a vote, when it was found that the smokers were sustained. No sooner was this decision made known than cigars, meerschaums, brier-woods and dudeens struggled from the pockets of the bystanders, where they had quietly laid away, and a general "light up" was the result.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS

TO THE

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

GERMAN ADVICES VERY WARLIKE.

STEPHENS IN PARIS.

HALIFAX, April 11.—The steamer Asia has arrived bringing advices from London of April 1st.

The Stock Exchange was the only market open on the 31st. Closing quotations were, consols 86⅛@86¾; United States 5-20's 70@70½.

German difficulties are still increasing, but no actual hostilities have occurred. Military preparations were actively progressing.

General Benedicks had been appointed commander-in-chief of the Austrian army.

The Vienna *Debate* asserts that the Great Western Powers intend to present identical notes at Berlin deprecatory of war. It is stated that not only a convention but a formal treaty of alliance had been concluded between Italy and Russia.

Baron Von Bismark is said to have addressed a circular despatch to the Prussian Ambassadors at the Courts of the Great Powers, directing them to protest against the extraordinary armaments of Austria.

Florence telegrams say that it is stated that considerable armaments are in course of preparation in Italy.

The editor of the *Opinion Nationale* states that he had received a visit from the Head Centre Stephens, who announced his approaching departure for America.

The English news, political and general, is very meagre.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, March 31, Evening.—The German advices continue warlike.

Count Von Bismark had a long conference on the 29th with Count Karolgo, Austrian Ambassador to Berlin.

Orders have been issued to place three divisions of Prussian infantry, the whole Sixth Army Corps, and several other regiments, upon a war footing. It is also stated that orders have been given to prepare the Prussian war vessels at Kiel for active service.

The Vienna *Abend Post* says that five Prussian army corps received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The German difficulties are still increasing, but no actual collision had occurred. Military preparations are actively progressing.

United States Five-Twenties 71@71½ Maryland State Sixes 68@70.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamer Pereire, arrived to-day, brings Paris papers of the evening of the 30th of March, from which we obtain the following late news:

The *Provincial Correspondence*, of Berlin, of the 28th of March, says: "In view of the danger to Prussia from the concentration of Austrian troops, it is reported orders have been given which will enable Prussia to successfully resist any attack."

A despatch from Odelsburgh, of the 28th, says that a powder train of six wagons passed through Oswecien, Silesia, for Cracovia, and that numerous bodies of troops had arrived from Hungary at Seinberg, and were expected at Oswciezon.

A despatch from Vienna, of the 28th, protests against the statements of the Prussian papers, and says there had been no rendezvous of a *corps d'armee*, no purchases of horses, and no levy of troops, on the part of Austria. The imperial Government had omitted to take measures which were justified by the language of the Prussian journals, for it would not needlessly increase the financial burdens of the country.

A telegram from Beyrout states that the Turkish troops had evacuated La Montague on the 28th of March, with the view of the pacification of the country.

The Fenian Head Centre Stephens is supposed to be a passenger on board the Pereire.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Whole Family Murdered.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—A terrible crime was discovered this evening in the lower section of the city, the massacre of a family of seven persons: Christopher Deering, wife, niece and four children of Mr. Deering, residing at the farm at Point House road and Jones lane. It is supposed that the murder was committed on last Friday, by a German laborer on the farm. The crime was discovered by finding the bodies of Deering and his wife in the barn. One of the victims was a baby only ten months old. Plunder seems to have been the sole object. The horses and cattle in the stable were found to be in a famishing condition.

The *Ledger*, in its account of this terrible tragedy, says that the bodies of Deering and his niece were discovered in the barn, covered with hay, and the others in the corn crib, covered similarly. It is supposed that the murder was committed last Saturday, by a man and boy who had been hired by Mr. Deering, and had lived with the family for two months past. The supposed murderers have disappeared. Deering and his niece were from home on Saturday morning, and it is supposed that his wife and children were murdered during his absence, and that he and his niece were killed on their return. The bodies presented a horrible appearance, having been mutilated with a knife and axe.

Only one of the family survives, a child aged ten years, who is on a visit to distant relatives.—Deering was a cattle dealer, thirty-eight years of age. The niece, Miss Keating, was forty-five. The four children ranged from fourteen months to eight years. The residence is situated about a mile and a half below the navy yard. The tragic occurrence has produced quite a sensation in the city.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Arrived, steamers George Cromwell and Merrimac, New York.

Attacks in this city by slung shot, and the robbing of citizens is becoming of daily occurrence.

Many lunatics and robbers are abroad, who were released from asylums and prisons during the war, and who came here from all parts of the country.

The lower crevasse is being closed, but the upper one is too wide to close. The ends of the levees are being secured.

The Methodist Conference is discussing the Episcopal vetoes.

The union in prayer with the Methodists of the city of New York was generally observed on Sunday in all the Methodist churches of this city.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—The members of the Baltimore Conference, commissioned to visit this city, have been received with favor.

Grand preparations are being made for the Louisiana races to-morrow. Track dry but rough.

The Jackson Railroad Company's report is favorable, and opposed to the sale to British bondholders.

The Carrolton Railroad Company, sold to General Beauregard and others, has purchased new cars for the double track.

The flood is passing off, the crevasses below the city being closed. Plaquemine county is flooded.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill by the House was expected, and caused no excitement.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Robert E. Clay, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been assigned to duty here as Chief of the Quartermaster's Department of Tennessee, relieving Captain A. R. Eddy.

A fire occurred last night on the corner of Church and Vine streets, destroying a number of wooden buildings. Loss $15,000.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent to the starving people of Alabama over $15,000 worth of provisions.

The Central States Association of Dental Surgeons met to-day.

Major Blacken, who conducted the prosecution of the infamous Champ Ferguson, is retained as counsel for Henry Bruner, whose trial commences to-morrow.

H. B. Boyce, of Kentucky, an alleged party in the Government frauds, has arrived here, and has been placed under $20,000 bonds, which he procured, and was released.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill Signed —Purchase of Ford's Theatre, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The President has approved and signed the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Among the items are the following: To enable the Lighthouse Board to re-establish lights and other aids to navigation discontinued by the enemy on the southern coast, $100,000; for refurnishing and repairing the President's House, $46,000, in addition to $8,000 for repairing it inside and out; for defraying the expenses incident to the death and burial of Abraham Lincoln, $30,000; for the purchase of Ford's theatre, (the scene of the assassination), $100,000.

The act gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell the property known as the Pennsylvania Bank Building, provided it shall not be for a sum less than $110,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.—Arrived, the steamers E. C. Knight, from Savannah for Philadelphia, and General McAllum, from New orleans for New York. The latter vessel is short of coal, having encountered a heavy gale off Hatteras, which lasted three days. The steamers Fanny, Tybee and Missouri had sailed from Savannah for New York.

Murder at Albany.

ALBANY, April 11.—This afternoon a Frenchman, whose name has not been ascertained, and a man named Michael Chestnut, had an angry discussion over political matters on Broadway, during which Chestnut struck the Frenchman a powerful blow on the head, killing him instantly. Chestnut has not yet been arrested.

Fire at Edinburg, Indiana.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—A fire occurred at Edinburg, Indiana, on Friday last, which destroyed the Johnston House, Dermbert & Co.'s woolen factory, Reckette & Co.'s distillery, and other buildings. Loss $60,000, partially insured.

Release of Captain R. B. Winder.

RICHMOND, April 11.—Captain R. B. Winder, who has been imprisoned here for several months, was discharged to-day, by orders from Washington.

THE FENIANS.

The Commencement of Hostilities.

NEW YORK, April 10—A special despatch to the *Herald*, from Eastport, Maine, states that a British gun-boat has gone to St. Andrews. Prominent Fenians and the British Consul and the United States Marshal are at the hotel here. Telegraphic communication between St. Johns, New Brunswick, and western towns was destroyed last night by the Fenians. The garrison at Campo Bello has been increased and earthworks thrown up. The inhabitants from the border are coming in here, and the city is crowded with Fenians.

A Fenian Convention is in session. There is very bad feeling on both sides of the bay. Small arms and rockets are continually being fired, and there is a perfect panic. Two British gunboats are reported in the offing. A Fenian vessel with howitzers and other arms was prevented from leaving last night by the customs officers. A Frederickton (N. B.) despatch says the British authorities are placing the frontier in a defensive state. Two companies of volunteers have left for St. Andrews. The lower House met this afternoon, when it was announced that the members of the Government had resigned. Mr. Wilmot (Opposition) has been appointed by the Governor to form a new Government.

A Toronto special despatch states that the arrest of Murphy causes much excitement. The Secretary of the Hibernian Society has also been arrested. A general search is being made for treasonable papers and arms. Eight men armed, have been arrested at Cornwall. The excitement is increasing.

FROM TORONTO.

The Fenian Excitement.

TORONTO, April 11.—The examination of the Fenians arrested at Cornwall began to-day. The Hon. John S. McDonald has been engaged for the defence.

The *Globe* of this morning has the following: There is no longer any doubt that O'Mahoney is concentrating a large force near the New Brunswick frontier. This is clearly in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and the Washington authorities must speedily take action upon the subject. We are not anxious that the American government should act hurriedly. In a free government time must be allowed for talk, and it is not well for any government to oppose a movement which commands a measure of popular sympathy without clear proof that the law is being broken, but marching armed men towards the frontier is an act of war which the American government must suppress if they intend to do their duty towards their neighbors.

Latest from Eastport.

EASTPORT, April 11.—The Fenians are quiet to-day. The British steamer Russian has sailed for St. Andrews. The steamer Pylades lies off Campo Bello Islands.

The Fenians have hired the town hall for three days for the purpose of holding meetings. To-night there is an open session.

Another large British steamer is anchored off Campo Bello, with a large force of men ashore at work.

A number of Fenians left last night on a sailing vessel secretly.

A large steamer, with the American flag flying and private signals, has just gone up the river towards St. Andrews.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The excitement continues. The Fenian public convention is in session.

British war steamers are continually arriving and patrolling the harbor and Saint Croix river.

Fifty Fenians have left in a schooner, destination unknown.

A suspicious steamer showing American colors has passed into Saint Croix river.

There are Fenian arrivals constantly.

Two large English war ships are here now, with steam up constantly, port-holes open and everything ready.

The Americans are wild, and consider it a challenge.

American veterans are joining the circles of Fenians.

Both the English vessels are on the wrong track.

Deserters from the British troops are joining the circles, and active recruiting of volunteers is going on.

The examination of the Fenian prisoners was conducted with closed doors, the press being excluded. The prisoners were remanded until Tuesday next.

From Richmond—Sale of Tobacco.

RICHMOND, VA., April 10.—At Harveys & Williams' warehouse, to-day, a large assortment of fancy yellow leaf tobacco was sold at $41 to $175 per hundred, the highest prices obtained since the close of the war. A large company was present.

From Wisconsin.

MADISON, April 11.—The Wisconsin Legislature passed resolutions last night censuring Senator Doolittle for voting against the Civil Rights Bill in disobedience of instructions, and declaring that it is his duty to resign.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Sailed, steamer Golden City, Watkins, for Panama, carrying $874,642 in treasure, of which $809,000 is for New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Senate has confirmed the following named Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals by Brevet: Thomas H. Neill, Benjamin J. Hoover, Martin T. McMahon and Morgan C. Ransler.

The Secretary of State has sent a letter to Representative Washburne, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, showing the necessity for the passage of the bill amendatory of the act to encourage immigration. The first section placing restrictions upon visiting passenger vessels in the port of New York, the Secretary explains is to secure immigrants of Government protection, and caution them against the devices of sharpers. In the second section, the provision for a summary proceeding against persons who attempt unauthorized incumbrances on shipboard can only prevent abuses which usually remain uninvestigated on account of the transient stay of the wronged. It is stated that every passenger vessel arriving in New York since the establishment of the United States immigrant office, without exception, has violated the passenger acts of 1855 and 1819, and other outrages have been committed. To remedy such abuses the Commissioner of Immigration is empowered to sue for penalties incurred, to unite in one action all causes of proceeding against any one ship or vessel, to cause the testimony of witnesses to be taken before any Commissioner of the United States, and to compound any such penalties.

This is designed to prevent tedious delays and obtain speedy justice. The sixth section requires all penalties to be paid to the Superintendents, and by them accounted for to the Commissioner as the person in whose hands it is found advisable to concentrate all matters in which immigrants are interested. Another section makes it a penalty for masters and captains to bring criminals to the United States. An exemplary penalty is inserted to prevent collision between masters of vessels and criminals.

The twelfth section requires a survey of passenger ships by naval surveyors to determine the number of passengers, the over-crowding of whom is one of the most frightful of abuses against immigrants. The establishment of immigrant offices is contemplated at Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Phiadelphia, with superintendents at each, excepting that the two last named ports are placed under one superintendent. The necessity of such offices as to enact for them should be fully canvassed. With reference to New Orleans it is stated that 6,000,000 acres of public land invite immigrants to Louisiana.

SALES OF LIVE STOCK BY THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Report's of sales of animals received at the Quartermaster General's office to date, show the sales since 1st May, 1865, of 108,751 horses, 103,432 mules; total 212,183, for which the Government has received the sum of $14,621,022.

TREATY WITH THE BOIS FORT INDIANS.

A treaty with the Bois Fort band of the Chippewas was signed on Saturday by Commissioners Cooley and L. E. Webb, on the part of the Government. By this treaty the United States obtains the Vermilion Lake gold fields, and the Bois band a new reservation, fifty miles further west. The Indians return perfectly satisfied with the liberal spirit exhibited by the Commissioners of the United States.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, appeared before the Committee on Reconstruction to-day as a witness, and will conclude his testimony to-morrow as to the condition and disposition of the people of the South.

It is said that he was very deliberate and careful in all of his replies, and that his testimony is of an interesting character. He will return this week to Georgia.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The President has not yet appointed a Customs Collector for the port of New York, but there is reason to believe that suspense on this subject will soon be removed.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The enrolled Civil Rights bill was last night filed at the State Department, and will to-morrow be officially published as a law.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has been received at the State Department:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, ANTWERP, March 13, 1866.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Antwerp:

Sir—Having been this morning informed that the cattle plague has recently broken out with much violence in your Province, especially in the neighborhood of this city, and knowing that this formidable cattle disease is a subject of much interest to all countries holding international communication, I am anxious to communicate to my government any facts relating to its nature, progress or means of arrest which may prove valuable in the contingency of its transatlantic developments. As I am anxious to communicate only well authenticated facts, may I beg you to favor me with a statement whether the disease has really broken out as I have been informed? to what extent it has progressed, and what means you have found most effectual in preventing its spread? I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN WILSON,

United States Consul.

[Translation.]

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ANTWERP, March 14, 1866.

Mr. Consul—According to a desire expressed in your letter of the 13th instant, I have the honor to transmit you a copy of a pamphlet on the Cattle Plague, containing the regulations in force upon this subject in Belgium. I also enclose a copy of the law of 7th February last, and of the Royal and Ministerial decrees, as well as the instructions with respect to these new regulations. The cattle plague to which you refer in your note, had not been observed in the Province of Antwerp since the 24 of February, but has just broken out again.

It appeared at the same time in three different parishes, viz: Anwerp, Staman and Maxem. In the two first localities the disease was suppressed by the sacrifice of four animals. In the last it became far more important. It was found necessary to sacrifice all the animals to the number of one hundred and thirty-six in the stables of a distiller at Maxem. The veterinary surgeons state that on examination of the bodies after death they found fifty-two animals affected by the disease.

This outbreak has now been stamped out and every precautionary measure has been taken to remove any danger which may result therefrom. Receive, Mr. Consul, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration. The Governor CHEVALIER PICHON.

To JOHN WILSON, ESQ., United States Consul, Antwerp.

MISSISSIPPI.—A gentleman from Choctaw county reports to a Grenada paper that in the central and western portions of the county great improvement is manifest in farming operations, and a spirit of cheerful industry pervades the people. The negroes generally are working well; plantations are repaired and put in order, and good hopes are entertained for the next crop. The factory at Bankston is to be rebuilt by a new company. The town of Greensboro' is being restored from the ruins of war, and greatly improved, and the vicinity around is sharing in the same good work.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

KANSAS WAR EXPENSES.

Shareholders in National Banks

SALE OF LIQUOR IN THE CAPITOL PROHIBITED

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of citizens of Massachusetts, asking assistance for the European and North American Railroad, connecting Halifax, &c., with the United States. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of citizens of Ohio, asking an amendment of the tariff laws, so as to protect American industry. Referred to Committee on Finance.

CIVIL SUITS AGAINST OFFICERS.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred resolutions enquiring whether any legislation is necessary to protect the officers of the army from civil suits growing out of acts during the rebellion, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, as provision on the subject had already been made in a bill heretofore reported, which was granted.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Conness introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of the first twenty miles of the Western Pacific Railroad to November 1, 1866. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of adopting a system of education for the soldiers in the army of the United States, so that the time which is not employed in post or garrison duty, may be occupied in moral and intellectual improvement, to the end that the army of the United States may be a nursery of officers and also of citizens: which was adopted.

SALE OF LIQUORS.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other liquors in the Capitol buildings or grounds, and making it the duty of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to execute the same.

Mr. McDougall made a few remarks on the subject, which he concluded by saying that he was in favor of wine, whisky and war.

Mr. Wilson said that during the last few years employees of the Capitol had been taxed to know members of Congress in whisky. Whisky had been kept in committee rooms and other parts of the building for the accommodation of Congressmen.

Mr. McDougall demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Grimes said the resolution ought to go to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Clark said he did not know how the matter was now, but a year or two ago little boys employed as pages were sent home drunk. There should be something done to prevent the disgraceful scenes which had been witnessed about the Capitol of late.

Mr. Anthony moved to amend by adding "under the direction of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House."

Mr. Conness opposed the amendment. He did not wish the responsibility of this matter divided. He thought it was a disgrace and a shame for men to come here in a state of intoxication and make laws for the country. Of course we could not prevent them from drinking, but we could prevent them from obtaining liquor in this building.

Mr. Grimes favored the amendment. It was not dividing the responsibility, but putting it under the authority of our own presiding officers, where it should be.

Mr. McDougall—Mr. President, I do not know but it would be better for the sober Senator from California (Mr. Conness) to indulge himself a little more in generous wine, as also the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark), who would have a softening influence on the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson.) I think this talk about libertines and drunkards is all wrong, and I enter my protest against it.

I think it would be better if we had now as formerly our lunch room for the Senate, and could sit and sip our wine. I think it would be better if the Senator from Massachusetts would drink his wine and apple jack as did his fathers before they cut down all the apple trees in Massachusetts. Then the apple brandy was put out where a sober man can go in and again before he left. Those were the good old times. I think such propositions as this tend to degrade the dignity of the Senate.

The amendment of Mr. Anthony was then agreed to and the resolution passed by 33 yeas to 2 nays—Messrs. Davis and McDougall.

KANSAS WAR EXPENSES.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to pay to the State of Kansas, for expenses incurred in raising troops under a requisition from Major General Curtin, was taken up and passed.

HABEAS CORPUS.

On motion of Mr. Clark the bill to amend the act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, was taken up.

Mr. Saulsbury said there were grave and serious objections to this bill. He wished to examine it more closely and make some remarks upon it, and therefore moved to postpone its further consideration until to-morrow.

Mr. Clark hoped the bill would not be postponed. It was intended for the relief of certain officers who were now subject to vexatious suits for acts done in the strict line of their duty.

Mr. Saulsbury said he had no hope that any appeal from this side of the chamber would be listened to. They had had enough experience this session to know that. He only asked for a delay of twenty-four hours, and was satisfied that he could be able to demonstrate its utter unconstitutionality.

Mr. Hendricks did not think a request for postponement unreasonable. This bill went as far as it could go. It protected an officer from the consequences of any act, no matter what it might be.

Mr. Edmonds favored a postponement, although approving of the general features of the bill.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

JURORS.

Mr. Clark called up the bill in relation to the qualifications of jurors, and to writs of error in certain cases, reported with amendments by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Saulsbury asked for a postponement.

Mr. Harris had lost sight of the bill, and would like it to be postponed until to-morrow.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

MILITIA.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform system of militia, &c. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

IRON CLAD CONTRACTORS.

On motion of Mr. Nye, the bill to reimburse certain contractors of iron clads for losses incurred in fulfilling their contracts, was taken up and read.

Mr. Grimes said that as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs he had not concurred in the recommendation that this bill should pass, and proceeded to give his reasons therefore.

This bill, though it appropriates two millions and a quarter, would not debar further appropriations for the same contractors. Some of the claims were just, but many were not.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Conness and Hendricks against Mr. Hill and others had been referred to a sub-committee, composed of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Nye), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Van Winkle), and himself (Mr. H.) They had examined the subject with great care, and had recommended this bill. He (Mr. H.) was of the opinion that the claims of the contractors were just. No one could foresee in August 1862, when these contracts were made, that such an enormous rise in the prices of labor and material would take place. He did not think the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Grimes) had any good authority for the statement that there would be more claims from these contractors.

Mr. Grimes said he had his information from the Navy Department.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act to encourage immigration and to regulate the carrying of passengers in steam vessels; ordered to be printed and recommitted.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. McCullough, of Md., from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, to and within the District of Columbia, but objection being made to its reception it was withdrawn.

MONTANA.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Ky., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Militia to inquire into the expediency of supplying the citiz