BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Hon W H Seward

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DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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AND WILL NOT

GET OUT OF ORDER.

:155

BALTIMORE STREET.

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 set 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, 629 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. THOMAS 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; an 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 stain 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 $1.00. Sold by all dealers. **Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. A 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-eod6mlstp

CEDAR CAMPHOR.

Best against MOTHS. Cheap! Fragant! Reliable! Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. It

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—An interesting debate occupied the time of the Senate largely yesterday, growing out of a proposition to restrict the power of the President in the matter of removals from office.

HOUSE.—In the House, Mr. Julian urged the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis, in accordance with the resolutions offered by him in January last. The Reconstruction Committee report, bills for lines of railroad to the Northwest and to Cleveland, resolutions relating to the restoration of Tennessee, and appropriations for public works, winding up with more "personal" explanations by Messrs. Blaine and Conkling, made up the record of proceedings in the House.

GENERAL NEWS.

—A can of nitro-glycerine was discovered the other day at St. Louis, on board a boat about to start for the Territories. It was inclosed in a box and marked "varnish," and directed to a mercantile firm in Montana.

—The Pennsylvania papers are predicting a splendid fruit crop in that State. In Dauphin county the peach, plum and apricot trees are in bloom, and there is every promise of an abundant yield.

—The coming session of the Old School Presbyterian Church at St. Louis, is regarded with much interest, and it is probable that the question of reunion of the Old and New school branches will be under discussion.

—A New Orleans despatch says: The New York Steamship Company claim $20,000 damages for the removal of levee enclosures. The city employed Major Clinton, of General Canby's staff, to defend the suit.

—M. Victor Foucher, the youngest Justice of the Supreme Court of France, fell dead of apoplexy, on the bench, a few days since. M. Victor Hugo married his sister, and it was in his house the poet lay concealed during the storm of the *coup d'etat*.

—A young Prussian officer lately died whose heart was on the right side, with the liver on the left and other internal organs correspondingly reversed. He had always enjoyed good health, and died of typhus fever.

—In accordance with an ancient royal custom, Queen Victoria's "Easter Bounty" was distributed this year in Whitehall Chapel, London, to forty-seven aged men and forty-seven aged women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of the Queen.

—Robinson, the circus rider, was severely injured, a few days ago, while rehearsing his new act, in which he is to jump from his horse, while going at full speed, through a stage coach. The New York papers think this is certainly the feat in which Robinson is to break his neck.

—An Englishman in New Zealand has suspended a wire across the Molyneux river, to enable persons to cross and recross that river. A passenger has only to seat himself in a sort of chair, and, with but little exertion on his part, he is carried across the river in a very short space of time.

—General Fisk reports that all through Tennessee his order of cleanliness among the freedmen is being carried out in a very efficient manner, in anticipation of cholera. The negroes of Memphis have subscribed $10,000 for building a hospital for their own use.

—The small-pox has made its appearance among the negroes in Buchanan, Va., and there are some 20 or 30 cases, now in and near the town. The disease is supposed to have been communicated from a lot of clothing sent to the Freedmen's Bureau, from Washington, for distribution among the destitute negroes of the country.

—At the island of St. George's, Bermuda, a private company has just completed a marine slip of large dimensions and complete arrangements. On the 21st ult., a Norwegian bark of 441 tons was successfully hauled up for repairs, and the occasion brought together a large concourse of people from St. George's and the adjacent islands.

—Sidney Smith being one day asked his opinion of a certain clergyman's sermon, replied, "Just as I chew biscuit for my parrot, so he appears to chew Bibs for his congregation; but I fancy he leaves all the flavor taste of it behind him, and has thus rendered easy to digest, I doubt if they get much nourishment from it."

—Bishop Whitehouse, of the Episcopal Church, in the United States, while traveling lately in Spain, consecrated the British Cemetery near Madrid, in the suburb of Caravanchel, about one mile out of the Toledo gate. The Bishop acted at the request of the chaplain of the British Legation, and a very interesting and impressive ceremony it proved to be.

—Jefferson Davis is writing a book; Gen. Lee is writing a book; Alexander H. Stephens is writing a book; ex-Senator Gwin is writing a book; and ex-Senator Hunter is writing a book. They are all writing books of excuses for secession and assigning reasons for their failure. Ex-Senator Foote and the Southern Democratic Review men are out with theirs.

—One hundred German immigrants and laborers, including several families of men, women and children, arrived in Charleston a few days since from the North. The party left immediately on a special train. The terms upon which these immigrants are employed are: $150 per annum, with board and a house, for each man, and $100 a year, with board and house, for each of the females.

—The director of the Zoological Gardens, in the Bois de Boulogne, has received a present of a tiger cat (*felis jubata*) from Count Bentivoglio, French Consul General at Smyrna. This handsome animal comes from Mecca, and is quite tame. He is fond of human society, and may be played with without danger, though his claws are long. Like all animals of his species, he hates dogs. He feeds on flesh, of which he consumes from 6 lbs. to 8 lbs. weight a day. "Abou-Ali," to which name he answers, belongs to that species which the Arabs of the Desert train to hunt gazelles and ostriches.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS TO THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS, &c.

FARTHER POINT, April 30.—The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool on the 20th inst., passed this point this afternoon, *en route* to Quebec, with Liverpool advices of the 19th.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the four days previous amounted to 37,600 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. The market opened with an upward tendency, and prices advanced ½d., but subsequently became heavy, and the improvement was lost, the market closing nominal and irregular.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

German advices continue to be more re-assuring, and there is a growing belief in peace.

A Vienna telegram of the 18th says: Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Saxony, Baden and Darmstadt, are quite united on the German federal question, and should war occur, they would all be on the side of Austria. Their agreement encourages a hope that peace will not be disturbed.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says that Count Bismark has repeatedly tendered his resignation within the last few days, but has been unable to obtain the sanction of the King to his withdrawal. A modification of the Cabinet will probably be accelerated by the Emperor of Austria's having informed the Emperor of the French, that under certain circumstances, he would not object to lay the question of the Duchies before a European Congress. The writer says, most positively, that no concentration of troops has taken place in any part of Prussia, and that there is not a trace of any measure capable of being construed as aggressive.

Peace meetings continue to be held in the large towns throughout Prussia. The text of Prussia's reply to the Austrian dispatch, of the 1st instant, is published. It dwells especially on the admitted movements of Austrian troops on the Prussian frontier, by which Prussia was led to take defensive measures, and says if Count Mensdorff, after the Emperor had passed his word that no aggression is intended by Austria, still continues to make military preparations, it cannot be expected that Prussia, an equally clear denial of hostile intentions having been given by the King, should relinquish those defensive measures which were called forth by the attitude of Austria. The Prussian answer to England's remonstrance is said to be cold and haughty. The Austrian answer says:

"Austria does not ask an inch of land in the Duchies, nor will she accept it. Prussia wishes to annex the Duchies, and Austria is bound to support the rights of the Schleswig and Holstein people; she will not dictate to them, but requires that the will of the people and the Diet should be respected. The Prussian and Austrian people should be withdrawn, and the people should choose their government by universal suffrage. Austria accepts their decision, even if in favor of Prussia."

A Copenhagen telegram says that the Government of Denmark has received communications which will compel it to assume a less positive attitude in the German dispute, and it has adopted resolutions of an important character.

RUSSIA.

There was great rejoicings at St. Petersburg and elsewhere on account of the Emperor's escape from the attempt to assassinate him. The man who attempted the Emperor's life is a Russian, a landowner of small means, who considered himself injured by the emancipation of the serfs! He discharged a pistol within a few feet of the Emperor, and the shot would probably have taken effect had not a peasant turned aside the assassin's arm. This peasant has been enobled for his effort. It is said that the Emperor, with a perfect presence of mind, himself seized the culprit, asking him quietly, "What have I ever done to you that you should seek my life?"

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 18th were unimportant.

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 18th says: "The market for American securities has been chiefly influenced by Continental sales or demand. There have been some very large operations on German and Dutch account, which have been met by an active demand for export to America. U. S. 5-20's were at one time quoted as low as 67½, but met with a marked reaction, and they closed at 69¾ ex-coupons, a rise of half per cent. on the week. For bonds of the Southern States there have been numerous inquiries, but the amount held, with the exception of Virginia 6's, is so small, that but few transactions are recorded."

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—The market has an upward tendency, and all descriptions are a trifle higher. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour as firmer and 6d. higher. Wheat tends upward, and prices 1@2d. higher; winter red 10s.@10s.6d. Corn is firm; mixed 26s. 6d@26s. Provisions—Beef is dull. Pork is steady. Bacon is easier. Lard is dull and nominal. Butter is inactive. Tallow is steady.

Produce—Sugar is quiet and prices steady. Coffee is inactive. Resin is steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum is quiet at 2s.6@2s. 1d. for refined.

Latest (via Londonderry).

LIVERPOOL, April 20, P. M.—Cotton—Sales of the week 68,000 bales, including 8,500 bales to speculators and 19,000 bales to exporters. The market is heavy and irregular, and after various fluctuations closed at a decline of 16@¼d. on the week for American, and 1d@2½d. for other descriptions.

The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	17d.	14¾d.
Mobiles	16¾	14¼
Uplands	16	14

The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, closing firmer. Stock estimated at 820,000 bales, of which 330,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and prices steady. Provisions are dull.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

LONDON, April 20, P. M.—Consols closed at 86⅞@87, United States 5-20's 69¾.

The Cadiz Bank Robbers Caught.

WHEELING, April 30.—The burglars engaged in the robbery of the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio, were overtaken almost two miles from La Grange, Ohio, this afternoon, when a sharp encounter took place, in which one of the burglars was wounded and three captured. One succeeded in making his escape closely pressed. The amount of money recovered probably exceeds $150,000.

The Fenians Returning from Maine.

EASTPORT, April 30.—About one hundred Fenians left here to-day on the steamer for Boston. General Meade has been quite unwell for a few days past, though not dangerously sick as some of the papers report. He is now rapidly recovering.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The weekly statement of the city banks is as follows: Loans, increase, $2,750,000; circulation, increase, $530 000; deposits, increase, $5,909,000; legal tenders, increase, $2,986,000; specie, decrease, $1,261,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day ordered pardons to be issued to forty-nine Texans under the first proviso of the amnesty proclamation, as having held civil offices under the so-called confederate government. Three from Georgia, ten from Louisiana, and five from Alabama, under the 13th, or the $20,000 exception, all of these were recommended by the Governors of their respective States.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The aggregate appropriations in the bill reported to-day from the committee on appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau, for the next fiscal year, are $11,084,000.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The new tax bill reported last week, and of which a synopsis has already been given, provides, in case it shall be ascertained that the annual or any other list which may have been, or which shall hereafter be delivered to any collector, is imperfect or incomplete, in consequence of the omission of the names of any person or parties liable to any tax or duty, or in consequence of any omission, understatement, undervaluation or false or fraudulent statement, the assessor may, from time to time, or at any time within one year, enter on any monthly or special list, the names of such persons or parties so omitted, together with the amount of the tax for which they may have been, or shall become liable, and also the names of the persons or parties over and above the amount for which they may have been or shall be assessed on any returns so made.

An Interview with the President.

On Saturday evening last the following named gentlemen, Major W. L. Brimhall, Sergeant F. B. Blake, Lieut. F. P. Young, Will A. Shepard, E. P. Cutter, constituting the committee of arrangements relative to the exhibition of left hand penmanship, to open at Science Hall, Tuesday evening next, at the direction of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, were favored with an interview with the President, Colonel Thorpe, to whom the committee are indebted for obtaining the interview, introduced the members of the committee to the President in a few brief remarks, after which specimens of the left hand penmanship were exhibited. The President expressed a great interest in this novel enterprise, and gave the subject his hearty approval, stating that he would, if at all possible, visit the exhibition on the occasion of the opening.

The committee also paid their respects to General Gates, at the Ebbitt House, the oldest commissioned officer in the army, being two years older in commission than General Scott, and the first graduate of West Point. The General expressed himself as feeling highly gratified at the compliment paid him, and in the course of his remarks alluded to several incidents in his military experience, and jokingly remarked to Sergeant Duez, who lost his left arm in the recent war, that that arm was "absent without leave." The General was also much interested in the specimens shown him, and spoke of the American soldiers as being the best in the world, and able to accomplish almost anything. The General will also be present next Tuesday evening, at the opening of the exhibition, which promises to be a grand affair.

The committee were accompanied by Wm. Oland Bourne, Esq., editor *Soldiers' Friend*, who is the originator of the enterprise.—*Nat. Intel.*

PROGRESS AT THE SOUTH.—As one of the signs of progress "down South," the Charlottesville (Va.) correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that on a Sunday he witnessed, in a large school-room under the Baptist church, about three hundred colored children, of all shades, from nearly white to ebony black, assembled, and thirty or forty white persons, many of them belonging to the first families in the country, and most of them the sons and daughters of former slave owners, were engaged in teaching them. Clear away in one corner of the room a distinguished and learned law professor of the Virginia University (Professor Minor) was laboriously engaged in teaching one bright-eyed little darkey his letters, and quite a number of the students of the University were pursuing similar avocations. As many as five hundred children have been in school at one time, and the average attendance is nearly three hundred.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[*Special to the Baltimore Daily Commercial.*]

PARIS, April 13, 1866.

BISMARK FOREVER.

The Prussian premier has got himself into a fix, but he is so clever in the art of snuffing, that he will no doubt end by making the world believe that he is as innocent as a lamb, and that if any unpleasantness has arisen between Austria and Prussia, all the fault lies on the side of the house of Hapsburg, which he accuses of favoring democratic principles in the duchy of Holstein. This is really too good—Austria favoring democracy! No, Bismark is an *artful dodger*, and is never at a loss. The Emperor Franz Joseph will open his eyes when he reads the last note from Berlin drawn up by the wily premier.

AUSTRIA A REVOLUTIONARY STATE.

To be or not to be, is the question now with Count Bismark, who is asked to answer the following question put by Austria:—"Will you, or will you not side by the decision of the German Diet at Frankfort-on-the-Main, with reference to settlement of the Duchies question?" Bismark is trying to evade the question by proposing that the Diet shall be replaced by a grand German Parliament to be elected by universal suffrage. Now it is evident that he has never been able to brook the least opposition on the part of the Prussian Chambers, it is therefore very unlikely that he will abide by the decision of a parliament on a larger scale—he is desirous of putting off the evil day.

THE BISMARK PARLIAMENT.

The Germans would do well to think twice before they accept the new scheme of the ambitious Premier, for we have, of late years, seen what the pretended universal suffrage has given us in Europe. With a large standing army and plenty of money, universal suffrage can be made to do whatever the despot likes. Now, what Bismark wants is *power*.

THE RESURRECTION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE

is also the dream of the Konig Wilhelm's man-of-all-work; that is, with Prussia at the head of the *Kaiserthum*, it is almost a wonder that things should have been allowed to come to such a pass, and if his antagonists had not been drowsy, beer drinking and sauer-craut eating Deutsche, the house of Hohenzollern, with Bismark, would long ago have been sent to the right-about.

Decidedly, diplomacy is a farce now-adays! It was said that the French troops were shortly to leave Mexico, and that all was settled for the return of our troops, but it now turns out that it will only be a change of flags, for the majority of soldiers now in Mexico will remain under the form of a volunteer corps, under the command of a French general—Dupin. "*The rose with another name would smell as sweet.*"

However, the holders of Mexican bonds may rejoice, as the French Government will guarantee a part of the dividends—after the English claims are settled; a poor guarantee, to be sure.

SIC VOS NON VOBIS.

All the almanacs assured us that we should have a most charming month of April, sun-shine, balmy air, nightingales *cum multis aliis*, but alas '*twas but a dream*, for the last fortnight we have had nothing but rain and cold. On Sunday last, the French Capitol was visited with a most dreadful thunder storm, which lasted from eight o'clock till midnight; the rain poured down in torrents for nearly twelve hours, and as usual, there was neither a cab, nor an omnibus to be had for love or money. The monopoly will however crown some, and we hope that some enterprising English company will come over and bring the insolent *cochers de fiacre* to their senses.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, all the world and his wife were at the races on Sunday last. It was a pitious sight to see the *coccotes* returning from the Bois de Boulogne, *dripping all with dew*.

"*Madalaine*" won as usual. I suppose he will never do anything else, as four in a row is a pretty good feat. It must be owned that almost all the latest productions have been failures, and even Offenbach, the celebrated Offenbach, the composer of *Orphee aux Enfers* and *Les Deux Aveugles*, which have run the round of the world, seems to have exhausted his stock of wit and humor.

LES INVALIDES.

The great International Exhibition of 1867 is rapidly approaching its completion. It was at one time feared that the works would be stopped for want of money, but that has been got over, and it is hoped that all will be ready in time.

Several prizes of an immense sum will be awarded to those exhibitors who shall have rendered the greatest service to the world by their inventions.

The arts have just lost a man of very great talent. Bellange, the celebrated battle painter, died a few days ago; he was the pupil and imitator of Charlet. Bellange's whole life was spent amongst our soldiers, and none better than he knew how to depict the manners and customs of the *Zouave* or the *Chasseurs de Vincennes* with his pencil.

A RESURRECTION.

Mires, the Jewish banker, has returned to his mansion, after having undergone imprisonment and persecution. Now that there is every prospect of his righting himself, his former friends and late enemies flock round him. This is unfortunately the way of the world. We shall not be surprised to see Mires placed after his death at the *Pantheon*, where so many great men of France lie sleeping. O temporal! O Mires!!!

Down a Mineral Hole.

[From the Dubuque Times.]

An incident occurred a day or two since, in the northwest part of the town, where mineral holes do most abound; in which tragedy and comedy were strangely, affectingly, and amusingly intermingled. A number of families live in that vicinity, mostly natives of the Emerald Isle, and the little darties are nor to lose their playthings, nor—above all—to go near any of the three or four mineral holes in that vicinity.

An hour or two passed over the unsuspecting heads of the parents, when a cry was heard coming down the hill, followed by a little four year old boy, bare headed, limping and stuttering in the breeze. "What's the matter? inquired the startled mother. "Oh—he—he's down the hole!" gasped the urchin. "Who?" asked the mother. "I—I—Tom!" hysterically stammered the little urchin. Upon this information the mother of the Tommey before mentioned, ran to the house of one of the crowd of urchins, and informed her of the fact that her boy had fallen into the mineral hole over the hill. The mother of Johnny went to ask how it happened, and went into hysterics almost too soon to hear the reply, "Johnny pushed him in!" Johnny's mother soon heard of it, and she went into hysterics, and thus matters stood, half a dozen women, and the only two or three men who happened to be around, hurried over the hill. Arriving at the mineral hole, one of them asked of the urchins standing around, "Is Tommy down the hole?" Yes." "How did it happen?" "Johnny pushed him in."

Back went one of the men for ropes—ropes—ropes—any amount of ropes, to which to reach the distant bottom of the shaft, while another ran to an adjacent fence to get a rail to lay across the top of the shaft, to which to attach the rope. Reaching the fence, just the other side he saw a little urchin, and a knowing glance showed him to be the very Tommy they were going down to mineral hole after, coolly trying to crack a last year's hazel nut with a flat stone. The man seized the astonished urchin with his nut uncracked, and ran back with him to the crowd, who went into a greater tumult of joy than they had heretofore been in of terror. "Look who was it Johnny pushed into the mineral hole?" "It was Tom," persisted the innocent cause of the whole affright.—"Tom—Tom *who?*" "Why, Tom, the *cat!* Why don't you get him out," innocently exclaimed the boy. That was the happiest neighborhood in the town for the rest of the afternoon.

DIPLOMATIC RUMORS.—The unexpected announcement that the furnished residence of Count Wydenbruck, (the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Austria) is for sale or rent, has caused quite a commotion in diplomatic circles. It will be remembered that intimations have been given that the Secretary of State has informed Mr. Motley, our Minister at Vienna, that the sailing of Austrian troops for Mexico will not be tolerated by this Government. That Austrian troops have been ordered to sail is doubtless known to Count Wydenbruck, and as the next European mail may bring advices of their departure, he is doubtless putting his house in order, as if his passports are sent him, he will have but four-and-twenty hours in which to leave our city. —*Star.*

BARNUMIZING IN CHINA.—Talking of Chinese juggling and deceptions, Mr. Lockhart mentioned having seen a bird exhibited at Shanghae, with a cat's body, and a duck's bill and web feet. It walked about in excellent health, and was looked upon as a remarkable specimen of the handiwork of Buddha, however, managed to get hold of it, and examining it carefully, found that it was a duck, with a cock's skin neatly fitted to it, leaving the eyes, bill, and web feet only exposed.

—There are living in Marlborough, Conn., under the paternal roof, four maiden sisters, whose united ages are three hundred and thirteen years, six months and one day, and until March 16, 1866, there were five thus living together, one having died at that time aged seventy-eight years and twenty-five days. The parents of the above lived to see almost eighty-six and ninety-eight years.

—The Cubans are very enthusiastic in their applause or violent in their condemnation of the opera, and there have been several serious disturbances over it at Havana. One contest of plaudits and hisses over a new tenor led to a general fight in front of the theatre and five or six duels. On the occasion of another entertainment the exasperated crowd remained in the streets, in defiance of the police, until two in the morning.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Appointing Power of the President.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 30

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Wilson presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts in reference to the late rebel States and the terms upon which they should be admitted into the Union, also commendatory of the course of the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts, and defending the Hon. Charles Sumner from the attack made upon him by the President. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

IMPORTED BOOKS.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of journeymen book-binders and book-printers of the United States, asking the enforcement of a tax of five per cent. on imported books and papers. Referred to Committee on Finance.

ALABAMA POOR.

Mr. Ramsey presented a petition of citizens of Alabama, asking for the relief of the poor of that State. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of manufacturers of machinery, of Philadelphia, asking a change in the internal revenue tax on their manufactures. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Select Committee of Fifteen, reported the joint resolution and bills adopted by that committee at their meeting on Saturday, which was read.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution to purchase the law library of the late James Bell Pettigrew of South Carolina; which was read.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution extending the time for the construction of the Eastern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad; which was read.

POSTOFFICE.

The regular order of the day, being the Postoffice appropriation bill, was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Henderson withdrew his amendment, and the Chair then announced the question to be on the following amendment of Mr. Trumbull:

"And no person exercising or performing the duties of any office which by law is required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall before his confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless he be commissioned by the President to fill up a vacancy which has begun to exist by reason of death, resignation, or expiration of term of office, during the recess of the Senate and since its last adjournment."

Mr. Johnson asked what would be the effect of this amendment. The right of the President to remove or appoint officers of the Government in several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE.

Sec. 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not taxed, being twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 3. Until the fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or of war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Sec. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Now, therefore, be it enacted, &c., That whenever the above stated amendment shall have become part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and bawsin conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of August 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid out of the taxes and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

A bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office and disqualified for command and trust.

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States who is included in any of the following classes, namely:

First. The President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, so-called, and the heads of Departments thereof.

Second. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America, so-called.

Third. Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the army of the United States, officers of the navy of the United States, and all persons educated at the Military and Naval Academy of the United States, judges of the courts of the United States, and members of either House of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fourth. Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so-called, above the grade of colonel in the army or navy, or held any office, and any one who, as Governor of either of the so-called Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fifth. Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

Mr. Niblack, of Ind., rose to inquire if this report superseded the one made some time since in the case of Tennessee, or whether the latter still stands before the House.

Mr. Stevens replied that it did not, but that the report made in the case of Tennessee was still before the House.

Mr. Stevens then moved to make the Constitutional amendment the special order for Tuesday, May 8.

Mr. Ancona, of Pa., objected.

Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules, which was carried two-thirds to one, yeas 120, nays 29, the amendment was then postponed until May 8, and made the special order from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., said he was directed by the Committee on Ways and Means to ask the testimony taken by the Reconstruction Committee was printed, a short written report on it would be made to the House.

ABANDONED LANDS.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the Bureau of Abandoned Lands and Refugees and Freedmen, for the fiscal year, commencing January 1, 1866, as follows: $1,000,000 for commissioners, $7,750; for salary of clerks, $82,800; for stationery and printing, $63,000; quarters and fuel, $15,900; for clothing, $1,000,000; for commissary stores, $1,320,750; for medicines, $500,000; for transportation, $15,000; for school superintendents, $1500,000; for school houses, $18,000. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the order for to-morrow.

PARDONS.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., asked but failed to obtain leave to offer a resolution, calling on the President to transmit to the House information showing the number of pardons granted, to whom granted, the amount of property confiscated, etc.

RAILROAD TO THE NORTHWEST.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, introduced a bill to construct a continuous line of railroad from Washington to the Northwest. [This bill recites that as there will be a continuous line of railway from Washington to Cumberland, and from the Washington and Point of Rocks railroad is completed, and as thereis, therefore, a link to be filled between Cumberland and Pittsburg, and whereas it is deemed that full authority be given to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company to complete their road between Connellsville and Pittsburg, and the same is made a United States mail route, and to secure the U. The bill was referred to the Select Committee on Military and Postal Railroads.

Mr. Garfield also introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from Pittsburg, Pa., to Cleveland, Ohio.

[This bill declares the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company to be a military and postal road, and authorizes it to construct its road between the two points named.]

It was referred to the Select Committee on Military and Postal Railroad Companies.

TENNESSEE.

Mr. Kuykendall, of Ill., introduced a series of resolutions declaring that the State of Tennessee is restored in all her practical Constitutional relations, the same as before the war; which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, of Mass., the House proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced. This bill makes the following appropriations: For improving the channel of the Susquehanna river below Havre de Grace, $25,000; for Patapsco river, $5,200; for the Delaware breakwater, $100,000, and the Secretary of War is directed to cause a survey of the Patapsco river from Fort McHenry to its mouth.

Mr. Eliot addressed the House in favor of a general system of improvements, especially on the Western lakes and rivers. On the conclusion of Mr. E.'s speech, the bill was passed without a division.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, rose to a personal explanation, and said he had a letter from General Fry defending himself from the assault made on him by Mr. Conkling of New York, a few days since. He (Mr. B.) desired this letter read in justice to himself and a faithful public officer who had no other opportunity to be heard.

The letter was read at considerable length, and mainly charges that Mr. Conkling's assault on him in the House arose from a personal quarrel relative to the provost-marshalship of the Western district of New York. It further shows that Mr. Conkling received some $3,000 from the Government for prosecuting the provost-marshal. A large number of documents were read in support of the allegations.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, replied at great length to the charges contained in the letter, and denied most of them, and explained others, and at the same time asking that an impartial committee might be appointed to examine what had become a public matter.

Mr. Hubbard, of New York, offered a resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate the charges against General Fry. Agreed to. Adj'd.

SOLID CURRENCY.—John L. Robinson, Esq., has sent us from Washington a mass of something which looks like metal, and which a short time ago was worth we don't know how many millions of money. He informs us that it is a specimen of the *last* of our paper currency. It is a "clinker" from the furnaces in which all the redeemed notes, bonds, &c. are burnt, and weighs upwards of a pound. This clinker is composed of the metallic substances contained in the ink with which the notes are printed, and which run together after the paper is consumed. Hereafter, instead of burning, it is proposed to reduce all this class of unserviceable paper to pulp, that it may be made again into bank note paper.—*Lynn Reporter.*

The motion was carried, and the Senate, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being Monday the Speaker called the States and territories for bills and joint resolutions on leave.

Mr. Rice, of Maine, introduced a bill to allow the further conversion of State banks into National banks; which was referred to the Committee on Banks and Currency.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The resolutions offered on January 29, by Mr. Julian, of Ind., declaring for the prompt punishment of Jefferson Davis, and his trial either by court or military tribunal, came up as the unfinished business of last Monday's morning hour.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, briefly addressed the House in support of the resolutions. He begged, he said, not to be misunderstood on this question. He did not ask for vengeance. What he desired, and what the nation desired, and all it would ask, is that ordinary justice should be meted out to the most extraordinary of criminals. It was time that treason should be made odious. The Constitution declared that tre