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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.,

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IS THE MOST,

PERFECT SEWING MACHINE,

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IT MAKES

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HAS A

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GET OUT OF ORDER.

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Visiting Cards.—The most Fashionable, at DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE'S, Engravers and Stationers, ap29-tf1stp cor. Charles and Lexington sts.

French Note and Letter Papers, at DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE'S, Engravers and Stationers, ap29-tf1stp cor. Charles and Lexington sts.

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

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Light street, opposite the
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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 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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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 sweetener.
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"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. Westbrook, 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 rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble 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.
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LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where 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.
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Hats!—Hats!!—SPRING STYLES NOW READY. Latest and most approved patterns, in all their varieties at greatly reduced prices.
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CEDAR CAMPHOR

Is Cheapest, Pleasantest, most Desirable as defence against CLOTHES-MOTHS. Druggists everywhere sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston. It

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

—A French lady, the Baroness de Maistre, has finished a grand opera on the subject of "Sardanapalus."

—The Adjutant General of Maine has been ordered by Gov. Cony to proceed to Calais to see that the laws of the State are not violated through the Fenian demonstration on the border.

—Some time during the present season there is to be a trotting match, for $5,000 a side, between the famous Chicago horse "Cooley" and the New York horse "Butler," best two in three, in harness. The race will take place at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

—Wm. Robinson, a native of Exeter, N. H., lately died in Georgia, and left about $200,000, the bulk of his property, for the endowment of a seminary at Exeter for the education of the female children of indigent parents.

—A humbug, calling himself Col. Hawkins, is circulating in California. He says Jeff. Davis offered $10,000 for his head. It is the opinion of the California press that Mr. Davis must have been hard-up for a head.

—A company of the Arizona 1st regiment recently surprised a large band of Apaches about twenty miles east of the settlement on the San Francisco river, killing about thirty, and capturing two squaws and ten papooses.

—George Cruikshank is an enthusiastic teetotaller, and took occasion the other day, when invited to show his remarkable picture, the Worship of Bacchus, to her Majesty, to give Queen Victoria a regular temperance lecture.

—A child, at Calais, Maine, being troublesome from teething, was given a draft of infused poppies, which put it to sleep. This was on Tuesday night last week, and at last accounts the child was sleeping in spite of all efforts to arouse it. The physician entains hope it may recover.

—The English language, it is said, has been officially adopted by the government of the Japanese Empire, and permission has been given to have it taught publicly. Prince Satsuma is now turning his attention to commerce, and is largely engaged in the silk trade.

—Two white men and a dozen negroes have lately been publicly flogged in Fayetteville, North Carolina, the local courts ordering the punishment, and the United States military commander declining to interfere because the penalty was sanctioned by the statutes.

—There is now a pretty little steamer on the Thames which runs ten miles an hour without paddle-wheel or screw. She takes in water well forward, and expels it aft under each quarter, and can steer without her rudder, and can stop in less than her length when going at full speed.

—It appears from a number of experiments that the bronze of which the ancients formed their weapons and other articles, was composed of 88 parts of copper to 12 parts of tin. It is remarkable that the same mixture has been employed by nations very remote from each other.

—A new steamer called the "Oregonian," intended to ply between San Francisco, California and Portland, Oregon, has just been launched at Brooklyn, New York. The dimensions of the new vessel are as follows: Length, 275 feet; breadth, 42 feet; of 2,200 tons burthen, and supplied with engines of 82 inch cylinders, with 12 feet stroke.

—The Rev. Thomas Sewell, D. D., the eminent Baltimorean Methodist divine, has accepted a call to the Pacific street M. E. Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., vice Rev. Fred. S. De Haas, D. D., who takes Dr. Sewell's charge in the Monumental City. Both gentlemen enjoy a high reputation for ability and eloquence.

—A gentleman in Washington recently sent a telegram to Salt Lake City at 10.30 A. M., and received a reply at 5.30 P. M. The distance over which the telegram was sent was more than 5,000 miles. Another gentleman in Boston has received a telegraphic despatch via San Francisco, from Japan, which was only twenty-six days coming. This is believed to be the quickest time yet made.

—Dr. Haug, who went to India in 1859, and since then has lived in Poona as superintendent of Sanskrit studies in the college there, is about to return to Europe. The Brahmins have presented him a shawl, the highest mark of honor they can bestow on a Pundit, in recognition of his valuable services in the cause of Oriental literature. The *Times of India* says this honor is greatly enhanced by the fact that Dr. Haug is the first European upon whom it has been bestowed.

—On the door of one of the rooms in South College, Yale, is the following notice: "No soap needed here at present; no nice cigars wanted; no old clothes in this room. Notice: no contributions to infirm negroes, soldiers and lone widows with eighteen children. No relief for destitute mariners of returning blockade runners, with a small smell of whisky. General Notice—To all whom it may concern: Applicants for charity are hereby informed that the occupants of this room have gone fishing, and won't be home till morning. No molasses or pop corn wanted. No apples, lemons or oranges needed for a few days to come.

—Since hostilities ended, about two million bales of cotton, worth about $360,000,000, have come forward, and been realized. It was thought perhaps something over one million bales might be obtained of what remained in the South. The receipts in the British markets have of late been unprecedented, and a decline has been the consequence. The influence on exchanges, and the price of gold, of the cotton trade, has necessarily been great, and it is safe to conclude that the development and productions of the South will hereafter be not less potential on the monetary affairs of the country. Hence, the great interest that attaches to the ensuing cotton crop, and the importance of the pacification of the country.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS TO THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Explosion on the Steamer European.

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

Great Destruction of Property.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, has arrived, with $820,000 in specie for California.

A terrible disaster occurred at Aspinwall on the 31 instant. There was a fearful explosion on board the steamship European, destroying the ship and four hundred feet of her wharf. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be from nitro-glycerine on board. About fifty persons were killed, among them the captain and officers of the ship.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Further particulars of the disaster at Aspinwall state that the Panama Railroad Company's splendid freight-house is a pile of ruins, and scarcely a building in the place escaped damage from the explosion on board the steamer European! The steamer Carribbean was also seriously injured. Nine of the crew of the European were killed, and twelve others are missing. Two clerks of the Panama Railroad were killed, as well as thirteen natives employed on the wharf or in the freight-house. It is also believed that a small gang of native laborers were killed. The total loss of life is about fifty, and the damage is stated always at a million dollars.

Advices from South America state that the Spanish frigates Blanco and Numancia, and an iron clad were driven out of the harbor at Tabildad by the Chilian sharpshooters, whose fire they were unable to return. There is considerable talk about the coming bombardment at Valparaiso. There are also reports of disorganization and mutiny among the crews of the Spanish squadron, which is however doubtful.

The American steamer Uncle Sam is reported to have been seized by the Spanish squadron at Valparaiso.

The news from the coast of South America by the Peruvian gives little hope of a speedy settlement of the question between Spain and Peru and Chili. Little progress is being made by either of the belligerents. There is, it is true, some talk of bombarding Valparaiso, but that is hardly likely. No attempt has been made by the Spaniards to take possession of the Chincha islands.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—An altercation took place to-day, at the Custom House, between General Burbridge and a cotton planter from Shreveport, regarding some cotton transactions. Burbridge fired at the latter three times, but no blood was shed.

General McIntosh reports that the Indian territories have been desolated by the war, and it will take years to recover their former prosperity. The people are very destitute.

Bad reports regarding the crevasses continue to be received. They are widening.

The workingmen have nominated General Hayes for Sheriff, and he will be elected.

The judgment of the annual Methodist Conference in the case of D. F. Daggett, expelled from church for improper conduct, has been affirmed by the General Conference.

The proceedings of the Conference have otherwise been confined to unimportant subjects.

The steamers Liberty, from Baltimore via Havana, and Mexico, from Vera Cruz, are below and coming up.

The New York Mail Steamship Company has applied for an injunction against the demolition of their inclosures on the levee after they were destroyed. Not a vestige of them remains, and the levee is clear.

General Canby did not know of it till the work was done, when he turned it over to the Circuit Court. During the argument on the injunction, the Company propose to rebuild inclosures, but the Mayor has applied for a preventive injunction.

The press of this city demand the release of Senator Gwynn from Fort Jackson.

The prospects of the cotton crop are still bad. Most of the land must be replanted. All the holders have been ordered to hold their old stock till the expected advance of 50 cents. The fears of an inundation continue. The Levee Commissioners have done nothing. They report the Chlun crevasse 6,000 feet wide and increasing ninety feet daily, and the whole country is flooded. There is much feeling against the Commissioners.

Col. McIntosh, Chief of the Creek Nation, has arrived here, in charge of the destitute Confederates.

The stocks of corn, wheat and Western produce are light, and additions are anxiously expected.

Interview Between General Meade and the British General Doyle—The Latter Trusting to General Meade to Maintain Our Neutrality.

CALAIS, Me., April 19.—Major General Meade, with sixty United States regulars, arrived here in the steamer Regulator from Eastport about one P. M. to-day.

He had an enthusiastic reception in the City Hall, where he was introduced to the citizens by ex-Mayor Whidden. He stated that he was here to see that no infraction of the laws should take place.

General Doyle, from the St. Stephens' side, had a private interview with General Meade on board the Regulator.

On account of the arrival of United States troops here no part of the British regiment in her Majesty's frigate Duncan were landed at St. Stephens. The entire regiment will be stationed at St. Andrews, if the United States forces being deemed sufficient to prevent a disturbance in this quarter.

General Meade left for Eastport at three o'clock. He expects more United States troops at Eastport to-morrow. He promised the people of Calais to return hither in about a week.

Governor Gordon and General Doyle, attended by their respective suites, are at St. Stephens.

Further From Mexico—The Fight at Mazatlan.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Passengers who left San Francisco on the 30th ult., give further particulars of the collision between the Liberals and the French, at Mazatlan. The French troops marched out of the city to give the Liberals battle, and the fighting was very severe, no prisoners being taken on either side. The officer in command of the French troops was killed. The last advices from the seat of war state that reinforcements were en route for the French at Mazatlan.

The military situation at Acapulco remained unchanged. The U. S. gunboat Saranac was lying in the harbor on the 6th.

The Fenian Sensation on the Border.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The gunboat De Soto sailed hence last evening for Eastport.

The *Tribune's* Eastport special says that there is no excitement, and that the presence of a few Fenians engaged in organizing circles is the foundation for all the sensation that has occurred.

The *World's* special Calais despatch reports that the excitement is immense *over nothing. Seventeen* Fenians compose the *right wing* of the grand army, under Captain Gainer, and the *left* rests at Eastport, under Capt. Doyle.

Reports from Canada.

TORONTO, April 20.—The Fenian prisoners at Cornwall have been remanded till Wednesday next, awaiting important evidence. A most complete detective system has been put in operation, and further arrests will be made unless suspected parties succeed in escaping.

A special dispatch to the *Globe*, from Eastport, Me., says that Gen. Meade has announced his determination to line the coast with 50,000 men, if necessary, to prevent Fenian mischief. The meeting of Parliament has been postponed until June.

From Texas.

GALVESTON, April 15.—General Gregory has returned from a tour to the interior. He reports vigorous plantation work successful, and the largest crops ever raised in the State.

Commissioners leave Galveston to-day to report the new constitution and the convention ordinances to the President. The people are anxious because the peace proclamation does not include Texas.

Railroad Meeting.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—A large meeting was held here last night at the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of tendering aid to the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad. Nearly $600,000 were subscribed.

Execution of a Murderer.

RICHMOND, April 20th.—Thomas Shields, convicted by a Military Commission of the deliberate murder of Robert Taylor, was hung to-day at Libby prison. He was unrepentant to the last.

THE REVENUE EXTENSION SILVER MINE.—The following dispatch has been received by the agent in this city:

AUSTIN, April 18.—Have struck gold vein in Revenue Extension. Ore assays $6,688 per ton. Prospects favorable for a large amount. Am few feet below water level.

MAINE BANK BILLS.—The Newburyport *Herald* notices the fact that State bank bills of Maine are very plentifully in circulation just now, and notifies the public that the time when the old State bank issues are redeemable, expires this year for all the Maine banks. A third part of their bills are already worthless, while only one—the Oakland bank—will run till December. Then all the bills of this description will be outlawed.

GAS AS A DISINFECTANT.—The statement, which has been going the round of the papers, that the gas used for illuminating purposes is a disinfectant, and will prevent cholera, is worthy of consideration. Its efficacy in this respect has not been tested as far as we have heard. It is said to be a preventive of yellow fever. In 1855 when this disease was prevailing at Norfolk, the superintendent of the gas works there, removed his family to the gas house and kept them there. He would not allow any of the laborers employed in the works to leave except when compelled to do so. The air at the works was constantly impregnated to a greater or less extent with gas. No person living at the works was attacked with the disease, whilst scarcely a family in the city, outside of the gas works, escaped. If it should be found to be a disinfectant of cholera, it will be a happy thing, for a small jet in each house will be sufficient to impregnate the air of the whole house.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1866.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending with June, 1866, were:

From customs	$84,928,000
Internal revenue	202,164,000
Miscellaneous	33,175,136
Total receipts, exclusive of loans	$320,567,136

As contrasted with the above, the following is a statement of the actual receipts of the Government from all sources for the first three quarters of the present fiscal year, which will end with the 30th of June next, as prepared by the Revenue Commission for the use of the Committee of Ways and Means:

Customs receipts to April 1, 1866, in coin	$128,987,575
Internal revenue, to April 1, 1866	278,890,548
Miscellaneous, premium on gold, etc.	37,533,200
Actual aggregate receipts to April 1	$449,241,223

From the above it will be seen that the monthly average custom house receipts for nine months are $14,000,000, and the monthly average internal revenue receipts for the same period, $27,000,000. The receipts of the Treasury for the last three quarters of the present year were nearly eighty millions and a half, more than these were for the entire previous year.—The estimated receipts for the remaining quarter from all sources will, it is believed, be sufficient to bring up the revenue for the year ending June 30th next, to $500,000,000, or nearly one hundred and seventy-one millions and a half more than those of the year previous.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Some time ago the Senate passed a bill providing for intermediate Courts of Appeal to be held in each of the respective circuits, by a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States District Courts. This bill is yet to be acted upon by the House, hence the delay of the Senate in disposing of the nomination of Mr. Stansbury, to supply the existing vacancy on the bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Catron, for should the bill become a law it will be necessary to reorganize the Supreme Court and to fix the necessary number of judges to perform the required duties.

They say that the parties who made the [illegible] of Booth and Herrold were a detachment of the 16th N. Y. cavalry, consisting of Lieut. F. P. Doherty, commanding, and two sergeants, two corporals and seventeen privates, accompanied by E. J. Conger and L. B. Baker, two employees in the detective service of Col. L. C. Baker, provost marshal, &c., the officer who originated and directed the expedition, though not personally accompanying.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the subject of issuing proposals for a new five per cent. loan.

The number of defaulting distilleries in New York recently seized and held by the Internal Revenue Bureau is about 150, and the estimated amount of whisky tax out of which they cheated the Government, half a million dollars. Of this sum at least $200,000 for fines and taxes will be received. Other similar frauds in different parts of the country continue to be discovered.

The Committee on Elections, will, on Monday take up the contested election case from Ohio—Follett against Delano, the sitting member.

It appears the report of the Commissioners making the awards for the capture of Booth and others, that they did so upon the principle of distributing prize money in the Navy, so far as the same was applicable, which afforded the best rule which could be adopted.

CHOLERA.

Its Presence in New York Harbor—Arrival of the Steamship "Virginia"—1,050 Immigrants on one Vessel—Evils of Overcrowding a Ship.

From the New York *Evening Post*, of Thursday, we copy the following alarming account of the appearance of the cholera in New York harbor:

The arrival at this port of the steamship Virginia, of the Anchor Line Steam Navigation Company's line, yesterday afternoon, with cholera on board, is briefly reported elsewhere. She arrived off Staten Island at five o'clock, and was boarded at the Quarantine or upper landing of the Island by Health Officer Swinburne and Deputy Health Officer Burdett. After a careful examination of the vessel, and of the passengers, thirty-seven of whom had previously died, and another dying when the officers were on board, the disease was pronounced Asiatic cholera.

The vessel was then ordered to the lower Quarantine, near Sandy Hook, but it had become late, and the pilot took the responsibility of remaining till this morning. At a quarter past eleven o'clock this forenoon she went down the bay. Her presence within three miles of the city of Staten Island shore created much excitement among the inhabitants. No communication whatever was allowed between the vessel and the shore. Arrangements are making to remove all the passengers from the ship to-morrow morning. There is said to be no immediate danger that the disease will reach this city from the vessel.

THE "VIRGINIA" AND HER PASSENGERS.

The steamship Virginia is a new propeller of 2,875 tons burden, and is one of the finest vessels of the line to which she belongs. The passengers numbered about one thousand and eighty when she sailed from Europe, and according to her register it is reported by her commander, Captain Prowse, was authorized to receive one or two hundred more. She was, however, well crowded; the steerage passengers (comprising all but fourteen) occupying two tiers of decks. They are in a cleanly condition.

A large proportion of the passengers are German. It is supposed they brought the cholera on board, and the mortality has been greater among them than among the Irish and English passengers.

ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE.

The Virginia sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst. No cholera is known to exist there. The German passengers had, it is said, been at that port only a day or two previous to their embarkation and departure, and there was no cholera in Germany when they left. At Queenstown, Ireland, more passengers were received, making the whole number reported.

It did not appear that there was cholera on board until the 12th instant, when the vessel was eight days out from Liverpool. On that day a man who had had diarrhœa, suddenly became worse and died. It is said that the diarrhœa had existed without any symptoms that were regarded as alarming from the day of the departure of the vessel. When the man died the ship's surgeon doubted whether his disease was cholera; but on the same day two other passengers were attacked.

Afterwards the epidemic extended; and on the passage the number of the sick was over one hundred—exactly how many, however, is not reported by the ship's officers. They say the whole number is certainly less than two hundred.

It is mentioned as a singular circumstance that the cholera broke out on the Virginia in about the same place on the ocean at which the passengers of the steamship England, another of the National Steam Navigation Company's vessels, (afterwards wrecked at Halifax) were attacked. This is important, as it tends to confirm the theory advanced by a few persons that certain states of the atmosphere, sometimes found in belts, are peculiarly adapted for the development of cholera.

At present there are twenty-one or twenty-two of the steerage passengers (no disease has yet reached the cabin passengers) prostrated with cholera. Eleven of them are marked or doubtful cases, and three or four of these are in a state of collapse. Nearly all the other passengers are reported convalescent, though there are indications that more of the passengers will be attacked. The mortality, it will be seen, has not been heavy.

There is no panic on the Virginia, and no fear whatever is manifested. The steerage passengers, who are of the ordinary class of emigrants, are quite cheerful; they have good accommodations, and it is not expected that many more of them will die.

WHAT THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES ARE DOING.

The sick passengers of the Virginia will be given quarters, as already reported, on the hospital ship Falcon, which was specially fitted up for the care of the passengers of the steamship Atalanta, which arrived here, it will be remembered, a few months ago. The successful treatment of the cholera on that occasion gives our health authorities confidence that the disease can be kept from the city for some time to come. The line of treatment that was adopted here will be continued.

The Falcon is at Red Hook. She will probably go down to quarantine to-night. Three hundred patients can be treated on board, if it should become necessary to crowd them.

One or two halks will also be sent to Quarantine for the accommodation of the convalescent passengers. It is expected that the Virginia will be cleared at once, and she will then be fumigated.

The pilot who has been in charge will be quarantined with the passengers. His predecessor on the Atalanta was kept for a period of thirty-two days.

Robbery in Memphis—Eighty Thousand Dollars Stolen.

Night before last, sometime after midnight, the Delmonico House, situated on the corner of Madison and Third streets, was entered by a burglar or party of burglars, and the rooms of two of its guests robbed. How an entrance was effected does not seem to be clearly understood, though from the movement of the thief, or thieves, it is evident that a thorough knowledge of the premises must have been acquired by previous visits. The room of Col. Lycurgus E. Stewart, of Gainesville, Texas, who has been sojourning in our midst for some weeks past, appears to have been the first one entered. His suit of clothes, of which he had disrobed himself on retiring for the night, was taken, in the pockets of which were some hundred and eighty dollars in greenbacks, a highly prized pair of gold frame spectacles, and many other little articles more valued on account of associations than intrinsic worth.

His valise was also entered and its contents abstracted, among which was a bundle of notes of hand, payable to himself, to the amount of nearly eighty thousand dollars. The room of Mr. Linberger, on another floor, was plundered about the same time, which fact renders it probable that there were more than one thief engaged. The last named gentleman suffered the same loss of wearing apparel as did Col. Stewart, though not so heavily otherwise. His watch and seven thousand dollars, which he had taken the precaution to place under his pillow, were fortunately undiscovered by the robber. The nefarious work was carried on so stealthily and noiselessly that no one was awakened, and it was not discovered until the regular morning hour for the guests to arise to their meal.—*Memphis Avalanche, 15th.*

The Income Tax Case at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—In the Revenue case decided yesterday by Judge Smalley it appears that Mr. Brown was summoned before the Assessor of the Thirtieth District in July, 1865, and required to testify in regard to the income returns made by him in 1862, and 1863 and the special income tax of 1864.

The Assessor claimed that Mr. Brown was owner of $120,000 in railway bonds at the time stated, while he returned an income of only $15,660. Brown stated that he had sold the property, but refused to inform the Assessor to whom he had sold them. He was brought up on an attachment, before the Judge, who was to decide whether he was bound to give the information demanded.

After a full argument by counsel, Judge Smalley decided that the 11th section of the Revenue law was not retrospective in its effect; that the assessor having returned his list of assessments to the collector, has no power to institute a fresh inquiry or compel the production of books and papers.

He says there should be some limit of time beyond which this inquisitorial power of the Assessor to examine into private business transactions of every person should not be exercised. It follows that the Assessor has no authority to call Brown before him when he did, and that Brown was under no obligation to answer any question put to him.

Judge Smalley holds further, that if fraudulent returns are made, the remedy is by indictment under the fifteenth section, or for perjury, under the forty-second section of the Revenue act. Mr. Brown was ordered to be discharged.

The New Opposition Journals.

The *World* and *Times* this morning continue their praises of Alexander Stephens, Vice President of the late Confederacy, and their opposition to Andrew Johnson, once Vice President, but now President of the United States.

The *World* this morning ridicules the President for his late peace proclamation. It remarks: "For aught we can see, the President might as well have published a curiously constructed conundrum." The *Times*, by a coincidence which may be accidental, though we confess it looks as though they were acting in concert, also finds fault with the President's peace proclamation, though it does this in a less direct, and we must add, a more decent manner. It will be remembered that Mr. Johnson reported Texas from the list of States declared to be at peace. The *Times* now prints, in a conspicuous place, a letter from somebody in Texas, who asserts that State to be in profound peace. The inference is plain—the *Times* thinks the President has blundered by leaving Texas out.

We supposed yesterday that the singular and concurrent change in the attitude of the *World* and *Times* towards the President was a mere oversight, caused by a misreading of Mr. Stephen's impeachment of Mr. Johnson's policy. But now we see they mean it. Mr. Stephens ought to be grateful for such zealous support.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

SUNDAY SCHOOLS SOUTH.

Editors Baltimore Daily Commercial:

DEAR SIRS—Permit us, through the columns of your paper, to inform the friends of Sunday schools that we are making strong and successful efforts to re-organize and establish Sunday schools in the destitute portions of the South, and we earnestly solicit their generous contributions in aid and support of the glorious cause.

In December, '65, we made a visit to Virginia, to superintend the work of the Christian Commission—passed through the Shenandoah Valley and other district: devastated by the march of contending armies. At every step we marked the frightful consequences of war, but in no instance did it strike us with more terror or deeper sorrow than in such places where we found the churches demolished, or left in such a ruined condition that it was impossible to use them for any religious service. During the race of war it had become necessary to use them for military hospitals, and sometimes to shelter soldiers from the inclemency of the weather. As soon, however, as these buildings could be vacated by the army, or the wounded removed, they were restored to the owners; but the people were so much reduced by the extremes of war, and so entirely destitute of means, that they could not put them into a fit condition for Divine service; nor even procure the necessary material to replenish their Sunday schools. Nearly all their bibles, testaments, hymn-books, library-books, and other important articles were either lost, destroyed, or carried off by the soldiers.

In many places we found the people discouraged—poverty and suffering wrought its effect without churches—without schools—the parents had grown in different to the religious training of their children, allowing them to idle the Lord's day and run carelessly at large. We are happy to state, however, that we met others more hopeful; ministers and laymen who were fully awake to the fearful course of this spiritual dearth, and whose anxious to be diligent in the Master's Vineyard, but could not press onward for want of means. Destitution encircled their faith; they could neither get money, Bibles, Testaments, hymn-books, library-books, or any other necessary material.

Seeing this great poverty in their temporal and spiritual condition, we deemed it demoralizing tendency on the rising generation. Therefore, resolved, with the help of Almighty God to make these pressing schools and bring the kids again to the Shepherd's tent.

We returned to Baltimore in strong faith of success—we sent out an appeal in their behalf, to which our friends of the city gave prompt and generous support. Rev. S. Guiteau, together with other members of the Maryland Sunday School Union, became warmly engaged in the effort, and up to this time we have succeeded in collecting four thousand four hundred dollars (4,400) in cash, and expended the same amount in aid of the Sunday Schools South; also large contributions of new and second-hand books received from various donors. We embrace this opportunity, publicly, to acknowledge the receipt of large grants of Bibles and Testaments from the American Bible Society of New York, for the same cause and accordingly disposed.

Our appeal in behalf of the perishing schools in Virginia and other States, did not, in the least, limit nor interfere with our usual collections to support the cause in Maryland. We desire to state, for the encouragement of those who have contributed towards the support of our operations South, that we have successfully aided one hundred and ninety schools, of various denominations, in different States.

We are in correspondence with these schools, and have many interesting letters from superintendents and teachers, acknowledging the receipt of books, and expressing heartfelt gratitude to those friends who sent such generous help in their hour of disappointment. From letters we extract the following:

"The bibles, testaments, and Sunday school books, reached us a few days ago. Our hearts are full of thanks for the desired gift; nothing could be more acceptable to the present is at all in proportion to our necessities. Could the kind donors have yesterday witnessed the many happy faces which crowded our school room and receive their share, they would have felt amply rewarded for their noble and disinterested efforts in the cause of our Divine Master."

"Feb. 15th, 1866. Dear Sir:—The singing books arrived safely. In the name of the teachers and scholars I send many thanks to the kind donors. Could you know how fully they are appreciated, I am sure you would feel in no small degree compensated for the trouble you experienced in procuring them for us. Our school is now in a promising condition, and we hope that our congregation will soon be relieved from its present state, that a good man may ere long be sent to break unto us the bread of life. Never forget us, and please remember us in your daily petitions at the Throne of Grace."

A pious man near Shepherdstown, who had been superintendent over thirty years, saw his school broken up by the effects of war, but he continued in faith, and made his prescious Bible his theme of prayer; he earnestly and fervently plead that the Lord in His goodness might send them help. We were Providentially directed to the field of this devoted Christian, learned their destitution and promised him immediate help. Soon after our return to Baltimore, he received a letter containing an invoice of books, and other articles necessary to replenish a school. We are told that when it reached the school he immediately fell upon his knees and gave thanks to God, that his prayers had been answered, and that the necessary help was now at his hand. About two months later we were again called to make a tour of the same ground, and was utterly surprised at the great change we found in their schools and churches. In Charlestown, Va., where a short time before every thing looked desolate, we now saw flourishing Sunday schools, which would compare favorably with those in larger cities—containing from one hundred, one hundred and fifty to two hundred children.

We remarked to one of the superintendents, that we could scarcely realize their advancement since our former visit. He replied, that it must be attributed to the Christian sympathy and encouraging help which they had received a few months before from Baltimore, that the re-opening of their schools had given encouragement to the people, and, that ministers and laymen were now actively engaged in holding Divine service in every church throughout the town.

We do not know of any channel, through which our Christian friends could pass their charitable contributions to greater interest, or more accomplishment of good, than through the source now open to them.

Notwithstanding the one hundred and ninety Sunday schools, which we have been enabled to aid by the blessing of God, we are still receiving the most importunate appeals from other schools in the South, in places to which we now have access. Shall the cry of Macedonia come to us unheeded? Can Christian men and women suffer the innocent children of adversity to perish for want of Gospel food, while they enjoy light, prosperity and plenty?

We need fifty thousand books to supply the present demand, comprising library books, question books, hymn books, and note books for children. We are familiar with the destitute fields in Virginia and other States, and offer ourselves faithfully to distribute all contributions in money and books sent to our hand. We have no agents employed in the work, but conduct our operations by direct communication with the schools, free of all expense.

Christians and lovers of the Sunday school, we earnestly entreat you to sustain our efforts in behalf of these suffering schools in the South. Let us fulfil the command of the Saviour: "Feed my lambs," "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Contributions in money and books can be sent to the care of Rev. S. Guiteau, Tract Depository, No. 73 Fayette street, or to my address, Nos. 89 and 91 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

G. S. GRIFFITH.

THE FENIANS.

A Fenian Soldier Sentenced to be Shot—Fresh Arrests in Ireland—More Deserters—New Armaments—An Irish Threat to Shoot the Prince of Wales, &c.

Sergeant Darragh, of the English army, tried by court martial for Fenianism and planning a mutiny in Cork garrison, had been found guilty and sentenced by the court to be shot. Her Majesty had, however, commuted the sentence to penal servitude for life.

THE LATEST ARRESTS—MORE FENIAN ARMS FOUND AND MORE ENGLISH DESERTERS.

[Dublin (April 5,) correspondence of London Times.]

The police yesterday morning arrested a man named John Harrison, and lodged him in Kilmainham jail without troubling the magistrates. They had good reason for doing so, for although he called himself a compositor, he was prepared to distinguish himself in a different field of labor. In his lodgings