BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

VOL. 1.---NO. 182. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1866. THREE CENTS.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Published every morning, except Sundays, by

WM. WALES & Co.,

WM. WALES. C. C. COX.

Terms:—NINE DOLLARS per annum.

OFFICE, 20 SOUTH STREET, Baltimore, Md.

Also published at the same office, the

Baltimore Tri-Weekly Commercial,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS,

Terms:—FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

Also published at the same office, on Fridays, the

BALTIMORE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Terms:—$1.50 per annum.

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.

New Merchant Tailoring Emporium.

Mr. J. C. Schaffer, (late in the employ of Mr. G. McKendree Teal,) has just opened a new store at No. 1 South Gay street, with a beautiful assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he will make up in the latest and best style. We know of none in the city that can make a better fitting garment than Mr. S. ap9-m,wstf

Atherton's Cherry Cordial

is the BEST REMEDY for Cholera, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS. It not merely allays the pain, *but removes the cause*, and restores the patient in a few days to perfect health. Prepared by A. T. Atherton & Co., Lowell, Mass. For sale by Druggests. ap6-eoly

The Great Premium-Taker.

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

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

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.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR: STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out; keeps the head clean cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unparalleled as a HAIR-DRESSING; and is recommended and used by our best Physicians. I assure you, LADIES and GENTLEMEN, it is all you require for the Hair. Sold by all Druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New York.

fe15-wks3m SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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

Hats!—Hats!!—SPRING STYLES NOW READY. Latest and most approved patterns, in all their varieties, at greatly reduced prices.

mh31-1mlsp S. HINDES & SON, 100 Gay st.

Wedding Cards.—The Newest Styles, at DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE'S, Engravers and Stationers, 1stpap20-tf cor Charles and Lexington sts.

Visiting Cards.—The most Fashionable, at DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE'S, Engravers and Stationers, ap20-tfl8tp cor. Charles and Lexington sts.

French Note and Letter Papers, at DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE'S, Engravers and Stationers, ap20-tfl8tp cor. Charles and Lexington sts.

1866. Watches. 1866.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF FIRST CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, just opened this day, together with an entire new assortment of Diamond, Pearl, Mosaic and other jewelry. Also solid sterling Silver Ware, Triple Plated Albata Ware of every description, English Table Cutlery, Clocks, Opera Glasses, Spectacles and Eye Glasses to suit all eyes. These articles will not be sold at greatly reduced prices. The public are invited to call and examine our stock. They will find bargains. Watches Repaired and Timed in the most perfect manner. We also manufacture Hair Jewelry to order at short notice.

LARMOUR & Co.,

Light street, opposite the

mh5-1stptf Fountain Hotel.

Why Are They So Popular?

Why are Radway's Regulating Pills so popular? Nobody asks such a question who has ever used them; for who prizes not the bridge which has carried him safely over the yawning gulf of disease? Strangers may inquire, but their surprise vanishes when they learn that Dr. Radway's Pills are the only vegetable substitute for calomel, mercury, and antimony; that they are composed of extracts of roots, herbs, plants, gums, and balsams, prepared, not in the common way, but in *vacuo*; that only the curative active principle of these ingredients enters into the production of these Pills, instead of crude drugs, one half the substance of which is inert matter; that, being thus highly concentrated, from two to four Pills evacuate the bowels more thoroughly, and exercise a more healthful influence on the spleen, the liver, the kidneys, and so on, than eight to ten of the ordinary purgative or alterative pills in general use. Are not these substantial reasons for the popularity of Dr. Radway's Pills? They are not merely laxative but aperient; not merely tonic but stimulant; not merely diuretic but counter-irritant. They have often procured the desired discharge from the bowels when Croton oil, Harlem oil, Elaterium, Podophilon, etc., have all failed. Besides this, the weak as well as the robust can take Dr. Radway's Pills with comfort and success. The dyspeptic, the sufferer from biliousness, from liver derangements, and from spleen and kidney difficulties, all may rely with equal confidence upon the curative properties of these Pills, for they never fail. Add to this the dainty form in which they are put, the perfect tastelessness which their gum-covering effects, and their low price, 25 cents per box, and we can easily account for the popularity of Radway's Regulating Pills. Sold by all druggists.

N. B.—DYSPEPSIA CURED.

JOLIETTE, CANADA EAST, Oct. 12, 1864.

DR. JOHN RADWAY & Co., Montreal, C. E.—For four years I have suffered with Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Pains at the pit of the stomach, with Nervousness, Bad Dreams and very little sleep; my appetite entirely gone, and my stomach so weak as to be unable to digest the most simple food. During this time I lost forty-five pounds of flesh (or weight, as you may call it). I was induced to take your Regulating Pills, as prescribed in your Almanac. I used only one box, and before I completed the box my appetite was restored to me, my stomach perfectly healthy, my dyspepsia, bad dreams, and other disagreeable symptoms cured, and was restored to my original weight; so that one box of your Pills cured me of a disease that for four years had made me miserable, and gave me forty-five pounds additional weight. I have taken many kinds of Pills, but I believe Dr. Radway's Pills to be the best in use.

JNO. DESCHAMYS, Ville Joliette, C. E.

Dr. Radway's Pills are coated with gum free from taste or smell. Price 25 cents per box. my2-2wd&w

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.—With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula* or *Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer* or *Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility*, also *Syphilis* or *Venerial Diseases, Liver Complaints*, and *Heart Diseases*. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been made upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered for any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by W. R. BROWN & BRO., mh18-eod4w Baltimore, and by all Dealers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The post office appropriation bill claimed considerable attention from the Senate yesterday.

HOUSE.—In the House, the freedmen's and refugees affairs, debates concerning the destitution in the South, and Niagara ship canal bill—which latter was passed, occupied most of the time.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Contracts have been made for translating Victor Hugo's new novel into ten languages.

—A bill to prohibit the landing of passengers from emigrant ships which arrive at our ports overloaded, is soon to be introduced into the House.

—The flood in the Missouri river is more protracted than any that has occurred since 1844, and has been productive of great damage.

—The proper authorities in New York, under the new license law, have prohibited grocers and apothecaries from selling liquor as a beverage.

—Rev. Dr. Durbin is about to start, early in May, for a tour among the missions of the Methodist Board in Central and Northern Europe, and perhaps in Bulgaria.

—The American Screw Company at Providence, with a capital of $1,000,000, is reported to have divided $1,050,000 among its stockholders in 1864, and $1,200,000 in 1865.

—There are a host of applicants to lease the house at Philadelphia, lately occupied by the now murdered Deering family. The associations would be supposed to be anything but agreeable.

—A letter from the War Department shows that since the first of last October the Adjutant General's Bureau has recruited about 19,000 men for the regular army.

—The entire bank of the Mississippi below New Orleans is inundated, an acre and a half of the levee having given away. This district is planted with sugar cane.

—At a ball of the Duchess of Bojano's, in Paris, the other evening, the Princess of St. Ella appeared as the Press, in a robe covered with the pages and titles of several journals printed on satin.

—The Negro Testimony Bill passed the Tennessee House of Representatives on Saturday, on its first reading, and will soon become a law. Gen. Fisk is urgent for its passage, so that he may abolish the Freedmen's Court.

—Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, was convicted in Philadelphia, on Saturday, of murder in the first degree. The Court adjourned until Tuesday, when he will be sentenced. The jury was out about thirty minutes.

—Wendell Phillips in a late lecture said: "One thousand men conceived and engineered the rebellion. And if five years ago God had been pleased to take them to himself, or drop them the other way there would have been no rebellion."

—The Detroit *Tribune* says: "The most absurd reports are in circulation in our exchanges concerning the health of Gen. Cass. His condition has materially improved of late, and he is in no danger whatever."

—The Troy *Times* says: "On Monday, a couple of fishermen near Poughkeepsie netted seven thousand shad. This haul caused the price to fall fifty per cent. Good shad are now selling for fifty cents a piece in this city."

—In the reign of Darius gold was thirteen times more valuable, weight for weight, than silver. In the time of Plato it was twelve times as valuable. In the time of Julius Cæsar gold was only nine times more valuable, owing, perhaps, to the enormous quantity of gold seized by him in his wars.

—A brick stable in Temple street, Portland, Me., owned by Charles H. Adams, and occupied by H. L. Taylor & Co., was burned at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, with five valuable horses, and all the carriages, harness, fodder and fixings. The total loss is heavy.

—During the last two weeks, "eight hour" bills have been defeated in the Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey Legislatures, lost in Ohio by disagreement between the two houses on minor amendments, and passed in one house of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

—A farm of 100 acres, right in the heart of New York city, just below Central Park, was willed in trust by a life lease many years ago to an old lady, who is now ninety years of age. It is now covered with streets and buildings, and is soon to come into possession of fifty heirs.

—In Canada, to attempt suicide and fail is to get one's self into prison. An Ottawa despatch to the Toronto *Globe* has this item in it: "Michael Salter who was committed for trial at the assizes for attempting to destroy his life in a fit of jealousy, has been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment."

—A hippopotamus attached to a circus which was exhibited at Bridgeport last week, took a fancy to one of the visitors named Rockwell, and opened his jaws to "take him in." Rockwell didn't return the affection, and left only a portion of his pantaloons in the creature's mouth.

—A company has been organized in Louisville, Kentucky, for the manufacture of linen by new improvements in machinery, etc., by which it is claimed that linen can be made cheaper than in Ireland. Some of the most respectable and prominent citizens are connected with the movement.

—An agent of Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has been in Chicago buying beef cattle for shipping to Providence, where beef is furnished to the operatives in his mills, numbering some 15,000, at first cost, transportation added. Within the last few months between $75,000 and $80,000 worth of cattle and hogs have been purchased there for this purpose.

—A Committee from Philadelphia is now in Chicago arranging for a visit of the Vigilant Steam Fire Company of that city. The Company numbers eighty men, and will take with them a fine brass band. They will arrive about the 20th of June. The same Committee recently visited Buffalo for a similar purpose.

—A case has been tried before a full jury of negroes at Murfreesboro', Tennessee. A freedman threw a stone at another freedman, who retaliated in kind, striking his assailant in the head and inflicting a severe wound. The injured man died, and the matter was brought before the Freedmen's Bureau, and a trial was had, with twelve freedmen for jury.

—A gentleman in Deerfield has an old Indian burial-ground in the rear of his house, and it is said of him that when he has a dinner party at his house he entertains his guests after dinner by inviting them to the home lot and digging up an old Indian, very much after the style of the King of Naples, who uncovers a house in Pompeii.

—The Quartermaster General has records of the burial of over one hundred thousand Union soldiers, and recommends an appropriation of one million dollars to place those whose bodies are scattered in cemeteries, where they will be safe from desecration. Gen. Thomas has issued an order to forbid plowing over or disturbing the graves of our soldiers at Atlanta.

—The Perry Monument on Gibraltar Rock, the foundation stone of which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of a vast crowd from the Lake Erie cities and towns, on the 10th of September, 1858, and the second stone of which was never laid, is at last to be built. The Sandusky *Register* says that Mr. Thomas Lawrence, of that city, is engaged in erecting the monument, at the expense of Jay Cooke, who has purchased the Island. The monument is to be a marble column.

—Professor Newman says, contrary to the generally received opinion, birds prefer to fly against the wind. The quails of Europe almost invariably start on their passage of the Mediterranean with a head wind, and if it chops round and blows fresh from the southwest, they are drowned by thousands and their dead bodies are washed ashore for weeks afterwards. When the wind is abaft, it gets under the bird's feathers in the most aggravating manner, and upsets his equilibrium and equanimity at the same time.

FENIANISM.

The O'Mahoney Muddle—Killian Said to Have Killed the Movement—The Circles Assume a Menacing Attitude—The Arrival of Stephens.

The "situation" at the Union-square headquarters of Fenianism is becoming daily more and more complicated, and it is generally conceded that unless Stephens speedily arrives and remodels the organization there will be "a burst-up" before one month. It is stated that affairs cannot long remain in their present position. The officials of the Moffat Mansion are anything but amiable, and to polite inquiries the most uncourteous replies are returned. Indignant bondholders who call there for the purpose of getting back their money are rudely kicked down the steps, and no one is admitted to the august presence of His Fenian Majesty, the O'Mahoney, without first mentioning his business to His Majesty's Secretary, Mr. O'Kavanagh. Some of the signatures and underlings of O'Mahoney comment severely on the conduct of Mr. B. Doran Killian, alleging that he is the cause of the Eastern "fizzle," and the consequent disgrace of Fenianism.

Gen. Killian, on the other hand, writes to certain of his friends in this city to the effect that he was not properly supported by O'Mahoney, and that, had the proper supplies of "greenbacks" been furnished him, he would long ago have taken Canada. Meanwhile the Circles are becoming discontented and dissatisfied with the conduct of "the leaders," and many of them have resolved to send no more money to the Union Square Headquarters until an investigation shall be held into the late proceedings of Killian and company. Nothing but the expected arrival of Stephens prevents an immediate grand crash, perhaps a riot and the sack of the Fenian departments.

The more earnest workers in the cause are fearfully indignant and openly threaten "the traitors" with destruction. The Fenian Fair has been a complete failure owing probably to the hopeless aspect which Union square affairs have assumed for the last month. Active preparations are being made for the reception of Stephens who is expected to-morrow. Accounts are being "fixed up" and O'Mahoney is engaged in the preparation of an elaborate report endeavoring to exculpate himself from all blame in the recent transactions of Eastport and elsewhere. The receipts from the Circles have decreased more than 70 per cent, and the sale of the bonds has altogether stopped.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Heavy Hail Storm.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—At 10 o'clock to-night a violent rain and hail storm, accompanied by lightning, passed over the city.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—A heavy storm of rain, with sharp lightning, prevailed here this evening.

Arrival of Horses in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—All the noted horses from New Orleans and Mobile arrived, to take part in the Woodlawn Races, which commences on Monday next, and continue four days.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS

TO THE

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Scotia.

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTY.

Austria withdraws her Ambassador from Prussia.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON OVER DUE.

Great Anxiety for Her Safety.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer Scotia has arrived from Liverpool with advices to April 21st, via Queenstown 22d. Nothing had been heard of the steamer City of Washington, then three weeks out from New York. Heavy premiums were being demanded upon her.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons continued to debate the Reform bill. A division was not likely for several days.

Head Centre Stephens has been feasted by the Marquis de Boissy at Paris.

Up to the night of the 20th a belief in the pacific adjustment of the German difficulties grew stronger, and the telegrams received all spoke of concessions by Austria and other rumors leading to a conviction that peace would be maintained, and the funds in England and on the Continent materially improved under these pacific influences.

The London *Times* of the 20th, however, announced that it had received news that on the previous day the Emperor of Austria and Count Mensdorf, against the advice of some other Ministers, resolved to withdraw Count Karolin, the Austrian Ambassador, from Berlin, which decision being made known to the Prussian Minister at Vienna, it was expected that he would depart immediately. It is added in explanation that Count Mensdorf, on receiving the Prussian answer on the 15th, telegraphed to Berlin a repetition of the Austrian demand of the 7th, and received a fresh refusal on the 19th, hence a council was held and a bold course adopted. The *Times* believes this action is to be followed by a significant military movement, viz: the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Holstein, where they are held in check by a superior Prussian force. This would enable Austria to assume the offensive; and, the *Times* says, the abandonment of Holstein by Austria will be regarded as an act in anticipation of war, and cause a general alarm. It does not, however, consider war to be inevitable.

The liabilities of the Barnes Banking Company of Liverpool, which suspended on the 19th, are estimated at three and a quarter millions sterling. A favorable liquidation is expected. It was feared that some large failures would result in Liverpool, but it is stated the temporary embarrassments will be surmounted.

ITALY.

Great activity is reported in the Italian navy. All the war vessels are being prepared for service.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

There are some apprehensions of fresh disturbances in Spain.

The Portugese Chamber of Deputies has approved the contract for a telegraph to America by the Southern route.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—There is still no news of the steamer City of Washington.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The London *Globe* is authorized to state that the Government has received no information warranting a belief in the statements published by the *Times*, announcing a rupture of diplomatic intercourse between Austria and Prussia.

Mr. Peabody is among the passengers by the steamer Scotia. He was warmly cheered on embarking at Liverpool.

There is as yet no direct confirmation of the warlike statements in the London *Times*.

THE LATEST FROM GERMANY—PROSPECT OF A PACIFIC ADJUSTMENT.

PARIS, April 21.—A telegram received from Vienna confirms the news that Austria, in replying to the Prussian note of the 15th, has rebutted propositions for a mutual disarmament. The proposals are as follows:

Austria and Prussia shall each restore their military establishments to the *statu quo* which existed prior to the late defensive measures. That the 25th of April be the date for a mutual disarmament. Austria consents to disarm on that day, and is even willing that Prussia should disarm only on the 29th.

The Austrian proposition is said to have been communicated to Paris and London, where they have been cordially approved.

VIENNA, April 21.—At the next sitting of the Federal Diet a communication will, it is said, be made, announcing that the question of a disarmament is in a fair way for settlement.

Commercial Advices.

LIVERPOOL, April 21—Evening.—Cotton.—The sales to day amounted to 10,000 bales at yesterday's improvement. Of the amount sold, 2,000 bales were to speculators and exporters. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14½ to 14¾d.

Breadstuffs—The market has been inactive.

Provisions—The market is dull.

LONDON, April 21.—Money and Stocks.—Consols 87½@87¾. They opened firm but again rallied. United States Five-twenties 70¼@70½.

Richardson & Co., and Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. quote:

Breadstuffs.—The market is very dull. Flour is in but little inquiry, and prices are weak. The market, however, closed quiet, but steady. Wheat.—Quotations barely maintained. Market closed active.—Corn, 28s. 9d. to 29s. for mixed, and 30s.@31s. for white Corn.

Provisions.—Messrs. Bigland & Bruce quote: The market has a downward tendency. Beef closed heavy: Pork closed flat at a decline of 1s. Bacon closed downward and very dull, with prices still declining; Lard closed nominal; Butter closed dull and 1s. lower; Tallow closed dull, but prices unchanged; sales at 33s. 6d.@37s.

Produce.—Ashes.—Pots closed dull, and pearls are still declining. Sugar closed with an upward tendency. Coffee closed quiet but steady. Rice closed steady. Rosin.—Common closed quiet. Spirits of turpentine closed quiet at 2s.@2s. 1d. Petroleum closed firm with an upward tendency, at an advance of 1s. LONDON, April 21.—Wheat closed quiet. Corn—Rails 78s; Scotch Pig easier. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive, and 3d.@6d. lower. Rice dull. Tea (common Congon) easier.

The Conspiracy Trials at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—The court martial in the case of Brunner has been postponed until May 7th.

The case of Isham Henderson was resumed to-day. Col. Charles H. Irving testified to buying a large number of mules of Henderson in 1864; he also purchased of his agents small quantities of forage; the accused pastured a large lot of Government stock for the witness in the summer of 1864; the witness purchased mules of the accused as they were brought in after passing inspection; he supposed, until recently, that the bond for the good title to the animals sold by Henderson was on file in his office; since then he learned that it was never filed; the witness had no contract with Henderson, and no verbal agreement different from that with other parties; the receipts for the mules were filled out on printed blanks, signed H. Bruner, by the clerk of the corral; after the presentation of these receipts for vouchers they were cancelled, and destroyed to prevent being used again.

After some unimportant testimony relative to the accuracy of the accounts kept at the corral and the modes of ascertaining incorrect entries, the court adjourned till to-morrow. The original book of entry at the corral has been found, and will facilitate the progress of the case.

A heavy rain has fallen all day.

Arrest of a Defaulter—Burning of a Government Store House.

BOSTON, May 1.—On Wednesday last Henry C. Wheeler, of New York, was arrested on board the steamer Asia. Mr. Wheeler is President of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, and also connected with the projected Atchison and Pike's Peake Railroad Company, who claim that Wheeler withheld and secured bonds to the amount of $200,000. Wheeler was taken before the Supreme Court and committed, in default of $200,000 bail.

A fire occurred this afternoon in South Boston, on Boston wharf, which destroyed two one-story buildings leased by the Government for storing bonded goods. Among the property destroyed was four or five thousand hhds. of sugar and 100 hhds. molasses. Messrs. Atkins & Co. and Spalding, Burgess & Sons are among the principal owners.

Extensive Frauds in New York State.

TROY, N. Y., April 30.—An extensive fraud has just come to light in eastern Washington county, through which the Cambridge Valley Bank has been swindled out of about $20,000 in discounting the notes of Batty & Hoag, of Easton. Other banks in Washington and Saratoga counties have suffered in the same manner to the extent, it is reported, of $40,000.

Batty & Hoag owned two large farms in the town worth $25,000, with a mill in Michigan worth $18,000, and $16,000 in stock in the National Bank. When their notes fell due it was discovered that they had disposed of all their property to E. W. Griffen & Co., of Albany, and fled the State, since which they have not been heard of. The liabilities are estimated at $80,000.

The Fenians in Philadelphia—An Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—At a large meeting of the officers of Fenian circles, held in this city yesterday, a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of District Centre Andrew Wynne, to proceed to New York and ascertain from Col. O'Mahoney the object of the recent movements of officers at headquarters, and an explanation of the manner in which the funds are expended.

The object of the committee is to satisfy the feeling of dissatisfaction among the Fenians in this city, which is daily growing stronger.

Return of the Pennsylvania Volunteers' Standards.

HARRISBURG, May 1.—Gover Curtin has issued a general order for the ceremonies to be observed on the return of the Pennsylvania Volunteers' Standards, at Independence Square on the 4th of July.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC COAST

Arrival of the Steamer Costa Rica—Bombardment and Destruction of Valparaiso by the Spanish Fleet—Great Destruction of Property.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall on the 23d ult., has arrived. She brings $1,318,000 in treasure, and 550 California passengers.

The steamer Gold City had brought to San Francisco news of the fight in the State of Oaxaco, Mexico, in the latter part of February, between the Imperialists and Liberals under General Diaz, in which the latter were successful, driving the Imperialists before them, capturing 700 muskets, 5 pieces of cannon, 45 boxes of ammunition, 200 mules, and a large amount of money.

The city of Valparaiso has been bombarded by the Spaniards, and the town and twenty million dollars worth of property destroyed. Great blame is attached to the British and American Admirals for not interfering with their ships to prevent such a wholesale destruction, instead of leaving the harbor.

The Panama *Star's* correspondent after commenting upon the barbarity of the bombardment of Valparaiso, which was defenceless—without a gun to reply or a vessel to stand by it—states that from fifteen to twenty millions worth of property is destroyed, nearly all belonging to British, American, and other foreign merchants, including all the commercial parts of the town, the Custom House, Government buildings, &c.

The correspondent gives the following particulars of the bombardment:—It is said that the Spanish commander had received orders from Madrid to destroy, burn and desolate, to the extent of his power, all Chilian and Peruvian towns and property on the coast, and in pursuance of these orders, on the 27th of March he sent in to the commandant of Valparaiso and notified the foreign representatives that in four days he would bombard the city.

The four days he allowed for the removal of the sick. Against this every foreign representative protested in the most energetic manner. The British residents were promised protection, and the interference of Admiral Denmar and the English squadron. The American Commodore Rodgers, promptly placed his squadron for co-operation against Spain, should the threatened bombardment be attempted, and the representative of France was equally ready to take the responsibility, on his part, of joining with the American and English commanders to prevent the atrocity, but at last the English Admiral drew back. He said he could not interfere except diplomatically, and British interests must look out for themselves on shore.

Commodore Rodgers shrank from undertaking active resistance to the Spanish fleet, when the British commander had receded from the position he had first taken up. Earnestly and most urgently did the American Charge de Affaires, General Kilpatrick, and Commodore Rodgers labor to save the town, but all in vain. While this was going on, time was lost, and the day of the bombardment came on, and the neutrals had still their property in the Custom House and their stores.

On the 31st the frigates Sutleg and Leander, with the Devastation and storeship Nerons, left the bay to take a safe anchorage outside. The American ship also had to get out of the way, and about 8 A. M. the enemy's vessels began to take up positions over against the town. The Resolution was placed opposite the Central Railway Station; the Ville de Madrid and Blanca, twelve hundred yards from the Custom House; the Uncedora close in shore to destroy the dwelling houses, and the Admiral's ship Numancia remained outside signalling orders.

At 9 A. M. the Blanca opened fire on the Custom House to the cry of "Viva La Rema." The others followed, each selecting some point on which to pour its share of destruction. For nearly three hours the fire was kept up without intermission. At 10.40 A. M. a shell from the Uncedora set fire to the baths adjoining the hotel De La Union, and the flames rapidly spread in three streets, but the Uncedora did not desist. The shot continued to rain on that part of the town up to the last moment of the bombardment, with terrible and fatal regularity. On the other side, the Custom House took fire at 11.45, but there was no cessation of firing from the ships.

Indeed, the Spaniards knew only one consideration, viz: "that Valparaiso had been given up to them to wreak their vengeance on it." At 12 8 P. M. Numancia signalled to desist and the vessels of the squadron drew off. The people of the town who had crowded the surrounding hills during the bombardment at once rushed into town to extinguished the fires. Such is the record of this event which leaves us all paralyzed, many ruined, and commerce crippled for a long time. We appeal to the sympathy of England and America. We fear that this work so begun, has only been begun. Caldera, Coquimbo and the ports of Peru will also be destroyed. All of them, except Callao, are defenceless places and they will fare worse than we have here.

The British residents of Valparaiso held a meeting on the 28th of March, and appointed a committee, who drafted a series of resolutions adopted at another meeting, reflecting severely upon the vacillating conduct of Admiral Denman and condemning his plea of a want of sufficient force to oppose the Spanish fleet as humiliating to his countrymen, and inexcusable, considering that the co-operation of the powerful United States squadron was pressed upon him by its commander. They also condemn the passive submission of the British Charge de Affaires, and appointed a deputation to express to Gen. Kilpatrick and Commodore Rodgers their high appreciation of his efforts to prevent by a co-operation with the British forces the bombardment of the city.

From Peru it is stated that there is not a whisper of yielding to Spain. All moveable property is being conveyed to places of safety, and foreign commercial houses have taken measures to secure their property from the Custom House at Callao.

Advices from Ecuador state that Guayaquil is being fortified with heavy cannons from Peru. A treaty has been signed at Quito, in which Chili and Peru engages to give subsidies to Ecuador during the war.

The authorities at Panama are attempting to collect $120,000 from Hermann & Co., as a fine for sending the Uncle Sam with a cargo of provisions to the Spaniards, but there is little probability of the money being paid.

The news from the Barbacca mines is encouraging, though several disheartened miners have returned.

Aspinwall is again rising from its ruins.

The Australian steam line from Panama commences June 2d.

Don Jose Maria Castro has been elected President of Costa Rica.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE

An Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-day, the President invited an expression of opinion from the Heads of the Departments, respecting the propositions reported on Monday last, by the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction. An interesting and animated discussion is said to have ensued, in the course of which, if rumor be true, Secretary Seward declared himself in very decided and emphatic terms against the plan of the Committee, and in favor of the immediate admission of loyal representatives from the lately rebellious States.

Secretary McCulloch was as positive as the Secretary of State, in his opposition to the plan recommended by the committee, and expressed himself strongly in favor of an immediate consummation of the President's restoration policy by the admission into Congress of loyal men from the Southern States. Secretary Stanton was equally decided in his opposition to the committee's proposition, and was for adhering to the policy which had been agreed upon and consistantly pursued by the administration, and was gratified that the President had brought the subject to the consideration of the Cabinet. Secretary Welles was unequivocally against the Committee's scheme, and was earnest in his support of the President's policy, comprehending the instant admission into Congress of loyal representatives for the States lately in rebellion. Secretary Harlan was rather reticent, and expressed no opinion. Postmaster General Dennison was in favor of carrying out the restoration policy of the President, but expressed some doubts as to the precise time at which loyal representatives from the Southern States should be admitted to seats in Congress.

Attorney General Speed was not present at the meeting, being on a visit to his home in Kentucky.

The President was earnest in his opposition to the report of the Committee, and declared himself against all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal Representatives from the Southern States, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution or the passage of laws. He insisted that, under the Constitution, no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that Senators and Representatives ought to be at once admitted into the respective Houses, as prescribed by law and the Constitution. He was for a rigid adherence to the Constitution as it is, and remarked that having sustained ourselves under it during a terrible rebellion, he thought that the Government could be restored without a resort to amendments. He remarked, in general terms, that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be at a time when all the States and all the people can participate in the alteration.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW HAVEN.

The New Haven Clock Company's Works and Eleven Dwellings Burned—Loss $200,000—Insurance $150,000.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30.—About one o'clock this morning one of the buildings of the New Haven Clock Company was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread rapidly in spite of the efforts of the fire department, until all the buildings of the company, seven in number, were consumed.

Eleven dwelling houses in the vicinity were also burned, with nearly all their contents. By this fire twenty families are rendered houseless, and two hundred persons thrown out of employment.

The total loss is estimated at $200,000. The company had an insurance of $160,000 on their manufactory, the risks being held in the office of Lester & Webb, insurance agents of this city, but in what companies is not known.

It was one of the most destructive conflagrations that ever occurred in this city.

Terrible Riot in Falmouth, Va.

[Special dispatch to the Richmond Examiner.]

FALMOUTH, Va., April 29.—A terrible riot occurred here to-day between the negroes and whites, in which fifteen negroes were killed outright and a number wounded.

One white man is reported mortally wounded, and others slightly.

The affair has caused the most intense excitement and dread. The people are dreadfully alarmed. Order has been partially restored.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

Disloyal Manifestations in Virginia.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill

THE REBEL DEBT OR COTTON LOAN

Relief for Destitute Southerners.

SAFETY OF STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS

WASHINGTON, May 1st.

SENATE.

AWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in reference to the resolution of the Senate of April 29, enclosing a letter from the Adjutant General, giving the information asked in regard to the awards made for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

NAVAL.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in response to the resolution of the Senate as to the prohibition of naval officers from visiting Washington. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DISLOYAL MANIFESTATIONS.

Also, a petition from 125 loyal citizens of Staunton, Augusta county, Va., stating that the United States troops have been withdrawn from that county, and that threats have been made against them by the disloyal people, and they therefore ask that troops be again sent to that locality to protect them. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

The special order, being the Postoffice Appropriation bill, was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, reported yesterday.

Mr. Trumbull modified his amendment so as to read as follows:

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 occurring by reason of death, resignation, or expiration of term of office, during the recess of the Senate and since the last adjournment, or removal for acts done in violation of the duties of his office, the case and cause of removal to be reported to the Senate at its next session.

A considerable debate ensued participated in by Messrs. Henderson, Johnson, Wilson, Clark and Fessenden, followed by going into Executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REBEL DEBT.

The Speaker laid before the House a message of the President, in answer to a resolution of the House, of April 26, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, relative to the rebel debt, known as the cotton loan. The Secretary of State says, that he has received numerous propositions from the British holders of this loan to protect their interests, and at the same time benefit the United States. They propose two forms of a new loan, which they claim will introduce capital into the South, and benefit all parties equally. The Secretary of State adds, that he has looked carefully into these propositions, but he finds that none of them are worthy of acceptance. The letter and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A message from the President also announced that he had this day signed a bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the public printing.

PETROLEUM.

Mr. Moorehead, of Penn., asked,