THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

Number 10,509. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866. Thirty-Third Year.

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Official News From Europe.

INCREASE OF THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Great Alarm Felt.

The Sheep Effected by It.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL

AN ENORMOUS INCREASE.

Nothing Like it in Our History.

THE INDIANS AT WASHINGTON.

Black Measels Among Them.

Death of Several Chiefs.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Highly Important Action.

FASSAGE OF A LOAN BILL.

GRADUAL CURRENCY REDUCTION.

The Case of Senator Stockton.

He Comes Out Victorious.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CINCINNATI.

Loss Over Two Millions.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The physicians report the condition of Senator Foot to be much improved, with fair prospects of an early recovery of health. Senator Dixon, although not considered entirely out of danger, seems to be convalescent.

The United States Consul at Sheffield, England, writes to the Department of State, under date of March 6th, 1866, that the steady increase of mortality among the cattle is creating a serious alarm. It has now extended to the sheep, which is a proof of its contagious character.

There are, already, at least 500 applicants for appointments as United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867. Many of the parties interested in machines and implements which are to be on exhibition, and not one in twenty able to understand or speak a word of the French language.

The United States Consul at Liverpool informs the State Department, by letter dated March 9th, 1866, that all the steamers and emigrant ships leaving that port for the United States are filled with emigrants. Shipowners and others say that the emigration to the United States will be enormous, and the indications are that it will be greater this year than at any other time since we have been a nation.

Another member of the Chippewar Indian Delegation died here yesterday of the black measles, of which disease the Chief and another of the tribe died during the present week. Two others are sick with the same complaint, but are pronounced out of danger.

The President nominated to the Senate, several days ago, David W. Ballard, of Oregon, to be Governor of Idaho Territory, in place of Caleb Lyon.

Much astonishment has been created here by the reception of a telegram from Chicago, stating that dispatches from Washington are published in the Western papers, saying that General Spinner's recent letter maintains the correctness of Hiram Clark's financial statements, controverting the position of the Secretary of the Treasury. So far from this being true, General Spinner's effort was in the opposite direction.

The Report of the Committee on Reconstruction, giving the testimony of General Lee and others, about the condition of Virginia, is still delayed by the absence of Senator Howe, who is especially connected with that branch of the investigation.

The freed people who were the slaves of George Washington Parke Custis, and who were also the slaves of his son-in-law Robert E. Lee, have petitioned Congress, setting forth that they are entitled, under the will of Mr. Custis, to a comfortable subsistence, and asking that ten acres of the Arlington estate may be allotted to each one of them, and to each one of their children.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thirty-Ninth Session.

SENATE.

Washington, March 23.—Mr. Clark presented two hundred petitions for an equalization of bounties, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Harris presented the memorial of New York brewers for a modification of the revenue laws affecting their business, which was referred to the Committe on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, and appointed a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Fessenden, Conness and Johnson.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, that the omission from the muster rolls of the words, "free on or before April 19, 1861," shall not deprive any colored soldier of the bounty to which he is entitled, and which is now or may hereafter be withheld by reason of such omission.

MR. STOCKTON VICTORIOUS.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the case of Mr. Stockton, Senator from New Jersey, was taken up.

Mr. Howe addressed the Senate. Whatever may be the decision of the Senate, said he, it cannot affect the personal or political character of the gentleman, Mr. Stockton. He has already a decision in his favor, pronounced by a committee of this body, composed of a large majority of his political opponents, embracing some of the best, if not the best legal talent in the Senate. It, therefore, the Senate decide not to admit his claims to a seat here, there can be no party advantage derived to the party in the majority. The only way possible for the minority to take advantage by the decision of the question is by indicating satisfactory the ground, and the grounds, that is politically, abstractly and legally right to be done. So far as I have examined the question, at all, I have examined it in its reference to the law to see what is the law of the case, and if I were very certain that my conclusions were correct I should feel bound to abide by the report of the Committee, which has investigated and reported upon the question, but it does not seem to me that there were two questions, which, if put to the Senate one after the other, would leave no diversity of opinion upon either among the members of the Senate. It does seem to me that if I asked the Senate whether the vote given in that joint convention, for the present Senator from New Jersey would have elected him under the laws of that State, in case there had been no rule of the joint convention, pronounced, I think every member of the Senate will say, No, certainly not. If that joint convention had never declared by rule that a plurality of the votes given should constitute an election, and the convention had given precisely the vote they had given on this occasion, viz., forty votes for the Senator from New Jersey, and forty-one votes against the Senator from New Jersey, I do not think there is a single Senator on this floor but would have said at once, "Of course he cannot have been elected by any such vote as that." Why? simply because four votes cannot overturn forty-one; a minority cannot control a majority, in the absence of a rule giving them authority to do so. But if I put the other question to the Senate, whether a joint convention of the Houses of the Legislature can by any rule repeal or modify or change any law of the State, I think every Senator will say at once, "Certainly not." The two Houses in joint convention cannot make a law, repeal a law, modify a law, or change a law. That would be the judgment of every Senator here. Upon that single question you will decide advisedly. Then, if these two questions are put separately and answered in that way in the negative, how happens it that both of them are overruled when we come to consider the effect of them together? Mr. Howe argued that the joint convention had not legislative powers, and that it had no right to adopt a rule for the election of the plurality candidate.

Mr. Fessenden asked if the Legislature had prescribed a majority rule for the government of the convention, could the convention have set aside and adopted the plurality.

Mr. Clark proceeded to apply the argument of Mr. Johnson made yesterday, in which he (Johnson) charged that the attempt to oust Mr. Stockton was an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the people of New Jersey. He (Clark) maintained that the Senate had a perfect right to investigate the circumstances attending the election of any one claiming a seat in the Senate. It was a right, derived from the Constitution, and where it was stated that Mr. Stockton came here against the will of a majority of each House of that Legislature, the Senate of the United States was not to be told that it was a violation of the Constitutional right of New Jersey, to investigate and decide upon the matter.

Mr. Trumbull made a speech in advocacy of Mr. Stockton's right to his seat.

At the conclusion of which Mr. Sumner spoke of the necessity of a majority vote to make a valid election, and quoted precedents from ancient and modern history to establish his position.

The question was taken, at the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's remarks, on Mr. Clark's amendment to insert the word "not" in two places in the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, so as to make it read:

Resolved, That John F. Stockton was not duly elected, and is not entitled to his seat as a Senator from the State of New Jersey for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1865.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Hendricks on the adoption of the above amendment, and the amendment was disagreed to. Yeas 19; nays 21.

The announcement of so close a vote created great excitement on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. Sumner uttered in an audible voice, "Where is Wilson? Send for Wilson!" etc., and there was much confusion on both sides of the Chamber.

The Chair announced the vote, and said the amendment was not adopted, and the question was upon the resolution as reported by the Committee.

The vote was then taken on the resolution given above, without the word "not," proposed by Mr. Clark's amendment, the result was as follows:

YEAS—Anthony, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Henderson, Johnson, Lane, of Kansas; McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Trumbull, Willey—21.

NAYS—Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Crogin, Creswell, Fessenden, Grimes, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indiana; Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilson, and Yates—20.

Before the above vote was announced, the confusion increased on the floor.

Mr. Sumner called loudly to Mr. Morrill to vote, and Mr. Morrill recorded his vote in the negative.

Mr. Stockton then rose and said that he held in his hand a dispatch from his colleague, Mr. Wright, stating that he (Wright) had paired with Mr. Morrill, and that he would not have gone home if he had not been able to do so in this question. A day or two since Mr. Morrill came to him (Stockton) and told him that he would be compelled to vote on this question, and asked him to notify Mr. Wright to that effect. He had notified Mr. Wright, but it was too late for him to arrive here to vote. Believing Mr. Morrill to have violated the agreement between him (Morrill) and his colleague, he would ask the Clerk to call his (Stockton's) name.

Mr. Stockton's name was called, and he voted in the affirmative. This left the vote 22 yeas against 21 nays.

Several Senators—You can't vote in your own case.

Several other Senators—He has as good a right to vote as Morrill has.

Mr. Morrill rose to make an explanation. He remarked that what Mr. Stockton had said was substantially correct. It was true one had paired off with Mr. Wright. But on Wednesday evening he informed Mr. Stockton that he would feel constrained to vote on this question, and he then suggested to Mr. Stockton to notify Mr. Wright of this fact. Such a length of time had elapsed since he paired that he did not feel bound by it.

The remark was again made in an undertone by several Senators—"A man can't vote for himself in such a case."

Mr. Sumner, among others, was heard in the galleries to say, very excitedly, "It is a part of the law of nations that a man shall not vote in his own case."

Mr. Nye, addressing the chair, said it was proper for him, being a new member, to inquire whether a member is entitled to vote in his own case, as had just been done.

Mr. Foster, in the chair, said there was no rule on the subject. Mr. Stockton's name was upon the roll, and until the Senate decided to remove it, it must be called with other names.

The Chair then announced the vote on the adoption of the resolution declaring that Mr. Stockton was duly elected, and is entitled to his seat, to be yeas 22, nays 21. So the resolution was adopted.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills reported and passed was a joint resolution reported by Mr. Bingham from the Committee on Military Affairs for the relief of certain officers of the army.

The joint resolution provides that in every case in which a commissioned officer actually entered on his duty as such commissioned officer, and was entitled by law to be mustered in as such, but by reason of capture by the enemy or other cause beyond his control, and without fault or neglect of his own, was not mustered according to the regulations within a period of not less than thirty days, the pay department shall allow to such officer full pay and emoluments from the date on which such officer actually entered on such entry, deducting only the amount paid, or pay actually received by such officer for such action.

Mr. Shellabarger suggested that it should apply also to officers who were killed before they were regularly mustered in.

The joint resolution was modified accordingly and passed.

The Pennsylvania reimbursement bill was passed without amendment by a vote of eighty-six to thirty-five.

Mr. Perham, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, which was considered and passed.

It enacts as follows: That section five of an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled an Act to grant pensions," approved July 4, 1864, and section three of an Act entitled "An Act supplementary to the several Acts relating to Pensions," approved March 3, 1865, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following shall stand in lieu thereof:

"That from and after the passage of this Act all persons now by law entitled to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or who shall have lost both hands or been permanently and totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost both feet, or one hand, or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month, and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand, or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same shall be entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim or interest in any pension which has been or may hereafter be granted shall be void and of no effect, and any person acting as attorney to receive and receipt for money for and in behalf of any person entitled to a pension, shall before receiving said money take and subscribe to an oath, to be filed with the pension agent, and by him transmitted, with the vouchers now required by law, to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, that he had no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been disposed of to any person, and any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction shall be liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that any person who shall present or cause to be presented, at any pension agency, any power of attorney or other paper required as a voucher in drawing a pension, which paper shall bear a date subsequent to that on which it was actually signed or executed, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by both, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction shall be had.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, that Section 1 of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved March 3, 1865, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, that if any person entitled to an invalid pension has died since March 4, 1861, or shall hereafter die while an application for such pension is pending, and after the proof has been completed, leaving no widow, and no minor child under sixteen years of age, his heirs or legal representatives shall be entitled to receive the accrued pension to which the applicant would have been entitled had the certificate been issued before his death.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, that in all cases when a commission shall have been regularly issued to any person in the military or naval service, who shall have died or been disabled while in the line of duty, after the date of such commission and before being mustered, such officer or other person entitled to a pension for such death or disability by existing laws, shall receive a pension corresponding to his rank as determined by such commission, the same as if he had been mustered. *Provided*—That this section shall not apply to any officer who shall have wilfully neglected or refused to be so mustered.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, that officers absent on sick leave, and enlisted men absent on sick furlough, shall be regarded in the administration of the pension laws in the same manner as if they were in the field or hospital.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted that the period of service for all persons entitled to the benefits of the pension laws, or on account of whose death any person may become entitled to a pension, shall be construed to extend to the time of disbanding the organization to which such persons belonged, or until their actual discharge for other cause than the expiration of the service of such organizations.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted that enlisted men employed as teamsters, waiters, artificers, stewards, farriers, saddlers, and all other enlisted men however employed in the service of the army or navy, not specifically mentioned in the first section of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July 14, 1862, shall be regarded in the administration of the pension laws as non-commissioned officers or privates.

And be it further enacted that if any officer, soldier or seaman, shall have died of wounds received, or of disease contracted in the line of duty, in the military or naval service of the United States, leaving a widow and a child, or children under the age of sixteen years, and it shall be duly certified under seal by any court having probate jurisdiction, that satisfactory evidence has been produced before such court that the widow aforesaid has abandoned the care of such child or children, or is an unsuitable person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same, then no pension shall be allowed to such widow until said minor child or children shall have become sixteen years of age, any previous enactment to the contrary notwithstanding; and the minor, child or children aforesaid, shall be pensioned in the same manner as if no widow had survived the said officer, soldier or seaman, and such pension may be paid to the regularly authorized guardian of such minor or minors.

PASSAGE OF THE LOAN BILL.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the loan bill, with amendments. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Rollins in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill and amendments. The House having ordered all general debate to be closed in ten minutes,

Mr. Morrill addressed the Committee. He said that as the bill had undergone a long and patient discussion, it was not necessary now to travel over the same ground again. The bill had been recommitted without instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means, but the Committee had not recorded the fact of recommitment be instructions to a certain extent, and has acted in harmony with that view. If the law as proposed to be amended were passed, a period of nine years would elapse before the retirement of the legal tenders now in circulation. That limitation, he believed, went as far as a large majority of the House was in favor of. If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury were of any importance he would ask to be read a letter which he had this morning received.

The letter was read.

The letter states that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, under existing laws, to fund the interest bearing notes, and therefore the Secretary should have more power, but those powers should not be strictly defined. To prevent combinations, and to keep the U. S. bonds at premium, he should be unrestrained as to their sale. In regard to the withdrawal of U. S. notes, the Secretary thinks Congress should adopt such measures as would prepare the way for a return to specie payments, which can only be done by increased national industry and a proper adjustment of trade with Europe. The apprehension that it power is given to him (the Sec.) to retire U. S. notes, the circulation of the country would be ruinously contracted, he says is without foundation. The condition of the finances of the country would prevent such a result, and the authority to do so will go very far to prevent the necessity for a reduction. The battle, says the Secretary, will be more than half fought when the Government shall adopt a healthy financial policy.

Mr. Morrill continued—If there was any apprehension that it was the purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract too rapidly, by retiring large amounts of legal tenders, the letter just read should remove that apprehension. The amendment had been proposed in a spirit of compromise. It would not allow unlimited discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury, and on the other hand it would not utterly trammel and fetter him. He hoped the amendment would prove acceptable to all his friends on this side of the House, and that they would not be opposed by the gentlemen on the other side. He would deem it a compliment to the American Congress if it could consider financial questions irrespective of party.

Mr. Eldridge inquired how much the bill authorized the Secretary to retire, and whether in its retirement he was limited to greenbacks and legal tenders.

Mr. Morrill replied that the power was limited to legal tenders—commonly called greenbacks.

Mr. Eldridge inquired whether it would not have the effect to limit him in the retirement of interest bearing notes, as now authorized?

Mr. Morrill—Not at all.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, opposed the bill as still giving the Secretary too much authority. He might retire the circulation of compound interest notes, and $54,000,000 of legal tenders within the next year, thus contracting the currency $114,000,000 in a year.

Several speeches were here made for or against the bill, and several amendments were offered and rejected. The two amendments reported by the Committee were severally agreed to. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended and resulted in 83 yeas against 53 nays. So the bill was passed. Adjourned.

The Loan Bill, Complete.

Washington, March 23.—The following is the Loan bill as it passed the House:

Be it enacted, &c., that the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rate as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; *Provided*, that of United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and cancelled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month, and provided the bonds which may be disposed of elsewhere than in the United States, may be made payable, both principal and interest in the coin or currency of the country in which they are made payable, that shall not bear a rate of interest exceeding five per centum per annum; and provided further that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all provisions except as modified by this act.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress at the commencement of the next session the amount of exchanges made or money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms, and also the amount and character of indebtedness retired under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges.

FIRES.

The Great Fire in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, March 23.—Pike's Opera House is in ruins. The ENQUIRER newspaper office, with all its contents, is also completely destroyed. The fire spread across Baker street to the Adams Express Stables, and the several buildings on Third street, but is now well subdued. The total loss will reach two millions of dollars. The loss of Mr. Pike is estimated at one million, upon which he has an insurance of only thirty-eight thousand. Very little property was saved from the building, except the money and papers in the office. The actors lost all their wardrobes. Adams Express Company saved their money and valuable packages, but everything else was lost. The fire broke out about half an hour after the audience was dismissed. Its origin has not been fully ascertained, although the supposition is that it was occasioned by an explosion of gas. The fire spread so rapidly that in five minutes after the explosion the whole building was in flames. The event has somewhat dampened the spirit of the community. Among the sufferers are R. W. Carroll & Co., book publishers; Wheeler & Wilson, sewing machines; A. C. Peters & Co., music store; Strowbridge and Gerlach, lithographers; Bryant, Stratton and Dehaas, commercial college; Harpies' mercantile printing office; F. P. Halby, boots and shoes; Holmes & Son, paper hangers; H. P. Baldwin, pianos; Niblette and Atkins, eating and drinking saloon; J. W. Langley, cigar dealer, and the Buckeye billiard saloon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Cincinnati, March 23.—Adams' Express Company have opened a temporary office at No. 112 West Fourth street, and are prepared for business. Three carloads of goods, valued at $150,000, are destroyed by the fire. Their insurance on office fixtures is $25,000. All their horses and wagons were saved. The Cincinnati Enquirer Company lost about $100,000; insured for $50,000. They had on hand printed matter valued at $50,000, including $18,000 belonging to John Robinson's Circus.

The Buckeye Billiard Saloon lost $10,000; partially insured. Biblett & Atkinson lost $18,000; insured for $10,000. F. W. Carroll & Co. lost $190,000; insured for $70,000. A. C. Peters & Co. lost their entire stock of music and musical instruments. Damage very heavy; insured for $30,000. Among the articles lost were plates for printing sheet music, which Mr. Peters has been gathering for the last forty years. F. P. Haldy lost $15,000; insured for $9,000. Holmes & Co. lost $40,000; insured for $26,000. D. H. Baldwin lost 23 pianos; partially insured. Bryant, Stratton & Dehaas lost $8,000; no insurance. ——Harpel lost $8,000; no insurance. Strowbridge & Gerloch lost $20,000; no insurance. There were a large number of minor losses, including the office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL UNION.

Business on Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, is entirely suspended to-day, and the street is blockaded by the fallen walls of the Opera House. The streets surrounding the burned square have been thronged with eager spectators throughout the day, and an intense feeling of awe prevails throughout the city over this awful disaster.

Fire at Medina, N. Y.

Albany, March 23.—A fire broke out at about 3 o'clock this morning, in Medina, Orleans county, in the rear of Alcorn & Clark's flour and feed store. The buildings were owned by B. Fairman and Messrs. Brown and Booth, who were insured. The losses of the different store and shopkeepers, about a dozen in number, have not yet been ascertained.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Meeting of Congress of the U. S. of Columbia—The President's Message—The Gold Mines of Barbacoas—Important from Chili—Spanish Fleet Attack Chilian Forts—Their Defeat, Etc.

The steamship Arizona arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, the 15th inst.

The Panama STAR AND HERALD, of March 15th, states that General Mosquera was daily expected to arrive at Aspinwall, on his way to Carthagena. His term of office as President commences on the 1st of April.

The Congress of the U. S. of Columbia was opened at Bologa on the 1st of February, and on the same day the President's message was received and read. The following is a portion of the message referring to the United States:—"Although the crime committed on the 14th of April, 1865, in Washington, snatched away from us the virtuous Abraham Lincoln, a good friend and benevolent toward our people, the American Government has continued to treat us with great deference and sympathy. The guarantee of sovereignty and neutrality which they promised us in the treaty of 1846, in exchange for the faculty to pass troops across the Isthmus, has indeed, offered great difficulties; because not all the agents of that Governments in the ports of the Isthmus, and on the Isthmus itself possess that intelligence and morality which the use of this concession implies."

The war between Spain and Chili is referred to and the action of the former censured.

Advices from Tumaco state that great excitement existed there in relation to the Barbacoas gold mines. There are but two mines open yet, and they are reported to be very successful. A party of four men are said to have taken 41 lbs for their share in one week. Reports are very exaggerated, however, and Californians are advised to stop at home.

The news from South America is important. Advices from Valparaiso, Feb. 17th, has reached Panama. The protracted inactivity of the Spaniards, as they lie before Valparaiso blockading the principal port, is becoming very irksome on shore, and a protest has been made against the Spanish Commander's declaration of coal being contraband of war.

From the port of Coquimbo, Chili, important news is sent as to the result of the cruise of the Spanish frigates Villa de Madrid and Blanca, which vessels left Valparaiso a short time since on a mission unknown. It appears the frigates went to look for the allied squadron, and found them safely situated at some distance up the river, whose bar the larger frigates dared not pass. At the mouth of the river is a Chilian fortification of considerable strength, and which, in addition, had mounted the guns taken from the Peruvian frigate Amazonas, lately wrecked on the bar.

The Spaniards assayed to shell the place, and attempted at long range to reach the squadron inside. The fire was handsomely returned by the fort, and with considerable effect on the Spaniards, whose frigate, Blanca, has received very considerable damage, so much so that both frigates hopelessly left the place to return in disgrace to Valparaiso.

Bolivia has allied herself with Chili and Peru for offence and defence. Peru is very busy making warlike preparations. A number of torpedoes are in course of construction, which will be used in the defence of Callao.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Albany, March 23.—Bills Reported Favorably:—Incorporating the Guild of the Holy Cross, New York.....Amending the charter of the New York and Brooklyn Petroleum Storage Company.....Authorizing the Comptroller of New York to raise money for the permanent improvement of the Docks and Slips in that city.....Relative to sewerage and drainage in New York.....The Brooklyn deficiency bill.....For the improvement of Graham avenue and other streets, Brooklyn.....To increase the compensation of the City Judge and Justices of the Sessions of Brooklyn.....Declaring Tompkins Square a public parade ground for the use of the militia.....Incorporating the Brooklyn Ladies' College.....Relative to the Nursery and Child's Hospital of New York. It requires the city to pay for each child it receives under two years, $6; over two and under ten years, $75, and over ten years, $100 per annum.....Amending the act relative to widening Broadway, so as to restrict the area of the entrance to Central Park in 59th street.

Bills Passed.—Incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage bill.....Incorporating the Workingmen's Union.....Incorporating the village of White Plains.....Incorporating the Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company.....Amending the charter of the New York German Hospital.

Mr. Lent reported favorably the bill to incorporate the New York Mutual Gaslight Company.

Mr. Law presented resolutions of a German Committee on the subject of reconstruction, in favor of universal liberty and suffrage.

An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Metropolitan Police District, was discussed, and pending a motion by Mr. H. C. Murphy to substitute the Excise Commissioners for the Police Commissioners in the bill, progress was reported.

Assembly.

The Speaker presented the report of the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Brooklyn, in response to a resolution of the Assembly, calling for information.

The special order, the Niagara Frontier Police bill, was taken up. After further debate by Mr. Pomeroy against, and by Mr. Brandreth and Mr. J. D. Parker in favor of the bill, it was referred to the Committee on Cities, with power to report it complete at any time.

Mr. Creamer introduced a bill to authorize James S. McIntyre to extend the Sixth avenue-dummy route in New York.

General Intelligence.

[*By Mail to the New York Sun.*]

Ten Ohio papers report cases of the spotted fever in Warren county. It generally attacks children, and has proved fatal in almost every case.

DRESSMAKERS have a grain of comfort in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who believes that the tax on their goods will be abolished by the early action of Congress.

THE California State Senate has passed resolutions endorsing the action of the majority in Congress as against that of the President by a vote of 21 to 22.

A PROCESSION of seventy-nine elephants, arrayed in gaudy trappings, was one of the striking features of a late industrial exhibition at Nagpore, India. It was a most picturesque sight.

ONE of the Government Revenue detectives on the Canadian frontier writes to the Commissioner of Customs that the smugglers have laid pipes across the St. Lawrence River, and are engaged in pumping whiskey from Canada to the United States! That will do! Step down! Call the next witness!

THE war cost East Baton Rouge, La., eight thousand slaves, one hundred dwellings, five thousand bales of cotton burned, five thousand stolen or captured, and an incredible number of horses, cattle and agricultural implements, which will, it is thought, amount to ten millions of dollars.

A MAN may care,
And still be bare,
If his wife be naught;
A man may spend,
And still may mend,
If his wife be aught.

A COURTS case occurred in Louisville, Ky. A man named Smith, put his hand into a feed trough, expecting to find a pet hen. Instead, he found the body of his boy, aged 13 years, who had accidently shot himself while getting down from the mow.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is so disgusted with the way things are going against him and his favorite doctrine of polygamy, that it is said he seriously talks of purchasing two of the Sandwich Islands and emigrating thither with the faithful of his followers.

THERE is considerable excitement among residents of the North Shore, Staten Island, in regard to hydrophobia; a large number of rabid dogs being at large; 57 are reported to have been killed last week. The residents talk of organizing vigilance committees for self protection against them.

THE Tycoon or Emperor of Japan has sent to Louis Napoleon a present of 18,000 cases of silk worms—a very acceptable gift, as some kind of disease has carried off nearly all the silk worms raised in the South of France, causing thereby great distress to the people who subsist by their care and the manufacture of silk.

THE Mobile, Ala., ADVERTISER says: "The ravages of the small-pox continue unabated. Several of our city officers are now confined to their beds with small pox. We hope that every person will at once attend to having themselves vaccinated a second time if necessary. Consult the physician and ascertain if you are safe."

A YOUNG man in a mill at Green, Trumbull Co., O., attempted a few days since to put a belt on a pully, when his hand was caught in the shaft, drawing him over at the rate of two hundred revolutions per minute. His arms were crushed to the shoulders, his back broken, skull badly broken, and both his feet severed from his body. He lived about two hours in this condition, and had his reason to the last.

NEW ENGLAND papers represent a great scarcity of house room in every town along the Sound, within any reasonable distance of New York. Hotels and boarding places are taken up already by panic-stricken New Yorkers, who have fled or intend to flee from the threatened cholera visitation. From New Haven to New London, Ct., there is not a place to be had. The same is true of Norwich and other towns.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

"PLEASE, SIR, GIVE ME A PENNY."—"Train up a child in the way he should go," was the maxim of the "wisest man the world e'er saw." There are in New York public schools enough, and a fair proportion of industrial schools, where children are, at least, kept off the streets, and are certainly taught to read and write, and do such work as may be remunerative to a certain extent. But with all these facilities for education and industry, there is at least one out of every fifty children in the city of New York who is being trained as a beggar, and who is open to the snares and terrible temptations which invariably accompany such an occupation. Let a man but stop to hail a stage or car, and he is approached by a shivering little girl about five years old, with "Please, sir, give me a penny." Let him stand for a moment at the box-office of a theatre, he hears the same cry: not plaintive, not sorrowful, not even with that professional whine of beggars in general, but a persistent demand for the penny. Suppose he gives it, the little feet patter off to the next, and the little hand is stretched out with the same demand, "Please, sir, give me a penny." Some make a show of selling ballads—some of matches, and some of

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