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Hon W H Seward

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DAILY COMMERCIAL

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LARMOUR & Co.,
Light street, opposite the
mh5-1stptf Fountain Hotel.

Gas for the Country.

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 fire 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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Hats!—Hats!!—SPRING STYLES NOW READY. Latest and most approved patterns, in all their variety, already made up.

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

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

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

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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 help 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. apr-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.

REMOVAL.

Warren's Fire and Water-Proof Roofing,
Perfectly Fire-Proof, Perfectly Water-Proof.
Unequalled for Durability, Security, and Economy.
Applied at shortest notice, and in any section of the country. JAS. H. JOHNSON & CO.,
d27-6m2p 9 South street.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

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

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

Kindling Wood.

Wood of all Sizes, Oakland Pine Wood,
Delivered free of charge.
Office City Steam Fire Wood Mills,
9 South street,
d27-6m2p JAS. H. JOHNSON & Co., proprietors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT!

MATTHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE, known and used over 20 years. Daily increasing in public favor. Complete in one bottle. No wash. No trouble. Does not crack or stain. Produces a lustrous black or brown as desired. Does not injure the hair. Price, 75 cents.

Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
my9-2tawly

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

The Cholera-Morbus.

The Cholera-morbus is a well-known and common complaint. It is frequently attended with severe cramps, with vomitings, &c., with a serious looseness of the bowels and other painful symptoms. Opium is largely given, in one shape or another, for this disorder. Powerful and poisonous drugs are sometimes administered under a variety of mixtures as a specific for it. Even if such remedies happen to cure, they leave behind them the seeds of death to germinate at the first opportunity. Radway's Ready Relief is open to no such grave objections. A teaspoonful of it administered in a wine-glass of sweetened water has a more beneficial effect at once than any compound of laudanum, camphor, rhubarb, &c., and if the pain be not forthwith removed, as well as the violence of the discharges diminished in about twenty minutes, a repetition of the dose of Ready Relief is certain to produce the desired effect. You have only, in addition, to apply flannels soaked with Ready Relief to the bowels and the cure is complete. The danger is over very quickly. You are satisfied from the start that the Relief is bound to vanquish the disease. Even in bilious cholic the same treatment must terminate just as successfully; and should inflammation of the bowels be present the Ready Relief given internally and applied externally will prove a perfect remedy, if a dose or two of Dr. Radway's pills be discreetly given at the same time. For cholera-morbus there is nothing can excel, under any circumstances, Radway's Ready Relief—price but 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists.

N. B.—In the East Indies, Calcutta and South America, Radway's Ready Relief is extensively used in the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, and Yellow Fever is mentioned in the only remedial agent that can be depended upon with absolute certainty—let every one keep a bottle near them—a cure will always follow.

RADWAY & CO.,
ap 11-2wd&w 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—In the Senate very little was done, as will be seen by reference to our brief report of the proceedings.

HOUSE.—In the House the bill to prevent the sale of liquors in the Capitol elicited a spicy debate, resulting in extending the prohibition to all public grounds and buildings.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Red river navigation is excellent and cotton boats are bringing down much cotton.

—The Charleston *Courier* says a large number of families will spend the summer months at the North.

—The ice on Lake Erie is rapidly disappearing, and there is a good prospect of an early resumption of navigation.

—The Mobile *Register* denies the report that an unquestioned case of cholera had appeared in that city.

—A new circular railway to connect the various lines approaching Paris, at a distance of thirty or forty leagues from their point of arrival, is rapidly advancing.

—On the 7th the weather in Chicago was so cold that the managers of the Skating Park announced a skating "carnival," with all the illuminations and allurements.

—There are still one hundred and four State banks in New York, with a circulation of $9,000,000; against a circulation of $26,000,000 before the establishment of National Banks.

—As General Banks has never submitted a report of the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., and the siege of Port Hudson, the Secretary of War has called upon him for said reports, which the General is at present engaged in preparing.

—A lady visitor, who had climbed, with several companions, to the dome of the Capitol in Columbus, fainted from exhaustion at the summit. A gallant bachelor of the House of Representatives carried her down.

—So far, the corn and wheat crops in Tennessee promise well. In Middle and East Tennessee fruit also has been doing finely, but it is clear and cold at nights and many persons fear the fruit will be destroyed throughout the State.

—In the island of Great Britain, as it has been recently computed, there are 37,259 places of worship. Reckoning two sermons each Sabbath, in each of these, and 3,902,980 sermons are ciphered out, as the number annually preached in the island.

—Landscape art may be said to flourish in France, if we may judge by the fact that when, not long since, the pictures, one hundred and fifty in number, of M. Troyon were sold, they realized £16,000.

—Not far from Fort Caspar or Platte bridge, on the old Oregon and California route, and about one hundred and thirty miles west of Fort Laramie, there are situate some cool oil springs which ran fifteen hundred gallons a day. This location is in the Black Hills, three miles from the Red Butts.

—A butcher at the Centre Market espied an old female acquaintance in the market yesterday who had gotten herself up in juvenile array, Gipsey hat, waterfall, etc., and he exclaimed to his neighbor in the next stall, "John, do look at Lize, now—mutton dressed lamb fashion, dog-goned if she ain't!"

—The Logansport (Ind.) *Journal* says: For the first time in the history of our courts a negro woman, Mrs. Amanda Lindsey, *nee* Hill, was admitted to testify in the Cass Circuit Court, on last Tuesday, in the case of the State of Indiana against Wise.

—The assessed valuation of one hundred and two counties in Illinois for 1864 was $856,709,058; for 1865 it is $891,603,284, a gain of $34,894,231, or nearly ten per cent. in a single year. What will it be when the boys are all home, with settlers from Europe also flocking in.

—The clipper ship Washington left New York a few days since, having on board two magnificent locomotives, constructed at Patterson, N. J., for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, over 100 tons each, together with a full set of machinery intended for a new steamer now building at San Francisco.

—Major General Steedman, accompanied by staff officers and some correspondents of leading papers, left New York yesterday, by order of the President, on an extensive inspecting tour of the operations of the freedmen in the Southern States. They proceed first to Richmond, and will extend their tour to Texas.

—It is calculated, from dates deemed reliable, that in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi the number of negroes at work is about one-third what it was in 1860, while there are not as many whites laboring as there in three districts where white labor has heretofore been used, there will be tolerably full crops of everything.

—The Republicans of Greenpoint, Long Island, held a glorification meeting late on Monday night, over the final passage of the Civil Rights bill, and at midnight fired a salute of one hundred guns. A salute of one hundred guns was fired from Fort Greene, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, in honor of the passage by Congress of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto.

—The Prince of Wales, according to a gossiping English journal, appears to be pretty fat for his age, and bids fair to become a fair type of the rotund John Bull we see in pictures. He walks twelve stone ten pounds (one hundred and seventy-eight pounds,) and therefore cannot ride in the hunting field under fourteen stone (one hundred and ninety-six pounds.) His Royal Highness hunts in old Melton costume, leather breeches, white top boots and cutaway scarlet coat.

—Chicago does up some queer transactions in real estate, occasionally. The latest is indicated in the report of the Health Officer, who states that there has been deposited in the lake basin, at the foot of Randolph street, 3,640 wagon loads of ashes and chimneys. The amount of land made by this accumulation is a trifle over one-fourth of an acre, land being estimated at the present price of real estate in that locality, shows an advantage to the city to the amount of $20,000.

—An interesting and important decision touching the responsibility of common carriers, has just been decided at Milwaukee, in which the American Express Company are made to pay $200, for damages done to a Cremona fiddle, while in transportation, notwithstanding the attempted waiver of responsibility exceeding $50, expressed on the Company's blank receipts.

—Trustworthy advices from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia and Alabama, report that planters are putting in cotton to the full extent of their ability, and that in some sections the amount of land that has been assigned to cotton culture is greater than ever before known. The fears of a scarcity of seed have proved groundless, as seed is found to be plenty, though much of it risky from being too old.

—The coal trade is still rather flat, no arrangement having yet been completed between the companies and the miners. Several companies are filling old contracts, and paying 75 cents for mining, but as soon as the contracts are filled, they will stop operations, unless the miners will work at reduced prices. It is rumored, as we go to press, that a permanent price has been decided upon by operators and miners, and that the companies will now go to work.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

—A gentleman just down from Fort Sully reports that the small pox had broken out among the Indians at Fort Sully, and that they were in a starving condition, eating their own ponies. Colonel Porter had issued his last ration to them, and was forced either to cease issuing further rations or starve his own men. The Indians were very indignant at this refusal, and some of them proceeded to Crow Creek and sent word to Captain Sewell, who was in command at that post, that if Sewell did not issue them rations, they would attack the post; but the Captain was on his guard and double-picketed his garrison.

—The death of a descendant of William Penn is thus announced in the Philadelphia *Press:* One of our oldest and most respected citizens, Peter Penn Gaskell, Esq., head of the lineal descendants of William Penn, the founder of our State, died on the 3d inst., after a short but painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude. He had, on the very day of his demise, attained the age of sixty-six years, and during the whole period of this long life was a resident of this city, where, by his uniformly kind and gentlemanly character he always had the esteem of his fellow-citizens and the warm friendship of his intimate associates.

War Movements in Newfoundland.

EARTHWORKS GOING UP, GUNS MOUNTING AND THE VOLUNTEERS OUT.

Our Newfoundland dates are to the 27th of March. A letter from St. Johns says:

The volunteers were suddenly called out, inspected and furnished with twenty rounds of ball cartridge each. The regular troops have also been employed incessantly in placing guns in position in all the forts. Earthworks have been thrown up on Signal Hill, at the entrance of the harbor, in which guns are to be mounted as if in anticipation of attack. Considerable excitement has been created in St. Johns and the outports by these energetic measures on the part of the Government, and the general impression was that the authorities had received warning of a Fenian raid, or even of more serious complications with foreign powers.

It is understood that the Ariel is here on business connected with these military movements in the island: that dispatches were brought by her from Governor Musgrave to our executive and military authorities, and that she will likely take on board material of war from the ordnance stores here, to transport to St. Johns.

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LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS
TO THE
DAILY COMMERCIAL.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Strike Among the Miners—The Oregon State Convention, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—A strike took place yesterday among the miners of the New Almaden Quicksilver mines. The grievances complained of are their being compelled to lease houses and the price of supplies of the Company. They hold possession of the mines and allow no one to work, but have as yet committed no violence.

The Oregon State Convention has nominated for Congress Rufus Mallory, of Macon, and for Governor, L. Woods, of Wasco. Resolutions were adopted declaring that representation goes with taxation, and expressing a desire that civil and political privileges be given to the late rebellious States when compatible with the national safety and that of the loyal people in those States. The closing resolution protests against taxation on the selling of Government mineral lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The steamer Pacific has arrived from Portland, Oregon, with $120,000 in treasure.

Mining stocks are stronger. Legal tenders, 79¾. The steamer Golden City sailed to-day for Panama, carrying $874,642 in treasure, of which $-00,715 is for New York.

The British barque Sir George Grey, from Valparaiso for Sydney, was wrecked, on February 20, on Cockburn's Island, and sold for $700. The captain and crew reached Tahatie in open boats.

Ophir Mining stock is quoted at $700.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.—The steamer E. C. Knight, from Savannah, bound to Philadelphia, put in here this afternoon short of coal, having encountered a heavy gale at sea. The steamers Chinic, Tybee and Missouri had sailed from Savannah for New York. The captain of the E. C. Knight reports a brig that appeared to be ashore just inside of Cape Henry. The schooner Eleanor T., from Georgetown, S. C., bound to New York, with a cargo of naval stores, arrived here this morning, and reports having encountered a heavy gale during her passage, lost small boat and suffered other material damage.

The easterly and stormy weather which commenced last week still continues. A heavy rain storm set in last night and has prevailed all day. Vessels coming in from outside report the weather as being very stormy and thick, the wind blowing hard from the northeast. A large fleet of merchantmen, principally bound north, are detained in consequence in the harbor awaiting an opportunity to sail.

Col. William James, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, received to day the confirmation of the Senate of his appointment as Brigadier General of volunteers.

The steamer General McCollum, Captain Beesling, used as a Government transport, arrived here late this afternoon from New Orleans, via Key West and Charleston, short of coal and provisions. She reports having encountered a heavy gale off Hatteras for three days, and lay hove to for twenty-four hours. The gale commenced on last Saturday night, the wind blowing hard until Sunday morning from the southwest, then shifting around to the northeast, increasing steadily in violence all day Sunday. The vessel lay hove to, struggling in the trough of the sea, sighting only one vessel, a clipper ship, also hove to under double reefed topsails. On Monday the gale abated sufficiently to allow the steamer to proceed, although the sea still broke over the house and smoke stack. On Tuesday the weather became more calm, which enabled her to reach here, somewhat damaged by the effects of the gale.

THE FENIANS.

Latest from the Borders.

CALAIS, Maine, April 12.—There was much excitement yesterday and last night at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, opposite this city. Fears of a Fenian raid somewhere on the frontier have been strengthening for several days, but the precise point of attack is not yet known. Reports from Eastport yesterday indicated that the Fenians were leaving there in squads, supposed for Calais, but up to this time they have not shown themselves here. From two to three hundred men were under arms at St. Stephens all last night, and all the approaches to the city are strongly guarded. Every preparation has been made to receive the Fenians. An attack was expected last night, but everything passed off quietly. The force at St. Stephens' is to be increased to-day to five hundred men. Large numbers of Fenians are supposed to be moving east, but no definite information can be gathered.

Latest from Eastport—Great Excitement.

EASTPORT, April 12.—There is great excitement in Campo Bello Island to-day. Families are moving over here, taking shelter in barns and outhouses. A great Fenian meeting was held last night, at which speeches were made by William and Major Sennot.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, April 12.—The Cabinet meets daily, but proceedings are kept from the public. The report that cases of arms arrived at Ottawa had mysteriously disappeared is contradicted. The whole volunteer force at Montreal has been called out twice this week. Additional volunteers are arriving at Cornwall, in anticipation of trouble in connection with the Fenian arrests. The report that President Johnson was going to issue a proclamation with reference to Fenian movements was received with much satisfaction.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Trouble at the Mines—Additional Shipment of Specie.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Some citizens yesterday fired a salute of 200 guns, in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill. The Chinese expressed their gratification by firing crackers.

The proprietors of the New Almaden mines, say that the recent disturbances have grown out of the fact, that seventy-one squatters not in the employ of the company, refused to comply with an order to sell their buildings to the company, and more ejectment suits then commenced, when the squatters drove the miners from work.

The ring leaders have been arrested and warrants issued for the others. The work at the mines is still suspended. The rioters are on trial to-day at San Jose.

There was a further shipment of $500,000 in specie, not manifested, per Golden City, which sailed April 10th, on Government account.

Important Discovery—Paper Manufactured from Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—A company of two hundred gentlemen representing the newspaper and book publishers of New York, Boston and this city, paid a visit to-day to the Manayunk Wood Paper Pulp Works and witnessed the entire process of converting cord wood into paper pulp and its manufacture into paper. The works are very extensive, the building and machinery having cost $500,000.

The great feature in the works is the economy in the use of chemicals which disintegrate the wood and bleach the pulp, the refuse being carried to an evaporating house where the chemicals are rendered fit for use again, only 20 per cent. of fresh stock being added to make it equal to former strength.

At the adjoining Flat Rock Paper Mills, excellent printing paper is made with 80 per cent. of wood pulp and 20 per cent. of straw pulp. From twelve to fifteen tons of wood pulp are turned out daily. The works have but recently gone into operation, and already prices of paper have been reduced three cents per pound.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, April 11.—Daniel Williams, postmaster at Franklin, Tennessee, has been committed to jail by the United States Commissioner, charged with abstracting letters, with money inclosures, addressed to parties at Philadelphia.

The Legislature met to-day, but there being no quorum, the body adjourned.

Henry Bruner's trial has been postponed until Monday.

The Murderer Green to be Hanged To-Day.

BOSTON, April 11.—The final appeal for commutation of the death sentence against Edward W. Green, the Malden murderer, was made yesterday, and was denied by Governor Bullock this morning in presence of the Council. He will accordingly be hanged on Friday (to-day.)

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Quicksilver has advanced 10 cents a pound in consequence of the troubles at the New Almaden mines. Six of the rioters there have been arrested, and it is expected that the remainder will shortly be in custody.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 12.—The greatest activity prevails in all the Canadian cities to keep clear of the cholera. Precautionary sanitary measures are being taken in anticipation of its approach. Chronic diarrhea is prevalent here.

Launch of the Roman.

The new ship for the Philadelphia and Boston line of steamers was launched at high water yesterday morning, from the yard of her builder, Mr. John W. Lynn. There was a large crowd of people present, among which ladies were liberally interspringled. The launch was witnessed by numerous gentlemen from the navy yard and masters of ships in port. There were some four hundred people upon the deck of the vessel as she went into the water. The piers adjoining, the decks of the neighboring vessels, and the area of the ship yard were thronged with people. The last wedge was knocked away at fifteen minutes before nine o'clock, and the beautiful steamer slid into the welcoming Delaware.

The ceremony of christening the ship was performed by Miss Kate Ireland, who, as she broke a bottle of the superlative Heidsieck over the bows, repeated the words, "I christen thee in the name of Neptune, 'The Roman.'" The moment that the vessel began to move all the steam-whistles in the navy yard and on the tugs adjoining screamed forth a salute. The Roman will be the consort of the Norman and Saxon. She will be completed as speedily as possible, and will take her place at once upon the line for which she is destined. Captain Baker, late of the Norman, will take command of her. The Roman is fitted up in a really superb manner. The interior of her saloons is decorated in a manner very difficult to accomplish. The walls are lined wholly in hard woods, walnut, bird's-eye, maple and ash.—*Philadelphia News.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR SOLD.—At the sale of property belonging to the Government, which took place yesterday at Alexandria, by order of the War Department, the magnificent car that was built for the late honored President Lincoln, and which bore his remains to their last resting place, was sold at public auction. The car cost upwards of $30,000 and was bid off to ex-Marshal Ward H. Lamon for less than $10,000.—*Washington Republican.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

With some exceptions, the several appropriation bills have passed the House, but have not all been acted upon by the Senate. Both branches could, in two or three days, close this branch of the public business.

The bill fixing the peace establishment of the army, as received from the Senate, will soon be taken up for consideration in the House.

Among other important measures an amendatory revenue and tariff bill will probably be reported in the House next week.

There is not even a guess as to when the House will proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution from the Reconstruction Committee, naming the conditions on which Tennessee may resume its relations with the Federal Government, nor is it known that the Committee have recently matured any measures with regard to the late rebellious states, in addition to those already reported. The Committee continue to examine witnesses daily, thus adding to its already large accumulation of evidence which, though ordered to be, has not been printed. Enough material has been collected to make several ponderous volumes.

The report has been repeated from time to time for the past three months that the President is on the eve of issuing a formal proclamation. There is nothing to warrant such rumors, and as far as can be ascertained, the subject has not been brought to the attention of the Cabinet. The policy of such a method has been agitated in official circles, and whatever has been said in newspapers on this subject is mere conjecture.

The Committee of the National Wool Growers' Association and the National Woollen Manufacturers' Association, have been holding conferences for several weeks in this city, and have come to a satisfactory agreement as to what recommendation shall be made to the Committee of Ways and Means for the material interests of those they represent, in the adjustment of the tariff.

President Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood is in Washington. He is open in his condemnation of the movement on the northeastern frontier, as according to his view, it is not national independence.

General Robert Lee's name does not appear on the list of 127 ex-Rebel Generals who have petitioned the President for pardon.

The President has signed the Loan bill.

Orders were long ago issued for the preservation of neutrality on the northern border, in view of the Fenian agitations.

Paper and its Manufacture from Wood in Philadelphia.

If the question were put, "What single article has been of the greatest service to mankind?" nature reflection would, we think, decide upon paper as that article, since it has been the means by which thought and ideas have been diffused, not only among cotemporaries, but preserved, and, as it were, accumulated in marvellous proportions for future generations. All other inventions, and perhaps the whole growth of civilization, are due to the material of paper. Every branch of human knowledge is reached, and every avenue to the wisdom of good and evil is open to mankind who are explored only by means of paper, and its blessings are diffused through all ranks of society. Like almost all important inventions, it has been developed most rapidly in the United States. Almost all vegetable substances were used for the manufacture of paper by our ancestors, but it was not until the commencement of this century that linen rags became generally the material.

Mr. John W. Dixon, of this city, has, without doubt, been the most successful, up to the present time, in the practical application of wood manufactured of paper from wood and straw. The advantages of his process consists in avoiding the large consumption of chemicals, and the expensive evaporating apparatus, covering acres of ground, required in other wood pulp establishments, and which render the process too extensive for general use. Mr. Dixon has established extensive works, and is the chief of the firm of J. D. Heft & Co., (of which firm Mr. Dixon is a member,) of this city, where works are located opposite Manayunk. This firm has been in full operation under his patents since 1861, and have since manufactured over a million pounds of paper from wood and straw. The daily production is now about 7,000 pounds per day.

The wood-paper mill of Messrs. J. D. Heft & Co., located at the western end of the Manayunk toll bridge, is a feature in its way, perhaps unsurpassed in interest in the United States.

The manufacture of paper from common forest wood has occupied the attention of those interested in paper making for some time, but it remained for the establishment mentioned to bring the art to its greatest perfection.

At present, these mills are of a very extensive character, and built in a remarkably substantial manner. They are four stories high, covering an area of several blocks of stone, and erected on a strong and durable foundation. The foundation walls are several feet in thickness, a portion of which is composed of an immensely thick abutment of bridge timber, which the Reading railroad, which runs directly past the western end of the mills.

A stranger entering these mills without a guide would soon lose himself among such a labyrinth of apartments, all used in the different processes of manufacturing wood and straw paper. An immense number of hands are employed in the establishment.

Some idea of the capacity of the mills may be inferred from the fact, that about seven thousand pounds of paper are daily manufactured.

The manufacture of paper from wood commenced in these mills in July, 1865, and the manufacture of the same has been reduced to the highest state of perfection. In any article like this at present, which must of necessity be circumscribed in length, a complete description of these mills cannot be given. Such a description would fill a small volume.

Let us make a hasty tour of the interior, and see what we find at a rough glance.

Entering the mills by the southern door, we are ushered into a spacious apartment, in which we find cords upon cords of rough hewn timber. In the centre of this apartment is an elaborate machine used for cutting these logs of wood into thin chips or shavings, the logs being fed in at one end of the trough, at one end of which is affixed several large knives or cutters, which work by ingeniously arranged machinery connected with it. The log is pressed against these knives, and the shavings are cut thick and fast on the other side. These chips are conveyed to a very large store-room overhead, which presents the appearance of a mammoth bin, filled up in all directions. Adjoining the store-room is another of equal size, in which cut straw is stored in large quantities, which is used in connection with the wood in the manufacture of paper.

Adjoining these store rooms on the north is an apartment which displays the tops of the immense "digesters," used for the purpose of converting the chips and straw into pulp. After the wood and straw, after being cut, is shoveled through two large troughs that connect the storage room with the adjoining one, conveyed to the tops of the "digesters." The raw material pours, in cascade style, through these troughs, and through the apertures at the top of the "digesters" into the body of the same, and after undergoing a variety of transformations, the pulp is obtained, which, before undergoing the bleaching process, is of a very light brown hue, and is taken to the raw engine to be washed. Another apartment, denominated the bleaching room, is supplied with chemicals of different kinds, and contains huge iron tanks, used in the preparatory bleaching process.

After undergoing the bleaching process, the pulp looks about as much like the original wood or straw as it resembles a steam engine. It is soft and downy in appearance, and as white as the driven snow. In this form it is confided to the care of those having charge of the process of transferring it into white paper, of great durability and finish.

The "Engine" used by Mr. Heft & Co.'s mills are capable of turning out six thousand pounds of paper per diem. The above is a simple outline description of an establishment for the manufacture of wood paper, which reflects great credit on its projectors, and is an honor to our city.—*Phil. North Amer.*

The Disease on the England Probably not Cholera.

Three steamers have just reached this side of the Atlantic with large passenger lists, all of which left Europe at about the same time. The England had twelve hundred passengers, the Atlantic nine hundred and the Hansa seven hundred. All these passengers are from German or English ports, and those of the Hansa and Atlantic are all healthy, while those on the England are said to have cholera. We are disposed to doubt the truth of the report, and to believe that a virulent form of ship fever has been called cholera without a sufficient consideration of its true character.

In times like the present, when an anticipation of the appearance of this dreaded disease is a subject of public anxiety, there is a tendency on all hands, and even on the part of certain officials, to pronounce everything cholera that looks like it or has any one of its more striking symptoms. Cholera is not reported as prevailing at the port from which the England sailed, and it is therefore reasonable that it was probably brought by the German passengers. But it did not appear on the Hansa, all of whose passengers were taken off the same place. The point of difference between the ships was that one was greatly crowded and the others were not. The crowded state of the ship was enough to induce disease, which, perhaps, assumed a type of ship fever, that, with improper food or water, had severe abdominal complications. There was, perhaps, no more cholera on the England than on the Atlantic a few months ago. All the probabilities are against it.

It is a point of some importance for the consideration of the Health Commissioners that if this ship had reached our port, there would have been absolutely no quarantine recommendation for her hundreds of fever-stricken passengers—not even a shed or an old hulk to receive them—but they must have remained on the infected vessel to the fever poison for days. Only one old vessel—the Falcon—has been set apart for the purpose. She was at the navy yard, and, if she had been in the lower bay, could only have received seventy-five of the twelve hundred. Is it not time some remedy were found for this?—*N. Y. Herald.*

IMPROVEMENTS AT WATERING PLACES.—The enterprise, long in contemplation, of building an avenue at Saratoga to the lake, has been commenced and will be pushed forward to completion. The route, as laid out, commences on Congress street, at the intersection of Regent street, and takes the old road for a distance of three miles eastward. This is a single trunk. From this point there are three lines, touching at different points on the lake, one straightening the old road to Moon's Lake House; another bending to the south, and skirting to the east shore of Little Lake, to Abell's Lake House; and another still, running directly east to the site of the North Lake House, and from thence to Moon's, making together a distance of about nine miles. The road will be built immediately to Moon's, and possibly some other work will be done this season. The avenue is to be one hundred feet wide, with a macadamized track eighty feet wide, and with substantial walks and rows of trees on each side. This avenue will afford (what Saratoga has lacked more than anything else) a first-class drive, and when completed there will be nothing superior to it in the country.

An exchange says that at Cape May everything shows the effect of improvements. New cottages are being erected, and the hotels renovated and repaired. The Centre House, Washington Hotel, and Colonel Fenlin's "Cottage by the Sea," have remained open during the winter. The Congress House and Congress Hall unite to form a new Congress Hall, the whole being under the management of Mr. J. F. Cake, and forming one of the large t hotels in America. The Touraine, a small hotel last year, has been greatly enlarged, and now bears the name of the Sherman House. In front of Congress Hall long rows of neat and pretty bath-houses have been erected, and upon the lawn new summer-houses have appeared.

SHARP PRACTICE.—The Pithole *Record* tells a good story of a bill made by a stranger in that section, whereby the pockets of the owners of a certain well suffered somewhat. We give the story in the *Record's* own words: "The tools were fast in one of the wells on the flats, and the superintendent had been at work unsuccessfully for some time to extract them. Finally a stranger came along, who offered to take out the tools and place the well in a good working condition for $500. The Superintendent told him to go to work, and the $500 should be paid as soon as the contract was fulfilled. Accordingly at work the stranger went, and the next morning when the Superintendent visited the well he found the tools all out and the stranger drilling.

"Of course the money was paid and the stranger went on his way rejoicing. But lo! when drilling was commenced in the regenerated well, obstructions were found, and on putting down the fishing apparatus the tools were found to be still in the well! The stranger had stolen the tools, secreted them underground