

THE NICHOLLS LUNCH HOUSE AND LADIES' RESTAURANT, 56 CAMP STREET

The Ladies' department of THE NICHOLLS LUNCH HOUSE, having been recently fitted and furnished in handsome style...

LADIES' DINING HALL, PARLOR AND TOILET-ROOM, all of which have been neatly and comfortably furnished with a view to the comfort of the ladies.

The proprietor has placed a PIANO in the Parlor, for the benefit of the guests of the house. All meals are cooked in HOME STYLE, in short notice and at...

HALF THE RATES OF OTHER RESTAURANTS, and are served by polite and attentive waiters.

THE HOUSE. In the House this morning Messrs. Oscar and Thomas Turner, of Kentucky, rose to a personal explanation...

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department in relation to the payment of certain claims of colored soldiers.

By Mr. Dawes: A resolution of the State of Massachusetts in relation to the establishment of a national bureau of labor.

By Mr. Saunders: A petition for the restoration of the Ponca Indians to their homes in Nebraska.

By Mr. Pendleton: A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to repair and extend a public building in Cleveland, O.

The Wallace resolution, proposing to repeal the standing order of the Senate regarding the appointment of subordinate officers of the Senate, was next taken up, and the amendment submitted yesterday by Mr. Pendleton was discussed.

Mr. Edmunds said this was a surprising turn to give this question. What was meant by acceptable? Did it mean in respect to whisky, or snuff, or tobacco, or Graham bread, etc.?

Mr. Pendleton's amendment was adopted. Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment prohibiting the removal of any Union soldier unless for cause, the same to be subject to the approval of the Senate.

The discussion on the army bill was then resumed. Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate.

Mr. Williams said he and his associates had no apologies to make for the part they had taken in the late war.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that at the proper time he would introduce an amendment to the sixth section of the army bill which he had formally withdrawn to-day.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, made a speech of more than two hours in length on the same side, going largely into a discussion of the rights of States as distinguished from Federal rights.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. A POLITICAL BUSINESS AND SOCIAL MELANGE.

Another Bill for the Relief of the Jetty Company—Prospects for Its Passage. (Special to the Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The sub-Committee on Appropriations, consisting of Messrs. Atkins, Clymer and Baker, to whom was referred the letters of the Secretary of War suggesting relief for Capt. Eads, to-day agreed to report a bill substantially in accordance with the Secretary's recommendation.

This report will be indorsed by a full committee at an early day and reported to the House. The terms of this measure are ample to cover all the defects in the original contract, and will relieve the Jetty Company at once from all embarrassments.

The bill will not encounter much opposition in the House, but is likely to be debated somewhat in the Senate. The chances are, however, that it will go through before the close of the session.

FUNERAL HONORS TO GEN. DIX. WASHINGTON, April 23.—At a cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided to take suitable action relative to the death of John A. Dix.

The President directed that flags on all public buildings be placed at half-mast. He also sent a message of condolence to the General's family, and late this afternoon issued an order directing that appropriate honors be paid his memory under directions of the war and treasury departments.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued an order, that as a token of respect to the memory of Gen. Dix the department will be closed to public business on the day of his funeral, and the treasury building draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

The Secretary of War has also issued an order that the United States flag at the United States Arsenal, New York, be displayed at half-mast until sundown of the day of the funeral, and that the commanding general of the Department of the East tender a suitable military escort to participate in the funeral ceremonies.

Minute guns will also be fired from the battery at Governor's Island on the day of the funeral.

TREASURY AND BANKING MATTERS. Secretary Sherman this afternoon issued the one hundredth bond call. This call is for outstanding 5 per cent bonds of 1863, as follows: Registered bonds of \$5000, Nos. 1 to 3337 inclusive.

Interest on these bonds will cease on the twenty-third of July next. Holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. TURKEY.

Murder of Jews in the Caucasus. LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Christians at Satcheheri, in the Caucasus, instigated by some Greek priests, have murdered several Jews.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF ROMANIA. PARIS, April 23.—The *Republique Francaise* says Aliko Pasha, the newly appointed governor of Romania, leaves Paris to-day for his post. He intends to accept the throne of Bulgaria if it is offered to him.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE. LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch from Athens says the Greek papers assert that affairs in Crete are almost anarchical.

SPAIN. Favorable Returns of the New Census—An Unlooked for Result.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A dispatch from Madrid, containing statistics of the census of Spain and her colonies, which has just been completed, shows it to be unexpectedly favorable.

The figures, so far as received, do not include the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and only relate to the peninsula and the colonies of the Balearic and Canary Islands.

The last census of Spain was taken in 1860. During the eighteen years since elapsed Spain has suffered from a constant drain of her male population sent as soldiers to Cuba, where many thousands of them have perished.

Frequent revolutions and the Carlist war have also caused not an inconsiderable loss of life during this period. The opinion prevailed before the result of the census was known that owing to these causes the population of the kingdom would be found not to have increased to any perceptible extent during these eighteen years.

But, to the satisfaction of every one, the result of the census shows that a permanent and steady increase in the population of the peninsula and the Balearic and Canary Islands was 15,700,536. It is now 16,625,860—an increase of 925,324 souls.

THE UNITED KINGDOM. Conferring American Honors on Hon. Bessford Hope.

LONDON, April 23.—The Washington and Lee University of Virginia has, through its representative here, conferred upon Bessford Hope the honorary degree of LL. D. Mr. Hope is one of the ripest scholars in England, and has represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament continuously since 1858.

He is the youngest son of the late Thomas Hope, of Deep Dene, Surrey, was born in 1820, and consequently is sixty years of age. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1841.

RUSSIA. More Repressive Measures Adopted Against the Nihilists.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Additional severe repressive measures have been taken to guard against the nihilists. There have been serious floods in the Moscow districts.

A REBELLION AMONG THE TARTARS—ARRESTS OF Nihilists. ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Five thousand Tartars at Orsk in the Ural district rebelled on the rumored intention of the government to baptize them. They burned the town and killed all the officials.

During the past few days over 2000 persons, who are suspected as nihilists, have been arrested in this city.

A COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA. LONDON, April 24.—St. Petersburg dispatch says Russia is negotiating a commercial treaty with China.

A dispatch from Teheran says a number of Persian troops from Mesbar are marching to guard the Afghan frontier.

SOUTH AMERICA. The War Between Chili and Bolivia—A Chilean Victory.

VALPARAISO, via Rio Janeiro, April 23.—The Chilians have captured Coloma, losing fourteen killed and wounded. The Bolivian Gen. Canseco, with ten officers and twenty-five soldiers, were captured, and the remainder fled.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES. The Trial of Poindexter—Miss Cottrell on the Stand.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—Poindexter's trial was resumed yesterday. Miss Cottrell, who was the unfortunate cause of the sad affair, occupied the witness-stand the whole evening.

The evidence did not differ materially from that first given. She stated she had known Poindexter twelve years and had been engaged to him two years. The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

DARING ROBBERY IN A NEW JERSEY BANK. JERSEY CITY, April 23.—A man entered the National Bank of Vineland yesterday and asked to see the president. That officer being absent the visitor proceeded to transact some business with the cashier. Happening to turn around for a book, the cashier saw a stranger in the vault; he sprang upon him and after a short struggle recovered \$4000 from the intruder. The robber had two companions, one at the desk in front, and another with a carriage outside. They escaped with nearly \$1000. The three men are English, and are supposed to be professional bank robbers.

A \$20,000 FIRE IN BRADWOOD, ILLS. BRADWOOD, Ills., April 23.—The Chicago and Alton depot, W. H. Odel's crib, the Eagle Hotel and other buildings adjoining were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss \$20,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, April 23.—The carriage factory of Charles Beltin, corner of Vine and May streets, was burned early this morning. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as the fire was left in the factory. Loss \$16,000 on stock and materials and \$15,000 on the buildings. Total insurance \$31,000. Jacob Engel & Co.'s harness shop, next door, was damaged to the extent of \$500.

CRUSHED INTO A SHAPELESS MASS. ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 23.—Henry Creitz, an employee of the Blue Mountain State quarry, was crushed into a shapeless mass by the falling of a heavy rock yesterday. His death was instantaneous.

COL. DWIGHT'S BODY EXHUMED FOR AN INQUEST. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 23.—The body of Col. Dwight, upon whose life there was an insurance amounting to a quarter of a million dollars, was taken up to-day, and an inquest is now being held.

CHURCH BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE—DEATHS. SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 23.—Notre Dame University was burned this afternoon. It was located two miles from town and was out of reach of the fire department. It was a fine five-story building, surrounded by a dome and the statue of the Virgin Mary. The church of the Sacred Heart was also burned. Loss \$150,000 to \$200,000; insurance \$60,000. No lives were lost, but one student was injured by jumping from the second-story window.

Death of a Prominent Business Man. CINCINNATI, April 23.—Robt. Buchanan, for forty years a leading Cincinnati business man,

died this afternoon. He came here in 1825 from Western Pennsylvania, and was the first Ohio man to ship grain to Europe. He was 83 years old.

A CHICAGO SENSATION. Attempt to Assassinate Edwin Booth While Playing "Richard"—Arrest of the Would-be Murderer—Great Excitement Prevailing.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A desperate attempt was made to-night to assassinate Edwin Booth while playing "Richard" at McVicker's Theatre. The play had advanced to the second scene of the fifth act, known as the prison scene. The lights were turned down and suddenly the flash of a pistol was seen in the second balcony at a distance of fifty feet followed by another. The shots were fired at Booth upon the stage. The would-be assassin made an attempt to fire a third time but was prevented by one sitting near the front of the theatre. The assassin was seen once and on the stage; women screaming and men yelling to catch the assassin. The scene was probably only equalled when J. Wilkes Booth shot at Lincoln, in Ford's Theatre, at Washington.

The lights were turned on as quickly as possible, and officers hastened to where the assassin was held by the audience. He was marched off to the station, where he gave the name of Mark Gray, and said he was a dry goods clerk from St. Louis. He would give no reason for attempting to shoot Booth. He appeared perfectly cool and in his right mind. It is whispered that there is a woman at the bottom of the affair, and that she has seen the young man, who is about twenty-five years old, say he strongly resembles Booth. The affair causes a great sensation throughout the city.

Notice of the bullet's first went in dangerously close to the great actor. The weapon used was a small six-shooter.

Mark Gray, the would-be assassin, is said to be crazy. He said he bought his pistol for the purpose of shooting Booth. The only thing that prevented him from doing so was a letter to his sweetheart was found on him, which he intended his intention. He is from Kookuk, Iowa, but had been employed in St. Louis.

His wife, after leaving the stage to console his grief, finished the play.

The Southern Seaboard States. NEW YORK, April 23.—The *Herald's* Washington special says Edward Atkinson, of Boston, well known as a political economist and an expert in relation to cotton and cotton manufacturers, arrived in Washington some days ago on his return home from a journey through parts of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. He chanced to meet Lewis W. Wood, a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., where he has large railroad interests, which make him familiar with the condition of that State, and a comparison of the views and experiences of these two gentlemen developed interesting facts in regard to the rapidly increasing prosperity of the seaboard Southern States. There is peace between the whites and blacks, and the negroes are buying property. There is increased cotton production, a general revival of business, and a marked improvement in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Bishop Ames in a Dying Condition. BALTIMORE, April 23.—Rev. Edward Raymond Ames, D. D., LL. D., one of the oldest bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is reported to be in a dying condition from diabetes. He belongs to a family that early settled in Massachusetts, but a portion of which, toward the close of the last century, emigrated to Ohio. He was born in 1806, and graduated at the Ohio University at Athens in 1827. He united with the M. E. Church. For two or three years after he had left college he taught school at Lebanon, Ill., but returned to Ohio, to study for the ministry, and in 1830 he joined the Illinois Conference. A school which he started in 1828 became a nucleus of what subsequently was the McKendree College. When the Indiana Conference was organized in 1832 the bishop then young, preached. He went with the new conference, in which body the rest of his ministry was spent until he was consecrated bishop, except two years that he spent in St. Louis, Mo.

Extraordinary Action of the Omaha Indians. NEW YORK, April 23.—An Omaha dispatch says the Omaha Indians urgently request that the Ponca Indians may be permitted to return to the Omaha reservation at Fort Totten. The Omaha Indians are in favor of their kindred, the Poncas, is one of the most extraordinary statements ever published in America. It is reserved for a band of heathen redskins, who have hardly yet forgotten the wrongs done to their kindred, to show sympathy which civilization and religion have talked about, and only talked.

The Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, April 23.—The border raid bill was defeated on its final passage in the house yesterday by a vote of 124 yeas to 38 yeas.

A second Pittsburg riot bill was introduced into the Senate yesterday by Mr. McNeil.

Monument That Would Be Rushed Up. [Baltimore Bulletin.] Mr. Cyrus W. Field has so great a love for his native Maryland, that he has shown where "Satan" was executed he would put a stone there to mark it, because that would be a historical thing. If anybody could only point out that spot, and actually prove that the personage in question was definitely and finally disposed of there, the whole world would be glad to join Mr. Field in a Satanic memorial.

The Secret of the Great Loan. [Philadelphia Times.] There seems to be nothing like a "revolution" for making government loans boom. On Wednesday Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, delivered a long speech to show how the Confederates were hurrying the country to ruin; on Thursday the whole world was taken up by the 10-40s (nearly one hundred and fifty millions) was subscribed by a New York syndicate.

Misery in Paris. Mr. Leneveux, the Counselor of the Municipality of Paris, has just published a work which contains some startling facts about "the handsomest capital in the world." The book is entitled "Paris Municipal." From it it appears that there are in Paris 9335 households where one finds two or three in a single room; 4563 have rooms containing three beds; 1119 have rooms containing four beds. The number of these domiciles ranges from 100 to 200 francs a year—\$25 to \$50; 4128 lodgments are lighted only by *chasse de labriere*—snuff-box sachets; the smallest kind; 1300 are lighted from a corridor or stair-landing; 3000 nearly have neither stove nor chimney. "Under such conditions," says the *Devon*, "how can we wonder that the laborer should prefer the cabaret to his home?"

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. A POLITICAL BUSINESS AND SOCIAL MELANGE.

Another Bill for the Relief of the Jetty Company—Prospects for Its Passage. (Special to the Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The sub-Committee on Appropriations, consisting of Messrs. Atkins, Clymer and Baker, to whom was referred the letters of the Secretary of War suggesting relief for Capt. Eads, to-day agreed to report a bill substantially in accordance with the Secretary's recommendation.

This report will be indorsed by a full committee at an early day and reported to the House. The terms of this measure are ample to cover all the defects in the original contract, and will relieve the Jetty Company at once from all embarrassments.

The bill will not encounter much opposition in the House, but is likely to be debated somewhat in the Senate. The chances are, however, that it will go through before the close of the session.

FUNERAL HONORS TO GEN. DIX. WASHINGTON, April 23.—At a cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided to take suitable action relative to the death of John A. Dix.

The President directed that flags on all public buildings be placed at half-mast. He also sent a message of condolence to the General's family, and late this afternoon issued an order directing that appropriate honors be paid his memory under directions of the war and treasury departments.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued an order, that as a token of respect to the memory of Gen. Dix the department will be closed to public business on the day of his funeral, and the treasury building draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

The Secretary of War has also issued an order that the United States flag at the United States Arsenal, New York, be displayed at half-mast until sundown of the day of the funeral, and that the commanding general of the Department of the East tender a suitable military escort to participate in the funeral ceremonies.

Minute guns will also be fired from the battery at Governor's Island on the day of the funeral.

TREASURY AND BANKING MATTERS. Secretary Sherman this afternoon issued the one hundredth bond call. This call is for outstanding 5 per cent bonds of 1863, as follows: Registered bonds of \$5000, Nos. 1 to 3337 inclusive.

Interest on these bonds will cease on the twenty-third of July next. Holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.

If not exchanged on the twenty-third of July next, holders of these bonds may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange.