RECONSTRUCTION.

FORNEY FRIGHTENED.

The Last Flutterings of the "Dead Duck" of Washington.

&c. &c. &c.

[From the editorial correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

HARMONY—THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION SURE TO BE ADOPTED BY CONGRESS AND RATIFIED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURES—IT GUARANTEES FREEDOM AND EQUALITY TO ALL OUR CITIZENS, AND MAGNANIMITY AND GENEROSITY TO THE RECENT ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1866.

Very little careful attention is required to prove that the new article of the constitution of the United States, reported by the joint Committee on Reconstruction, *is certain to pass Congress and to be ratified by the Legislatures of the adhering States.* When this fact becomes clear to the people, as it must in a very short time, the effect upon their material interests will be surprisingly sudden and salutary. It is unnecessary to repeat the powerful arguments in support of the remedies provided in this amendment to the fundamental law. Let us now weigh the considerations that will induce its rapid ratification. First, we must recognize not simply the constitutional power, but the numerical strength of Congress to give this measure the requisite two-thirds vote. This accomplished, the proposition goes to the States. By that time it will have been so fully discussed, and the arguments supporting it will be so fresh in the general mind, that opposition will retire before the overwhelming necessity and logic of the case. Most of the regular Legislatures have adjourned, but their respective Governors, stimulated by the forlorn condition of the Southern people, and moved by the appeals of their own constituencies, will convene these bodies in extra session, for the express purpose of ratifying the new amendment. The Legislature of Connecticut meets to-day, and that of New Hampshire early in June, and doubtless before they adjourn they will have done their part of the good work. If Colorado is admitted the number of States will be thirty-seven, of which the three-fourths requisite to the completion of the amendment will be twenty-eight. Judging by the extraordinary unanimity of the Committee on Reconstruction in agreeing to make their report, and the almost certainty that their plan will receive more than two-thirds in each House, and that such precedents will be followed by corresponding and responsive popular favor, it is safe to predict that the following States will ratify the new amendment or the 14th article of the national constitution:—Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maine, Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota, Colorado, Indiana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Missouri, Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Oregon and California. These twenty-two States leave six votes to be obtained from the remaining fifteen. Among these latter are New Jersey, Tennessee, Delaware and Kentucky. Imagine the dilemma of Andrew Johnson and the copperheads who have been sustaining him and clamoring for the instant representation of the Southern States. If they attempt to resist such an array and to throw themselves before this complete and satisfactory restoration of the Union, they will not only make themselves ridiculous, but will rather accelerate than obstruct the object for which they have so devoutly prayed. They will do more. The copperheads will prove that they have been as hypocritical in their recent course as they were treasonable during the war. The Southern people are not blind to the fact that even under Andrew Johnson's so-called policy, as explained by some of his friends, their representatives cannot be admitted into Congress until they take the test oath. That our "American Tribune" is anxious to force them in, irrespective of the oath, or to frame an oath to suit them, is of record; but he now finds this to be impossible, in view not only of the determination of Congress to adhere to that oath, but also in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States will probably decide in favor of the constitutionality of that restriction, as applied to the lawyers. *Hence to attack the congressional proposition or to hold it back, is simply to deprive the Southern States of all relief from, or representation in, the national government.* Nor are the Southern people blind to another truth, that the new amendment cannot be opposed by Andrew Johnson on the question of suffrage, because here it is known that his friends insist that Congress has been compelled to abandon the idea falsely alleged to have been entertained by the radicals, of forcing suffrage upon the States by Congressional enactments. In other words, that the second section of the amendment relating to representation and franchise *is almost in substance what Johnson himself has repeatedly recommended,* and what he now, through his organs, professes to favor, even while stubbornly opposing the report of the joint committee. The President will find it more difficult to convince the Southern people that he is their "best friend," while inviting them to oppose what is offered for their own good by two-thirds of each House of Congress, and what we predict will be ratified by all or nearly all the Legislatures of the free States, than he did when, after having assailed the friends of the soldier and the champions of the freedmen, he insisted that he was *their* "best friend." Nothing more triumphantly proves that the friends of "my policy" are conscious of these facts than their attempt to rekindle the fires of hatred in the South by dwelling upon that portion of the report of the joint committee which prevents certain enumerated classes from voting until 1870. Suppose however that Congress, satisfied that the Southern people are willing, in good faith, to accept the other portions of this comprehensive programme, should consent to allow these classes to vote, and should follow this by granting every Southern State that ratifies the new article of the Constitution immediate representation, what then becomes of a crusade which, as the experience of the country since the meeting of Congress has too sadly shown, *has had no other object but the gratification of a selfish ambition on the one hand, and an inconceivable spirit of revenge against a generous and confiding people on the other?* Or it is no longer a question that the power of the government is with the Congress of the United States, and with the people whom they represent in this crisis. If this were a question in which the Executive, *per se,* could perform any other but a mere ministerial function—if it were an appointment to office, the enforcement of a law, or the punishment of a criminal, the case would be different; but when the whole subject of restoration is resolved into the question whether Congress shall decide when certain Senators and Representatives shall be admitted, and when upon their admission the whole machinery of government will be reset in its old grooves and move forward to its appointed destiny—it is absurd to suppose that what Andrew Johnson may or may not do can materially affect or long retard the decision of the parties immediately interested. It would be accepted as a partial compensation for his inconceivable infatuation, and for the calamitous course of his immediate adviser, the Secretary of State, if, anticipating the future, Andrew Johnson would cease opposing the inevitable. But *the extraordinary spectacle of the published proceedings of a meeting of his Cabinet, in which his constitutional advisers are quoted—let us hope falsely—as taking distinct and explicit ground against the action of the representatives of the American people, would seem to show that he is resolved to deprive himself of the advantage of contributing to the certain settlement of this question on the basis of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.* It will, therefore, appear that the obstructionists are to be found among the President's friends. That the Southern States are to be held out of the Union by the man who has latterly professed to be their exclusive champion, and that simply because Congress will not permit him to decide the question which is exclusively its own, he has attempted a new experiment that will prove to be the most fatal of all his enterprises. *The Southern people will soon be convinced that the radicals, as they are called, are, in fact, "their best friends."* Speaking for the millions who conquered the rebellion, they will, I predict, now that the chief guarantees have been secured, yield everything that can be honorably and fairly expected or demanded. The great business interests, North or South, already appreciate the justice of this prediction and are preparing for the consequences of its realization. There is not a "radical" in either branch of Congress, *beginning with Mr. Sumner in the Senate, and Mr. Stevens in the House, who will not publish all the professing friends of the Southern people, in acts of practical benevolence and substantial forgiveness, if these people, after due reflection, accept the generous conditions tendered by the joint Committee on Reconstruction.* He who most bitterly doubts the sincerity and the justice of this deliberate declaration will be most completely deceived. OCCASIONAL.

The Madame Jumel Will Case.

ANOTHER APPLICATION TO POSTPONE THE TRIAL—ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY, ETC.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

MAY 7.—*Nelson Chase et al vs. J. Howard Smith et al.*—This interesting case, which involves the contest relative to the validity of a document claiming to be the will of Madame Jumel, was placed first on to-day's calendar in Part 1 of the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham. In consequence of Oyer and Terminer being held in this branch of the court the case has been placed first on the calendar of Part 2 for to-day. At one o'clock Mr. Augustus F. Smith on the part of the defendants moved for a postponement of the case, as the clients he represented could not be ready next month or the month after. Mr. Smith went on to state the history of the case from the date of its introduction to the courts. He alluded to the motion for postponement which had been made and granted on the 16th of April, and read affidavits laid before the court at that time. Additional affidavits were also read, going to show that it was impossible for the defendants to be ready to proceed with the trial at the present time; that an old lady, named Mrs. Lydia Hull, an important witness in the case, who formerly resided in Brooklyn, was now in Pennsylvania, and it became essentially necessary that her testimony should be taken. It was also infered in one of the affidavits read, that Mrs. Maria Jones was not a full sister of Madame Jumel, and that the former's offspring were therefore not heirs at law. The great delay necessarily experienced in obtaining testimony as to these facts was set up by Mr. Smith as sufficient to cause a postponement of the case.

Mr. Charles O'Conor, on the part of the plaintiff, opposed the motion, which, he said, was founded on the suggestion that the defendants had not time to prepare for the trial of the case on the issues as to the heirship of the family of Jones. The gentleman read affidavits going to prove that Mrs. Lydia Hull was now stopping at Susquehanna, station, being detained there to prevent a trial of the case, also showing that Mrs. Maria Jones was the full sister of Madame Jumel, and that the whole statements on the part of defendants were simply fabrications to secure a postponement.

After all the papers in the case were read Judge Barnard adjourned the court, setting down one o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) as the hour at which the argument on the motion should proceed.

THE CHOLERA.

A Bogus Case of Cholera—The Mulberry Street Patient on the Recovery—The Opinion of the Sanitary Authorities—Affairs at Quarantine—Dr. Bissell's Report—One Hundred and Twelve Cases Now in the Hospital, &c.

On Sunday morning an unknown man, about fifty years of age, was found lying on the deck of one of the Albany steamers, North river, by a policeman, apparently suffering great pain. He was immediately conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, where he died after two hours' suffering in collapse. The account he gave of himself was that he belonged to Albany, and had been taken suddenly sick that morning. It is not believed that any intelligent physician would have supposed the unfortunate man to have been suffering from cholera; but as it was rumored, without any knowledge of the history of the disease, that he had died from that complaint, there were found many timorous persons who circulated the report. Under the direction of the Board of Health, a post mortem examination of the body was held yesterday morning, which revealed the fact that the intestines were strangulated in a very unusual manner, and that this accident was the sole cause of death, which, in the opinion of the medical men, is liable to occur in any laboring man.

THE MULBERRY STREET CASE.

It may afford some gratification to those interested to be informed that Mrs. Coyle, who was reported as suffering from cholera a few days ago, has since made a rapid recovery, under the constant and excellent care which was bestowed by the medical officers of the Health Board. The place has been thoroughly ventilated and fumigated, and no fears are entertained of a further appearance of the disease at that place; yet they are of the opinion that it was a marked case of cholera.

The authorities are of the opinion that there is no sign of epidemic yet.

DR. BISSELL'S REPORT FOR SUNDAY.

The number of patients in the hospital at last return was 106; new cases, 1—total, 107.

The following report was received yesterday by Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., President of the Quarantine Commission:—

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, May 6, 1866.

TO THE QUARANTINE COMMISSION:—

There have been received five new cases from the steamship Virginia. Stephen Emer, aged thirty-six, of Lafayette, Ind.; James Laughlin, aged eighteen, of Down, Ireland; Bartholomew Haretty, aged twenty-one, of Sligo; Neil Hanson, aged twenty-one, of Denmark; Mary Kennedy, aged twenty-two, of Moncool, Kilkenny, Ireland.

Previously in hospital	107
Add new cases	5
Total	112

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

THE SARATOGA.

The old sloop-of-war Saratoga is at length ready for the accommodation of the convalescent passengers now on board of the hospital ship Falcon. She has been fitted up in the best possible manner for this particular purpose, and it is expected that all of these persons will be removed from the hospital ship to-day on board of this vessel, where they will be more likely to recover than if allowed to remain in the midst of the plague-stricken patients on board of the Falcon. A full complement of physicians, nurses and attendants are already at their posts on board the Saratoga, and we have the assurance that everything possible will be done for the comfort of the convalescents, and that they will be well taken care of.

MEETING OF PHYSICIANS AND CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.

A large meeting of physicians and citizens of Brooklyn was held in the Common Council Chamber of that city last Saturday night; also representatives of the several dispensaries of the city and the out-door department of the Long Island Hospital. Among those present were Dr. Stephen Smith, Professor of Surgery in Bellevue Hospital; Dr. Crane and Dr. Conklin, representatives of the Board of Health, from the city of Brooklyn; Dr. Elisha Harris, Registrar of the Board of Health; Dr. Andrew Ottarson, President of the Kings County Medical Society; ex-Senator Demas Strong, of the Williamsburg Dispensary; John D. McKenzie, ex-Mayor Wood, Judge Dalley, Dr. T. L. Mason, Postmaster Lincoln and a large number of other physicians and citizens. Ex-Mayor Wood presided. There was a free and full discussion on the prevalence of cholera, and its remedies and preventives were fully discussed, and statistics and data were produced in abundance. The result of the meeting was the adoption following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be authorized and requested to address a communication to the Board of Health, inquiring if the abatement of nuisances in the city of Brooklyn is conducted in the same manner and with the same expedition as in the city of New York, and whether the power and duty to abate nuisances in Brooklyn cannot be left wholly with such members and officers of their Board as reside in the city of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the city authorities and the citizens of Brooklyn will most cheerfully co-operate with and sustain the officers of the several dispensaries organized in our city in any measures they may adopt in carrying into effect in this city the medical organization proposed by the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Ice in Cholera.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA ENGLISHMAN.

As there is a great deal of cholera at present among the lower class of natives, the following account may be both interesting and useful:—On Sunday, the 25th of this month, about 10:30 A. M., my servants requested me to go and see a man who they said was dying of cholera, and to give him some medicine. I proceeded to the place, where I found a man lying on the ground in the greatest agony, with the usual symptoms of cholera, vomiting, &c. He was much emaciated, and to me appeared to be sinking rapidly. I had no medicine in the house. I ordered one of my servants to go round among the neighbors and try and get some medicine, but in this I was unsuccessful. I recollected, however, having read in the London *Times* newspaper of the 10th or 11th October, an article bearing the signature of John Chapman, M. D. (of which I had taken a note), in which the writer advocated the use of a bag of ice down the spine. Feeling that if I did no good, I could, under the circumstances of the case, do no harm, I made up my mind to try whether ice would do any good. I now proceed to give you an account of what I did, and what the results were:—

10:30 A. M.—The man, a Mussulman, a hackery-wallah, arrived with his own and other hackeries from Calcutta. He had been for two or more hours purging and vomiting violently; voice scarcely audible; pulse imperceptible; hands, arms, legs and feet quite cold. He was throwing his legs about and twisting his body in great agony; he complained much of thirst. I gave him water with a little carbonate of soda in it. He appeared to be sinking fast.

11 A. M.—Procured some ice from a neighbor. Having no gutta percha bag I took the leg of a pair of flannel trowsers and made a long bag to reach from between the shoulder blade to the bottom of the spine, of a width of three inches; into this I put broken ice and applied it on the spine. After I had applied the ice the purging and vomiting ceased, and by twenty minutes after eleven the spasms were much diminished.

11:30.—The patient was much easier. On questioning him, he said in a very low voice that he felt easier.

A little before twelve I found that his pulse was perceptibly stronger, and that his arms and legs, which were previously as cold as stones, began to be slightly warm. The flannel in which the ice was put was now saturated with water, and as Dr. Chapman said the cold was to be a dry, not a wet cold, one of my natives suggested the use of a bottle, on which I got a preserved fruit bottle into which I put the ice, and had the bottle held against the spine.

12:30.—No more vomiting, &c.; the arms and legs getting warmer. No pain, very great thirst; I let the man drink as much as he liked. From this time until half-past one P. M. I kept the bottle of ice on his back, when, finding that his hands, arms, legs and body were becoming hot, as if he had fever, I removed the bottle of ice, and as I was about to leave my house for tiffin with a neighbor, I told my khansamah if fever came on to put in the place of the ice bottle a bottle of hot water.

4:30.—I returned to the man. He was fast asleep, and a more deadly object I scarcely ever saw. At half-past five he awoke and asked for food. I gave him some thick congee, with sugar and brandy.

7:30 A. M.—Monday, the 26th. The man is sitting up; convalescent, but weak. He wants to take his bullocks and hackery away. The above are the facts of the case.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26, 1866. A. P.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Business of the Complaint Bureau.

The business of the complaint office continues brisk as ever. The average number of complaints daily received is about one hundred and twenty-five, which are immediately filed on receipt by the efficient chief clerk, G. B. Bosworth, and placed in the hands of the sanitary inspector in whose respective district the nuisance complained of may exist. The inspector investigates in turn each grievance, and, on reporting the result, the requisite order for the abatement of such nuisance is made by the attorney. There appears to be, however, an inadequacy in the number of these officials for the continually increasing business of the complaint bureau, and hence the chief cause of the neglected adjustment of many complaints.

Among the communications received yesterday were the following:—A citizen calls the attention of the Board of Health to the condition of the premises in rear of the Belmont Hotel. There exists in the rear of that building a most offensive water closet. The obnoxious custom of throwing fat, kitchen refuse, &c., is indulged in, greatly to the insalubrity of the atmosphere of the neighborhood.

The fat boiling establishment at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue is alleged to emit a most offensive effluvia. It is asked that it be suspended as a nuisance.

In Charles lane, between Charles and Perry streets, a large quantity of manure is accumulated from the stables located there, which is a source of annoyance to the residents of the neighborhood.

The Custom House Salaries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The employes of the New York Custom House have been requested by Surveyor Wakeman not to pay any percentage or discount on their last month's salaries, as he will advance them the full amount. This is encouraging to the men, and will stimulate them to do their duty. R. D. F.

New York, May 7, 1866.

News Items.

Extensive arrangements are being made by the committee of the Common Council and the New Jersey Historical Society for a grand celebration, on the 17th inst., of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark. A grand military display will take place on that day.

The Newman (Ga.) *Herald* publishes in due form an application to the county ordinary for letters of administration by a colored man on the estate of a deceased friend. This is the first instance of the kind under the law passed by the last Georgia Legislature.

The Philadelphia *Age*, of May 1, says:—General F. F. Connor, the commandant of the military district, embracing Utah, and the Rev. Norman McLeod, pastor of the Congregational church in Salt Lake City, have been summoned to Washington for the purpose of giving their testimony in reference to public affairs in that locality and the influence of polygamy upon the morals and progress of the people. This movement has been interpreted by some of the Mormon leaders as hostile to their dominion in that portion of the Union, and there is considerable excitement in Utah upon the subject, with some fears of an outbreak between the citizens and the military. It is hardly possible, however, that the leaders of the Mormons will advise or precipitate a movement which must end disastrously to their interests. With wise and prudent men as agents of the government in Utah, the laws can certainly be maintained without resort to force.

Among the losers by the great Detroit fire is the chief editor of the *Post*, General Carl Schurz. He had two large boxes in the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, containing, among other things, a very valuable portion of his library, a fine lot of geographical and military maps, a collection of photographic reproductions of the best paintings in the gallery of Madrid, several volumes of manuscript, a number of letters from Mr. Lincoln and other prominent persons, and all his correspondence with his family during the last twelve years, containing an almost complete diary of the political and military events with which he has been connected. The loss is a very severe one as far as the pecuniary value of the contents of the boxes is concerned, but as many of the articles destroyed cannot by any possibility be replaced, it is irreparable.

The Youngstown (Ohio) *Register* announces that the miners' strike, which has extended over a period of nearly three months, in that vicinity, is at last ended, and the workmen have gone into the mines again. They finally acceded to the reduction demanded by their employers. The iron mills are again in operation, and all the furnaces soon will be.

The Cairo Property Company having donated a square to the United States for the purpose of erecting a custom house, the Treasury Department has notified them that, as soon as the title deeds are deposited in Washington, orders will be issued for commencing the building.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says in that city conductors and drivers on street railroads get but nine dollars a week; barbers make from twelve to fifteen dollars; waiters, eight dollars; boys and girls, who manufacture paper boxes, three and a half dollars; sewing women, eight dollars. In some of the trades the average is better; thus a hatter can command thirty-five dollars, and a photographer forty dollars for six days' work.

In 1859 a gentleman by the name of Talbot Green, of Tennessee, afterward an officer in the late rebel army, published a popular work entitled, "A Winter in the Federal City," in which he positively asserts that "Andrew Johnson, in spite of the fates, would be Chief Magistrate of the United States before the close of the year 1865;" that "his administration would be stormy; that he would labor under extraordinary embarrassments, but would eventually make one of the most popular Presidents that ever ruled in America."

A Boston paper says a new phase of "servantdism" has been discovered which housekeepers may like to be informed of, as it certainly is an ingenious mode of deceiving the public. A few days since a girl at one of the intelligence offices engaged as cook, giving as her reference the name of a lady to whom she referred with the utmost confidence. Upon application being made to the lady she spoke in the highest terms of the girl, but expressed surprise that so good a domestic should change places so often, as at least a dozen ladies had within six months past called to inquire her character. She mentioned one lady who had called some months ago. Application was made to the latter, and when the name of the girl was mentioned she was astonished, for she was then living with her. Upon investigation it appeared that the girl had assumed the name of the cook, who was not in want of a place, and had thus imposed upon many. It is now a common thing for poor girls or dishonest girls to steal the reputation of their friends, and we make the statement that housekeepers may not be deceived by references.

It is officially stated that eighty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres of public lands in Missouri were disposed of during last month at the branch land office in Boonville.

The following public journals are edited by colored men:—The *Colored Tennessean*, Nashville; the *Commissioner*, Baltimore, Maryland; *Christian Recorder*, Philadelphia; *Anglo African*, New York; *Pacific Appeal*, San Francisco, California; *Elevator*, San Francisco, California; *Colored Citizen*, Cincinnati; New Orleans *Tribune*; *National*, Mobile, Alabama; *Loyal Georgian*, Augusta, Georgia.

The Knoxville *Whig* says that at the Circuit Court of Jefferson county a case of "treason against the State of Tennessee in aiding and abetting the rebel cause" was tried, and the party who was accused, DeWitt C. Williams, sentenced to the Penitentiary for fourteen years.

The Boston city government has appropriated $10,000 for the establishment of free salt water bathing places for use this summer.

The colored people of New Orleans, by an appeal to the Civil Rights law, have obtained a charter for two religious societies, heretofore refused them under the laws of Louisiana.

General Sherman has accepted an invitation to be present at the approaching Commencement of Dartmouth College.

Senators Lane and Pomeroy have been writing to Mr. Stewart, Register of the Land Office at Humboldt, Kansas, that the treaty with the Osage Indians will be ratified by the Senate during the present session. Its passage, in effect, will give a large number of whites who have squatted upon the Osage lands an opportunity to pre empt and ultimately possess the grounds they now hold. The recent establishment of a mail route from Humboldt, via the Osage Catholic Mission and Chetapa, to Fort Gibson, indicates such a policy on the part of the government.

Judge Hunter, of Memphis, has just decided the following case:—"The State vs. Elizabeth Burns (colored), charged with having committed perjury by false swearing before the Freedmen's Bureau. A motion was made by the counsel for the defence to quash the indictment, for the reason that the officer of the bureau before whom the crime is alleged to have been committed was not an officer authorized by law to administer oaths, and that, consequently, the offence charged was not such a one as would make the defendant liable to indictment for perjury." The judge granted the motion upon the ground that the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau confers no power to administer oaths or to exercise the functions of a judicial tribunal. Judge Hunter also adds that if legislation subsequent to the act establishing the bureau confers these powers, he has been unable to find it. Commenting on this the St. Louis *Dispatch* says:—This decision of Judge Hunter is unusually important. If sustained, it will take the very marrow from the Freedmen's Bureau system and make it practically inoperative.

The trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane have invited proposals for enlarging the State Insane Asylum, the work to be completed by the 1st of July, 1867. This is the asylum for building which, on so large a plan, Governor Barstow was so severely censured by his political enemies.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation suspending the State tax on liquors for the first quarter of 1866, and Governor Patton, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation making the penal code, better known for its barbarism as the black code, operative after the 1st of June.

Jeff Davis, A. H. Stephens, ex-Senator Gwin, General Lee and ex-Senator Hunter are each said to be writing a book in excuse for secession and assigning reasons for its failure.

They have a new elevator in St. Louis capable of storing 1,250,000 bushels of grain.

The Boston *Journal's* travelling correspondent, on a tour through the Northwestern States, writes to that paper:—"Minnesota two years ago sent no wheat whatever into the market; this season she will have exported ten millions of bushels. This indicates the manner in which the new States of the Northwest are developing their resources and illustrates slightly what the future of that part of our country is to be."

A man, apparently a rough farmer, went to the dry goods house of S. M. Griswold & Son, in Hartford, Conn., on Friday last, and purchased goods to the amount of $653. He said he had made a pile raising tobacco last summer, and proposed to do the fair thing by his two daughters about to be married. The goods were sent to a place in the city which he designated, and there he gave the boy a check for $640. When this was presented at the bank the holders were informed that the maker had no money there. Suspicions were aroused, detectives were put to work, and he was arrested at Windsor. It is believed he is an old practitioner of the confidence game.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Index*, referring to the recent decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead, says:—"We were glad to see that no distinction was made between our own dead and about forty federal soldiers who slept their last sleep by them. It proved the exalted, unselfish tone of the female character, Confederate and federal—once enemies, now friends—receiving this tribute of respect."

Dr. Wilson, who is at the head of the freedmen's school in Columbus, Miss., as we learn from the *Southern Sentinel*, having submitted to the Mayor an anonymous letter received by him, threatening him and his assistants with personal violence unless they leave the place, the Board of Aldermen have passed resolutions expressing their opinion that it was sent by some inconsiderate and evil-minded persons for the purpose of annoyance, and that all well disposed persons disapprove of it, and pledging the whole civil and municipal authority of the city for his protection against interference, in which they doubt not they would be aided by the whole civil force of the State.

Miss Stebbins, of Chickasaw county, Iowa, has received an appointment as notary public for that county. She is the first female ever having received such a commission, and is represented as eminently competent.

A letter in the Alton *Democrat* gives the particulars of the hanging of five men by the people of Jersey county, Illinois, for horse stealing. The slack administration of justice against this class of offenders, and the persistent refusal of grand juries to indict them, appears to have infuriated the people and determined them to take the matter into their own hands. The opportunity arrived and was employed most effectively. The citizens declare that they have not yet finished; but that there are three more men who must be killed. There appears to have been no effort on the part of the authorities to arrest the bloody undertaking, and the same paper, on May 2, has the following:—"We are informed that there was a report in Elsah and Grafton that two more men had been caught and killed in a hollow about one and a half mile above the former place, on Saturday last. Two men were seen under guard of a party that day, who asserted that they had caught them running off the widow Smith's horses, and that they were forcing them to take the horses back where they got them and fasten them there, and that those would be the last horses they would tie. After this two bodies were reported found in Babb's Hollow, just above Elsah."

The Memphis *Bulletin* suggests the appointment of a committee, composed equally of Southern and Northern men of reliability, to investigate the origin of the riot in that city and report to the authorities at Washington.

The question as to whether ex-federal officers and soldiers of good character who have located in the South shall be admitted to the society of Southern ladies, is being agitated by the good people of Panola county, Miss. Sentiment is somewhat divided, and a lady is out in the *Star* in a communication, in which she says:—"In the first place, did these soldiers and citizens expect to be received into the society of sisters and daughters of those who, in many instances, perished their sworn enemies. Most assuredly they did not. I know they did not; but if you choose to say they did expect to be received, should we not feel and show more respect for the memory of our dead heroes? I could easily ask a thousand such questions, which I am confident a true Southern lady could answer only in one way, but deem it unnecessary, as they will doubtless naturally arise in the minds of all who design to give the matter a moment's reflection. Without intruding them further on your valuable space, Mr. Editor, I will sum up my opinion and advice to the interested of Panola—let Southern men treat with all proper respect a brave and generous enemy. Southern ladies, receive them not."

The dwelling house and barn of the Rev. Dr. Bardwell, in Oxford, Mass., was burnt, Thursday evening, and the venerable divine was himself so badly burnt in endeavoring to save a favorite horse, that a fatal result is feared.

The citizens of Providence, R. I., vote on the 9th inst. on the question of introducing to the city a supply of pure water.

Flake's Galveston *Bulletin*, of April 27, says:—A report pretty well authenticated was in circulation yesterday, that a citizen agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in the interior, place not mentioned, was two nights since attacked in his own store by three armed men, who robbed him of four thousand dollars in gold and currency, and then decamped. Having cleaned out the agent, they met, or sought out a freedman whom they shot down, and took from his person one hundred and eighty dollars in gold. They then made their escape, travelling, as is supposed, towards the Mexican frontier.

The Memphis *Post* of the 2d inst. says:—An officer of the regular service, coming North from New Orleans, learned, in passing Grenada, that Lieutenant J. B. Blanding of the Veteran Reserve corps, on duty at Grenada in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, was shot three times on Monday night, while passing a ten-pin alley in that place. He was not expected to survive. He was a quiet, gentlemanly officer, and was apparently on the best of terms with the citizens. Lieutenant Blanding had had one arm disabled at Fort Pulaski. He had also been wounded in the side.

The schooner Corsican picked up on Lake Ontario, a few days ago, a skiff containing two boys, nearly exhausted, and the dead body of a girl who had perished from exposure. The skiff, containing two boys and three girls, all under fifteen, had drifted out from Oakville. Two of the girls were washed overboard and lost.

In the Gordon murder case, just closed at Schoharie county, eleven of the jury were for the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. One juror would not consent to that verdict nor assign any reason for his position. After twenty-two hours' deliberation a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was rendered.

The Internal Revenue Law—A Correction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

An article on "The Income Tax and the Tax Collectors," in this morning's HERALD, is based on a misconception of the relative duties of officers of the internal revenue, which I beg leave to correct in the interest and for the convenience of taxpayers. You say:—"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that it is not necessary for tax collectors to serve official notice upon a person before paying his income tax; but that he must go to the collector's office, obtain a blank and fill it up. In other words, he must step up to the collector's office and settle."

The collectors of internal revenue are not furnished by the Commissioner with blanks for income or other returns under the internal revenue, nor have they power to act in any matter relating to the assessment of taxes. Persons desiring to obtain blanks for return of income or other taxes should therefore call, not at the collector's office, but at the assessor's office in their respective districts. It is true that they "must step up to the collector's office and settle," but the law provides for notice that the taxes are due by advertisement and by notifications posted up in public places in each district by the several collectors, and in addition to this a notice is served on each individual taxpayer by mail or otherwise.

I am sure that your candor and sense of justice will lead you to give prominence to this correction equal to that of the article in question, which could have been written, so far as its statements of facts are concerned, only under a misapprehension of the machinery of the Internal Revenue law. COLLECTOR.

Nitro-Glycerine—The Explosion at San Francisco.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The further inquiry into the case of the United States vs. Otto Burstenbinder, who is charged in connection with the recent explosion of nitro-glycerine, was resumed yesterday morning before Commissioner Betts.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF J. H. PRENTICE.

Mr. J. H. Prentice was further examined by Mr. Andrew Boardman. He said:—I recollect the case of oil being sent down, marked W. H. Mills; I saw that case just standing in front of our office; it came from Hamburg, Germany; after coming from Hamburg it had not been opened; and it was sent from our office in the same condition in which it had been received; I am familiar with this blasting oil since last July; it is not volatile; it is explosive; it is not a burning fluid; it cannot be ignited by friction; I have been in the same office where the oil was stored; I have handled it on several occasions, and have seen experiments made with it; we have poured it from vessel to vessel; we have smoked in the same office with the oil, and took no precautions respecting it; there were fire and gas in the office, and we took no precautions as to them; from my knowledge, I do not believe the article is in a dangerous state for transportation; so far as my agency was concerned I had no intention of sending the oil in any surreptitious way.

To Judge Dean—I have been with Colonel Burstenbinder for about the past ten days in the county jail; have had some conversations with him on the subject of this complaint; they have not been frequent.

Q. Did you know before this box was sent that nitro-glycerine was an explosive fluid? A. I knew that it was explosive under certain circumstances; I think I now know under what circumstances it is explosive; it is explosive with a percussion cap made for the purpose, and by Nobel's patent fuse, and also by a heat of three hundred and sixty degrees; I am not aware that it is explosive under any other circumstances.

Q. Have you tried it under any other circumstances? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether this article will explode if it saturates sawdust? A. I have not tried it; I do not know if it will explode if left for some time on paper or wood so as to saturate them; I am not a chemist; I have had gas lighted all day in our office where the fluid was; there was a leaky box of the oil in the office for about three months; there was also sawdust in the box, and tin cans; it was in the Custom House the oil leaked out, and it was put into cans to save it; I heard that the box of oil came from Hamburg; it went into the Custom House, and I cannot say when it went from the Custom House; I did not see, and did not look for any marks on the box; the box did not go by the overland on the supposition in the office that the box was too large. I had seen the oil packed in tin cans, and I was told that the oil in the box in question was in glass; I think it would be proper to send the oil in glass, and without any mark on the box, by overland; I do not know how the explosion took place at Aspinwall; read of the occurrence in Greenwich street, and before that I was engaged in this business.

To Mr. Boardman—I was told that the oil was put up in glass, like carboys, with a wicker wire outside and another wicker wire outside that; the carboys were packed in sawdust.

The case was further adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

The Mormon Plague Spot.

THE ACCOUNT OF A VISITOR IN UTAH—TYRANNY—DEFIANCE OF UNITED STATES AUTHORITY—MURDER AND PROFLIGACY—THEIR HYPOCRISY AND BASENESS REVEALED, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In an issue of last week's HERALD I read of an assassination lately occurring in the Great Salt Lake City. It had been in my contemplation previously to lay before the readers of your widely-circulated paper a brief sketch of the condition of things in Utah, and this late affair of inhuman barbarism persuades me that it is almost a duty to make known to the people how things are carried on in high-handed lawlessness among the Mormons. I have been twice among them—the first time a few years since, when I stopped two weeks. That time was too short to learn the full history of their habits and transactions; but the second time, from December 1, 1864, to April 1, 1865 (being four months), gave me sufficient opportunity—and in fact more than I should desire again—of taking careful observations of their mode of living, their humbugs, their solemn mockery of a church and their hate of the Gentile race and all other people who are not members of their bastard institution, the "Mormon Church."

They have no respect whatever for our government, and openly denounce our people as thieves, cutthroats, ravishers and other characterizations too mean to be uttered by civil tongues, in their churches on Sundays. Their sermons are blackguardism. You may visit any church in Utah and you are sound to hear it. They have a person for that very purpose in every church, and this official is always the bishop of the church. When there is anything extraordinary in the line of blackguardism or denunciation, one of the twelve apostles takes the lead and the bishop follows in the same strain. They have a book called the "Book of Mormon," which is a very good work, although containing extraordinary doctrines. This book is merely published as a "blind" to the world, and to beguile the unwary into their snares. Many a poor victim is brought from his or her home in the old country through their missionaries, by the basest and falsest representations. When these poor ignorant beings get to Utah—or Zion, as they call it—they are in bondage to Brigham Young, or the Mormon Church, which is personated in the notorious Brigham. You never see a Mormon in Utah who is well off or rich unless he is an officer under Brigham. The only people the Mormons seem to assist are the Indians, with whom they are very intimate. This intimacy was proven at the horrible and blood-freezing tragedy known as "The Mountain Meadow massacre," which deed alone should bring down all spiritual and temporal fury upon their heads. This and a thousand other deeds they will soon have to answer for. Four years ago, when a great many Gentiles wintered in Utah, there were from three to five men missing every morning. Who can tell what ever became of them? The Mormons can answer. A just retribution will overtake them, and this must be ere long.

Let Congress take steps to drive these inhuman monsters from the country. Send but a message across the continent to California, Idaho, Montana and Oregon for volunteers to clean out the Mormons, and the people will be but too glad to offer their services and enlist hand and heart to avenge their wrongs. The women of Utah are to be pitied, indeed. Men have from two to five wives, and Brigham has as many as thirty-five. What are they? slaved and they are treated worse than African slaves ever were. But what can they do? Appeal to the justices of the peace, to the Mormon courts, or any other tribunal in Utah for redress? What good will it do them? Brigham Young controls the courts and everything. Polygamy to be tolerated, and in the United States too, in this century! It is a shame to the country.

I did not wish to occupy too much of your space. I could fill many a page of the HERALD in reciting the foul deeds of the Mormons, and their unworthiness of their being allowed to live in America.

A WINTER MORMON.

ARMY BULLETIN.

ORDERED.

First Lieutenant J. H. McBlair, Jr., United States Army, to duty with Brevet Major General Geo. J. Stannard, Superintendent Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland.

DISMISSED.

Second Lieutenant Charles P. Buschman, Company B, Fourth regiment Veteran Reserve corps.

NAVY BULLETIN.

DETACHED—APRIL 30.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Lerice, from steamer Massachusetts on reporting of relief, and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Master Andrew S. Hussey, from command of Coast Survey steamer Marion on reporting of relief, and granted leave of absence.

ORDERED—APRIL 30.

Acting Assistant Pa