CONGRESS.

Senate Discussion on the Georgia Bill.

Speech of Senator Hamilton, of Texas, on the Georgia Question.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

For the repeal of the law preventing compensation to citizens of Maryland for slaves taken during the war; for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and against a revival of the income tax.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of the American Geographical and Statistical Society touching the proposed expedition to the Arctic regions eulogistic of the scientific attainments of Dr. Hayes and recommending the employment of his services.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a memorial from A. B. Hart, who claims a seat as a legally elected Senator from Florida, representing that the report of the Judiciary Committee on the subject did not contain such a representation of the law and facts of the case as the contestant was entitled to have, and asking to be heard in argument before the Senate. Laid on the table.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition to abolish the duty on tea and coffee and to reduce that on sugar and molasses.

NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., from the Naval Committee, in response to memorials referred to the committee from retired naval officers for their restoration to the active list, read a resolution adopted by the committee for its government. In the judgment of the committee Congress ought not to entertain the applications for restoration or for changes of rank or grade, unless such restoration or change be recommended by the Executive Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to authorize the authorities of Washington to subscribe $500,000 to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and to issue bonds for the same. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING the bill authorizing the First National Bank of Delphi, N. Y., to change its location was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to simplify and reduce the rate of postage, to abolish the franking privilege, to limit the cost of carrying the mail and to regulate the payment of postage. He gave notice of his intention to move it as a substitute for the pending bill abolishing the franking privilege. The bill makes a reduction of the postage to one cent for half ounce letters, and substitutes for the franking privilege a system of stamped envelopes. Ordered to be printed and placed on calendar.

Mr. WARNER, (rep.) of Ala., introduced a joint resolution directing that the Census Marshals shall not be required to take any oaths other than the one prescribed in the census act of 1850, and one to support their State constitution and the constitution of the United States. Referred.

THE CENSUS LAW.

The bill amendatory of the census law was taken up and passed as amended by the substitute of the Senate committee.

It provides that the census marshals shall include statistics representing the surviving officers, soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and their surviving widows, concerning their pensions, &c. It limits the time within which return shall be made as to population and mortality; increases compensation of the marshals, and gives to all marshals civil courts for each page of the two copies of the original census returns required by the eleventh section of the act of 1850.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At a quarter past one o'clock the Georgia bill was proceeded with, and Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, advocated his amendment providing a provisional government for Georgia, and constituting it the Third Military District, directing an election for a new Legislature in November next, at which all persons who by the constitution are electors shall be entitled to vote, the present Legislature to terminate upon the assembling of its successor on December 5, 1870.

Mr. McCREERY, (dem.) of Ky., moved, in deference to the religious sentiments of a portion of the people of the United States (this being Good Friday), that the Senate now adjourn. Lost.

Mr. WARNER made an ineffectual effort to fix a time for taking a vote.

Mr. HAMILTON, (rep.) of Texas, made an argument in enforcement of the views stated by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). He said the war was still going on in the south; that the only persons who had been disarmed in the dominion of the rebellion were the victims of rebel animosity. The adoption of the Bingham amendment, he held, would be the death knell of the republican party in every Southern State, because, unless prudently curtailed, rebel influence would practically nullify the new state constitutions and set at nought the beneficent measures of Congressional legislation. He favored the amendment suggested by Mr. Drake to require military intervention for the suppression of the secret organizations, and denounced the organized system of outrage, arson and murder now prevalent in the lately rebellious states. This state of things showed the futility of attempting to establish civil government there. It had been argued here that this organized resistance to the laws was owing to the stringency of the reconstruction measures. His answer to that was that the powers had been designed to be the commanders of all military departments throughout the country, and that the condition of the south was wholly exceptional. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) had his mind; that the number of men murdered there since Lee's surrender exceeded our mortality list in any engagement during the War. This estimate was a very moderate one. His own belief was that not less than ten thousand loyal men were in the South had ceased to be loyal simply because they were loyal to the country. The actual number of arrests in comparison with this aggregate of crime would show the license. If not supported by the national arm, the colored loyalists in the South would surely die the death—they could not live there. He (Mr. Hamilton), for one, if the principle of the Bingham amendment prevailed, would not dare return to his own community. He did not believe any active republican would dare live there. He knew the people there. He was born and raised among them, had lived there all his life among them and they were the most blood-thirsty set of cutthroats God had ever permitted on his footstool.

Mr. BURNSIDE, (rep.) of W. Va., delivered an argument explanatory of affairs in Georgia. He doubted the propriety of now admitting Georgia to the rights of a State, and held that, if admitted, her Legislature must be recognized from its late reorganization; that its term dated from that period, all State officers prior to that being provisional only.

Mr. FOOT, (rep.) of N. Y., criticised the anti-republican features of the Georgia constitution and favored the proposition for military intervention by the government in the Southern States when requested by the State authorities. He attributed the existence of the secret organizations in the South to the fact that the white majority would not succumb to the reconstruction act, but attempt to override the fifteenth amendment and all Congressional legislation. He said that while the protection of American citizenship abroad would be sufficient cause for a foreign war its vindication upon Southern soil equally involved the honor and dignity of the government. If the State government was unable to protect the citizen the national government was not only empowered but was bound to interpose its authority for the prompt punishment of the perpetrators of the outrages complained of. He would accompany this stretching forth of the strong arm of the government with such a course of conciliation and friendly legislation as would convince the Southern people that their interests and those of the government were identical.

At the conclusion of Mr. Foot's remarks the Senate, by a the vote of 25 to 18, refused to adjourn.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, suggested that the Senate should now unanimously agree to come to a vote on the pending bill at four o'clock next Monday, Senators to have the right, however, to speak five minutes each on any new amendment then offered.

Objection being made to this arrangement by several Senators a number of other suggestions were made and discussed, and finally it was agreed to take the final vote at six o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., obtained the floor, and at six o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1870.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Dr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report, which was read. He stated that the main points in difference were four—as to the Marine Hospital at Chicago, the Custom House at St. Paul, and the New York and Boston Post Offices, and offered to give an explanation that might be asked on those points.

Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio, wished action to be postponed until the report was printed, and criticised the fact that the member of the Committee on Appropriations who had reported the bill (Mr. Lawrence) had not been given charge of the bill in the conference committee.

The SPEAKER explained that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lawrence) was absent when the bill was considered in the House, and that, therefore, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had taken charge of it. It was therefore proper and according to all parliamentary rules that that gentleman (Mr. Dawes) should have charge of it in the conference committee. He asked whether it was a satisfactory explanation.

Mr. MORGAN expressed himself satisfied with it.

The SPEAKER asked whether the other gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lawrence) considered that his rights had been wronged by not being put on that conference committee.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, replied somewhat hesitatingly that he was not sufficiently acquainted with parliamentary precedents to know whether they had been or not. (Laughter.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., in reference to the Chicago Marine Hospital, remarked that he had very good authority for saying that the building now being erected was entirely unfit for the use to which it was destined.

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill., asked Mr. Farnsworth to state his authority.

Mr. FARNSWORTH preferred to give the names of his informants to the committee now investigating the subject.

Mr. MORGAN argued that the House should not be called upon to vote large appropriations without an opportunity of understanding them, and he wished to have the report printed. He regretted that the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) had forgotten the rôle which he had assumed some time ago as the guardian of the Treasury.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., called attention to the appropriation for the New York Post Office, which the House had fixed at $400,000, which the Senate had raised to $800,000 and which the conference report raised to $1,000,000, and so as to the Boston Post Office.

Mr. DAWES explained the matter, which was further discussed by Messrs. Butler of Mass., and Mr. Farnsworth.

The report of the Post Office Committee on the subject having been read, Mr. Butler of Mass., said he was informed that that report had never been considered in the committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the gentleman from Massachussetts (Mr. Butler) undoubtedly knew more about the business of all the committees of the House than those committees themselves knew. (Laughter.) It was very strange that the report had not been considered in committee, where it was signed by six members of it; that the committee considered two and a half millions as sufficient for the New York Post Office, and one million for the Boston Post Office, but so much money had already been so badly spent on those buildings that those estimates were probably too low. If the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General would do their duty under the provision reported by the conference committee to require bids and give contracts to the lowest responsible person, the cost might be brought down to the amounts recommended by the Post Office Committee. At all events, he thought it best to concur in the report of the conference committee.

Mr. LAWRENCE remarked that the conference committee recommended agreeing in a lump to seventeen Senate amendments, which the House had rejected, and to six additional appropriations, and said that he objected to acting on the report unless the chairman (Mr. Dawes) explained every item—unless the report was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. He would never give his vote to an appropriation of $3,000,000 for any one building in the republic until the national debt was provided for, until the great water communications of the country were improved as they ought to be, because they were much more necessary than those public buildings.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa. desired to know how long the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) had struggled to keep down these appropriations—whether he had equalled his efforts in that direction on the Naval Appropriation bill?

Mr. DAWES replied that he felt that he did except as to the Appraisers' stores in Philadelphia. (Laughter). He had thought that he would let up a little on them.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., a member of the conference committee, suggested that Mr. Dawes should let the matter go over till to-morrow and let the report be printed in the meantime.

Mr. DAWES said he had no objection to let that motion be made.

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa, made the motion and moved the previous question on it.

The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. DAWES then moved the previous question on the adoption of the report, which was seconded. The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Twitchell, Beck, Coburn, Ferry and Dawes when the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the adoption of the conference report. The report was adopted by yeas 102, nays 70.

The Deficiency bill now only awaits the signature of the President.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Mr. FERRIS, (rep. of N. Y., presented the memorial and resolutions of the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York relating to the exploration of the Arctic regions.

THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON POST OFFICES.

Mr. TWITCHELL, (rep.) of Mass., a member of the Post Office Committee, asked that the minority report on the subject of the New York and Boston Post Offices be printed with the majority report.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, chairman of that committee, objected, and the House then at two o'clock, under the rule assigning the afternoon of the third Friday in each month to the business of the District of Columbia, proceeded to the consideration of that business.

Mr. COOK, (rep.) of Ill., presented the conference report on the bill to amend the usury laws of the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

After disposing of a large number of bills referring to the District of Columbia, the Senate bill incorporating a hospital for foundlings in the city of Washington was taken from the Speaker's table, amended and passed.

The Committee for the District of Columbia having disposed of all its reports, Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., appealed to the House to rescind the resolution for an adjournment over to-morrow. There were seven appropriation bills yet to be considered, and if they were ever going to be considered the House should begin to do so. The business was very urgent, and the gentlemen could feel that warm weather was coming on apace.

Mr. COOK moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the bill in relation to the paving of Pennsylvania avenue.

On a count by tellers there was no quorum voting, whereupon, at four o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Oliver st, e s, 55 ft n of South st, 20x70 ..... $8,100
Oliver st, e s, 75 ft n of South st, 20x50 6,000
23d st, No 306 East, 17.10x⅞ block, h and l 8,800
22d st, n s, 325 ft w of 8th av, 14.4x142.4, h and l 4,000
29th st, No 111 West, 20x98.9, h and l 18,000
4th st, s s, 75 ft e of 6th av, 25x98.4x irg 25.3x 15,500
42d st, s s, 255 ft w of 9th av, 25x98.9x irg 14.4x94.1 14,000
46th st, s s, 194.10 ft e of 3d av, 14.1x74 13,000
3d st, n s, 18.5 ft e of 2d av, 0.1x104.5 19,525
58th st, s s, 2.5 ft w of 10th av, 19.8x100.5 19,000
83d st, n s, 3.5.10 ft e of 2d av, 25.5x⅛, part house and lot ½ part 2,575
115th st, n s, 325 ft e of 5th av, 75x100, ½d part 1,416
120th st, s s, 400 ft e of 2d av, 20x100.11 2,500
125th st, s s, 81 ft w of 3d av, 18x51.10, house and lot 7,500
123d st, n s, 290 ft w of 4th av, 2x99.11 2,400
Lexington av, w s, 66.11 ft s of 47th st, 16.8x70, house and lot 21,000
Madison av and 54th st, n e corner, 25.5x100, house and lot 16,000
8th av and 117th st, n e corner, 65.6x100.11 22,000

LEASES RECORDED.

44th st, n s, 175 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 440
44th st, n s, 95 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 440
44th st, n s, 115 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 440
44th st, n s, 155 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years per year 440
44th st, n s, 135 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 440
44th st, n s, 230 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 550
44th st, n s, 225 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 550
44th st, n s, 250 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 550
44th st, n s, 275 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 550
45th st, n s, 250 ft e of Lexington av, 25x100.5, 20 years, per year 550
45th st, n s, 90.9 ft e of Lexington av, 18.9x100.5, 20 years, per year 490
45th st, n s, 150 ft e of Lexington av, 18.9x100.5, 20 years, per year 490
45th st, n s, 135.3 ft e of Lexington av, 18.9x100.5, 20 years, per year 490
45th st, n s, 112.6 ft e of Lexington av, 18.9x100.5, 20 years, per year 490
45th st, n s, 230 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 520
45th st, n s, 190 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 520
45th st, n s, 210 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 520
45th st, n s, 170 ft e of Lexington av, 20x100.5, 20 years, per year 520
6th av and 40th st, s e corner, 60x75, 5 years, per year 5,100
Broadway, No 513, 3 years, per year 4,000
Chambers st, No 19, 1 year 3,000
Franklin st, No 46, 10 years, per year 2,500
Maiden lane, No 121, one year 5,000
Mott st, No 144, 3 years, per year 600
Oak st, Nos 24 and 26, rear, 3 years, per year 720

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Adelphi st, e s, 281.1 ft s of Dekalb av, 20x100 ..... $11,500
Adelphi st, 100 ft e of, and Dekalb av, 28.1 s of, 20x98 525
Broadway and Schenck av, s e corner, 100x25 5,500
Cambridge place, e s, 240 ft s of Greene av, 40x100 26,000
Lefferts st, n s, 216.8 ft w of Classon av, 21x137 16,000
Lottie st, e s, 80 ft n of United States st, 40x97 3,000
Lott st, e s, 118 ft s of United States st, 25x131.4 5,000
Livingston st, n s, 66 ft e of Hanover place, 20x75 9,000
Nassau st, n s, 100 ft w of Gold st, 20x97.4 (1863) 1,150
Oakland st (late 6th st), w s, 400 ft s of Meserole av, 2 x100 1,150
Everson st, e s, 178 ft n of Lafayette av, 20x100 12,700
Skillman st, e s, 402.6 ft s of Willoughby av, 18.9x100, q c 1,000
St Felix st, e s, 274.2 ft n of Fulton av, 32x70 8,000
Warren st, s w s, 165.5 ft n of 8th av, 100x100 1,500
North 1st and 3d sts, n e c, 41.2x the block 5,500
South 2d st, n s, 110 ft e of 8th st, 0.10x100 60
South 3d st, n s, 95 ft w of 8th st, 20x100 9,000
South 3d st, n s, 75 ft w of 8th st, 20x100 9,000
7th st and South 3d sts, n cor, 62x24 10,000
20th st, n e s, 305 ft s e of 6th av, 5x100 200
Atlantic and Utica avs, n w cor, 100x99.1 2,825
Atlantic av, n s, 280 ft w of Underhill av, 50x1.0 7,500
Fulton av, s s, 25 ft e of Butler av, 2x100 600
Hale and Division avs, n w cor, 100x25 3,000
Huron av, e s, 37.6 ft n of Plymouth st, 37.6x100 8,000
Lafayette av, s s, 44.1 ft e of Raymond st, 22.95x 12,000
Lee av, w s, 40 ft n of Ross st, 20x80 10,000
Smith av, w s, 40 ft s of Liberty av, 2x 0 ..... } 2,000
Liberty av, s s, 25 ft w of Smith av, 20x85 ..... }

Westchester County.

CORTLANDT.

F W Requa, dock property 16,000

OSSINING.

Clinton av, n s, 30 ft w of Bellevue av, 95x175 865

MOUNT PLEASANT.

Bare Ridge road, n s, adjoining P A Myers, 3 acres 1,500

WEST FARMS.

Lorillard st, s e s, 202 ft e of Kingsbridge road, 50x100 1,000
Monroe av and Duffy st, s e corner, 166x200 600

YONKERS.

Ashburton av, n s, adjoining A W Cutbill, 24x120 7,800

THE WINNIPEG INSURRECTION.

Preparations of the Canadian Expedition Against the Insurgents—The Proposed Route to be Taken by the Troops—What They Intend Doing.

OTTAWA, April 12, 1870.

The various heads of the militia in Canada have been in consultation here during the past week with reference to the Red River expedition, as well as the anticipated and imaginary Fenian raid. General Lindsay, the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Ross, Adjutant General, and Colonel Wolseley, together with the various assistant adjutant generals, have been dazing themselves over maps and plans. One thing has been decided upon—an expedition is to be sent out, and that at once. The imperial and dominion governments are said to be in perfect accord on the subject. There was a rumor that the imperial Cabinet had informed the Canadians that they must "skin their own skunks," but this cannot be true. Canada has not yet paid over her £300,000 sterling to the Hudson Bay Company for its imaginary rights, and consequently has no authority and can exercise no jurisdiction in Rupert's Land. It is an imperial matter, and action must and will be taken by the home government. They will furnish the nucleus of the expedition.

THE AVENGING EXPEDITION

will, it is currently rumored, consist of 300 regulars and 700 Canadian volunteers, with a steel battery. I am, however, informed on very good authority that it has been deemed advisable to make the expedition 2,000 strong. The four companies of the Sixtieth rifles now at Ottawa and some of the Sixty-ninth and Rifle Brigade will be sent with a steel battery. The troops sent out from England will replace in garrison those sent hence to Assiniboin. The volunteers will probably number 1,400, and will be picked men from the rural battalions. The various Indian tribes in Canada have volunteered their services. The Six Nations alone offered to put 800 braves into the field. The scouts, batteau men, &c., will be selected from the Indians and half breeds in the vicinity of Fort William. The whole force will be under the command of Colonel Wolseley, late Quartermaster General for Canada. Though a young man—only thirty-seven—he has seen hard service in India, the Kaffir wars and the Crimea. He has been wounded seven times and carries as many medals.

SETTING OUT.

The popular pressure on the government, the long march to be made and the short summer season, all combine to urge haste. It is publicly stated that the expedition will sail about the 8th of May. The only objection to this lies in the simple fact that it can't be done, and it the first detachment leaves Thunder bay by the 10th of June extraordinary diligence will have been used.

THE ROUTES.

There are four routes to the West. One is via Pembina and the State of Minnesota, through American territory from Detroit. Of course this passage of troops could not be allowed from international considerations, although I hear it whispered in government circles that your Cabinet would not be averse to permitting the passage of the expedition did they not fear popular pressure and violence offered to the troops in their passage through the great cities.

The second route is via York Factory, on James' bay, down the river and Lake Winnipeg. This involving the convevance of troops round by Labrador, and a long delay in preparing means of transportation, as well as navigation on a river impeded by successive and formidable cataracts, it is not likely that the Canadian government will adopt this line.

The third line is from Thunder bay, sixty miles north of Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, across the country to Fort Garry. There are two routes here—one by Sturgeon Lake and the old canoe route along the American frontier, to Lake of the Woods, and thence across the swamps and prairies to Winnipeg. A slight variation from this—the Hudson Bay Company's line—has been selected, which I shall proceed to describe:—

LEAVING TORONTO

the troops will proceed by the Northern Railway to Collingwood, on Georgian bay, whence they will be conveyed in steamers to Fort William. In order to reach Lake Superior they will, of course, be compelled to pass through the canal at Sault Ste. Marie. This canal runs through American territory, although it is but a mere lock; but I am given to understand by the government officials that they anticipate that the United States government will offer no objection to this. Of course such permission, as an act of courtesy, is all very well, but on principle it is hard to see why, if we may pass over one mile of American soil at Sault Ste. Marie, we may not pass over a thousand miles and march over the Minnesotian prairies into Winnipeg from the South. If it is refused it will necessitate a serious delay on the part of the expedition, to which time is a great object.

Through Lake Superior the Chicora and Algoma and other boats will convey the expedition to Thunder bay. Here is situated the Hudson Bay Company's post of Fort William, and here the troops will rendezvous, provisions will be stored, scouts collected, &c. This will necessitate a delay of some considerable duration. The air line to Fort Garry from Thunder bay is 377 miles, and the real distance to be marched over is 450 miles. Of this about 170 miles are to be traversed on foot, and the remaining 280 miles by water, including twenty-four portages or places where the boats must be unladen and carried over the land at rapids.

THE BOATS

for this purpose are being built at Toronto and Kingston. They are flat-bottomed, square at the bow and stern, with an overlap running along the sides. They will be propelled by oars, and each will contain about twenty men. So that the force will require at least 120 boats for the transportation of its members and followers, without reckoning those required for stores, horses, artillery, &c. It was intended at first to send on provisions in advance and form depots at various points along the route, but this plan was dropped, as it was deemed inadvisable to run the risk of disaster to the expedition from any unforeseen accident which might happen to the caches of provisions. You will thus see that the flotilla will be a long and cumbrous one, and that its progress, in the frequent loadings and unloadings, will necessarily be slow. The most sanguine anticipate that the march will take twenty-five days. I think it will be nearer forty, as the column see Fort Garry rising out of the bosom of the summer prairie.

GETTING THERE

would be a formidable, and, indeed, an impossible job, were Riel inclined to resist and possessed of ordinary "horse sense" in military matters. The river is wooded everywhere. At every portage trees could be felled, and from behind this abatis the slowly advancing invader could be seriously galled. In the swampy roads, where the men must march on foot crowded together, ambuscades are possible, and a determined leader could punish the English as cruelly as the French and Indians did Braddock. But this requires pluck, and I do not think Riel has this. Besides this his hands are full at home. He has a large minority in the settlement opposed to him, and to leave the fort would be to court a rising the moment he was away. The Indians remain loyal, and it is with the greatest difficulty they can be restrained from making a descent on the French half-breeds and utterly wiping them out. I am told by several of the Red River people that a descent by the Sioux is to be feared this summer, and they say that if such an event unfortunately should happen there is ground to dread in Northern Minnesota a repetition of the outrages of 1862. You will thus see that Riel has his hands full, and is not likely to offer any opposition to the expedition unless it be at Fort Garry. In fact the greatest fear is that he may

GET AWAY UNHURT.

Rumors are now current that he is packing up his traps—and those of other people—and preparing to emigrate to the States. This I disbelieve. Governor Smith observed in course of conversation this morning that Riel was not in the least apprehensive of punishment for the murder of Scott, and thought himself perfectly justified in what he had done. He seems to think Riel will stand it out. Besides, the government will this week send forward a party of detectives who will wait at Pembina to cut off Riel's retreat should he attempt bolting to the States, and if he tries to escape into the West the friendly Indians will be put upon his trail. Until he is caught and hanged or shot the people of Ontario will not rest satisfied.

LEAVING FORT WILLIAM

there is a march of sixty miles over favorable country, sandy and wooded, to Dog Lake, near the Kaministiquia river. Here the bateaux are called into requisition and the troops must proceed by Dog Lake and Dog river, the country rising gradually. The lake is 718 feet above the level of Lake Superior. At the Jourdain rapid and portage the height of land, 893 feet, is reached. Through a chain of small lakes the Savanne river is reached, the portage being swampy, the only one on the route. Here the level is 854 feet. Passing through Lac des Mille Lacs the Barii river, French Lake and over numerous portages, the route strikes Lake Kadgaskioi, thence by Sturgeon Lake into Lac La Croix, 547 feet above the level. Here, in latitude 48 30, it strikes the American line, passes the Vermilion river into Lake Namkeukan and into the great Rainy Lake, 445 feet. There have been gold discoveries here. The old canoe route follows the American boundary line along Rainy river into Lake of the Woods, where the line rises to forty-eight degrees. I am, however, informed that there is another practicable route, although one not generally known, proceeding up Rainy Lake by the river and chain of lakes to the northward, entering Lake of the Woods by Lac au Pin Croche. Crossing the great lake to the northwest angle, south of Lac Plat, the boats must be left, and there is a march of about 100 miles. The first forty miles is through a swampy country, thinly wooded, but with few ravines and defiles other than what in the open prairies would be called *coulés* or gulches. The wood will have to be cleared and the morasses fascined in places. Near White Mouth river the colonization road (which was being opened by Mr. Snow and his party when the troubles broke out) is reached and the troubles are over. It winds past swamp and an occasional patch of wood. At Oak Point the first settlements are reached. The last thirty miles are over the open prairie, and crossing the river at St. Boniface Fort Garry is reached. The march will be a toilsome one and slow. The boats must be dragged over the various portages by oxen or horses. No large expedition has traversed the country since, in 1821, the British troops were sent forward to quiet the Selkirk Settlement troubles. The portages are consequently overgrown with timber and will have to be cleared. Some few of them are, I believe, on American soil but, unless I am in error, the treaty of 1812 grants to both countries their common use.

In addition to the force of regulars and volunteers

THREE HUNDRED POLICE,

under Captain Cameron, are to accompany the expedition. They will be armed with rifle and revolver, will be trained to act as cavalry or infantry as circumstances demand, and will be permanently stationed at various posts in the territory. The appointment of Captain Cameron is severely criticised by a portion of the press, who accuse him of pottrooinery and inefficiency, and say that his only qualification for the post lies in the fact that he is married to the daughter of a Cabinet minister. The various volunteers will be called out for three years' service, and it is probable that a very large proportion of them will settle in Winnipeg.

RESTORING ORDER.

As soon as the troops have reached Fort Garry the work of restoring order will be commenced. It is understood that Colonel Wolseley, commanding the expedition, will assume the provisional government of Rupert's Land and do the necessary hanging and shooting, establish police posts, and put things in trim generally for peaceable settlement and government. One source of possible troubles lies in the fact that several Americans in the town of Winnipeg are intimately concerned in the rebel movement. The Canadian refugees speak very bitterly of them. They say that these Americans furnished the insurgents with brains and at the outset materially aided them by guarding the Canadian prisoners and leaving the whole insurgent force for active duty. They vow vengeance on them when they get back, and if there is any lynching done it may lead to serious international complications.

YACHTING.

The Sappho's Challenge to All England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—In the letter you kindly inserted on the 21st inst., on the above subject, I endeavored to avoid saying anything of a controversial character, and regret Mr. Douglas' letter published on the 23d, requires I should reply thereto. If that gentleman will carefully read the first portion of my letter dated the 17th he will find I specially referred to his proposed channel race, from the Isle of Wight to Cherbourg and back, and the Atlantic race, as being his formal challenge to all England, and totally without reference to a later paragraph, which said "that Mr. Douglas is ready to race the Cambria in English and American waters if I will accept this challenge for a race across the Atlantic, demonstrates little beyond what we know—viz. that size and power will tell." A remark of mine intended as referring to a part of Mr. Douglas' letter of March 12, thus:—"Had you given me any *bona fide* open race, such as the Azores and back, or across the Atlantic, where any superior power the Sappho may possess would have told in her favor, I should have been perfectly willing to have given the Cambria full allowance of time, either by the New York Yacht Club or the English Custom House measurement." He concludes his letter by saying:—"The race now decided upon, while it gives the Cambria sixty miles on her best point of sailing, a head wind, cuts off from the Sappho all chance of a beam wind which I consider her best point. It may decide which is the best vessel on a wind, but not which is the best all round." The general impression from this remark would be that the proposed course was an unfair one, and that no other had been offered.

I may, therefore, be permitted to say that, consequent on the invitation of the 6th of January, I have had the pleasure of offering Mr. Douglas six series of races, thus:—No. 1 Series.—To be conditional upon the Sappho being within ten per cent of the Cambria's size by the New York Yacht Club measurement, with time allowances in proportion to the course sailed over, as per Wight Class and New York Yacht Club rules respectively, the Atlantic race excepted:—*First*, round the Isle of Wight; *second*, from the Wight round the Cherbourg Breakwater and back; *third*, from the Wight round the Eddystone lighthouse and back; *fourth*, from the Old Head of Kinsale to New York, on the 4th of July; *fifth*, sixth and seventh, a sixty miles' triangular course in New York Bay. Series No. 2.—First round the Isle of Wight; *second*, from Cowes round the Cherbourg Breakwater and back; *third*, from Cowes round the Eddystone lighthouse and back. Series No. 3.—Three courses round the Nab and Ouzes lightships and a steamer or mark boat anchored twenty miles out at sea, so as thus to form a triangular course of about fifty-three miles. Series No. 4.—Three races of sixty miles dead to windward and back in the Channel; no conditions or time allowances. Series No. 5.—Three races round the Isle of Wight; no conditions or time allowances. Series No. 6.—Three races in New York Bay, sixty miles dead to windward and back; no conditions or time allowances. Although he has selected Series No. 4, or three races dead to windward, I cannot agree with Mr. Douglas when he says such a course "cuts off from the Sappho all chance of a beam wind."

A leading article in the *Field* of the 19th inst. on this subject says:—

> The course will be, as at present arranged, sixty miles "dead to windward," and return to the starting point. As a matter of fact it is unlikely that the match will be a "dead beat," the whole sixty miles, as it would be contrary to experience for the winds to remain true to a point for thirteen or fourteen hours. This is the time assumed as likely to be occupied in beating sixty miles a stern a "Nose-ender," and at the same time covering about 130 miles in so doing, supposing the vessels to lay within four-and-a-half points of the wind. Under these circumstances we presume a station vessel will be directed to steam dead to windward from the starting point, and continue to steer in one direction until she has steamed sixty miles; that is, if the wind be not dead at the time appointed to start, she will steer northeast and not alter her course, whatever number of points the wind may veer. If an attempt is made to get a dead beat the whole way, the yachts are likely to be placed in this dilemma, presuming the wind to be northeast, one yacht may be on the port tack, standing east half south, and the other standing north half west on the starboard tack, four miles apart; and if the wind suddenly veered to east, the yacht on the port tack would get an advantage, and there would be an end of the beat to windward if the points of the course were fixed. On the other hand, if the points were not fixed, and such a contingency as we have foreshadowed occurred, what could be done to continue a "dead beat to windward?" Of course, the only answer will be, "let the yachts together and start them again," but this might have to be done every half hour. It therefore seems inevitable that the points of the course must be fixed, and after departures have been made to insure as far as possible a dead beat the yachts must take their chance.

And another paragraph says:—

> Of course we cannot dispute the fact that the Sappho is upwards of twenty-five per cent larger than the Cambria, and the fact is not altered by the presumed excellence of the Cambria's weatherly qualities, or her superiority in that respect, which, however, is yet open to proof, over the Sappho, and no one who fairly considers the match will say that the two yachts are sailing on even terms according to the recognized rules of match sailing in force here and in America.

Some few months ago a statement appearing in the *Field* that the Sappho's captain had stated his vessel could not go to windward with the Aline or Camoria, the owner, Mr. Douglas, thus wrote to the *Field* on the 23d of October, 1869:—

> I was much surprised to see in the *Field* of the 9th of October a statement to the effect that the sailing master of the Sappho had admitted that neither the Dauntless nor the Sappho was capable of competing to windward with such yachts as the Cambria and the Aline. Knowing Captain Dayton's unbounded confidence in the Sappho I knew there must be some mistake. I wrote to him immediately, and received a most emphatic denial of his ever having made such a statement. On the contrary, he expresses his conviction that in a fair open race the Sappho would prove herself a match for any yacht in England.

The question at issue is not which vessel, American or English, is best off the wind, but which is the best on a wind, and the series of races to windward on and about the 1st of May will probably settle this point in a conclusive manner, notwithstanding my disadvantage and the disparity in size between the Sappho and the Cambria—the former by our rule being, as near as we can guess, from 380 to 400 tons, as against 188.

It is not my intention to trouble you with any further communication on this subject, as your Portsmouth correspondent will be on board the Cambria during the races, and will doubtless give you an able and disinterested report on all the *pros* and *cons* of "on a wind and off the wind." Yours truly,

LONDON, March 25, 1870. JAMES ASHBURY.

REMARKABLE CASE OF OVARIOTOMY.

Three and a half years ago, in Newark, N. J., a tumor weighing forty pounds, the growth of about as many years, was removed from a lady, the wife of Mr. Isaac M. Cramer, of No. 23 Milton street, by Dr. James B. Cutler, of Newark. She recovered entirely and before the year was out gave birth to a fine female infant. Six months ago it was discovered that another ovary had commenced forming. It continued to grow at an alarming rate and soon was as large as its predecessor. Mrs. Cramer and her friends determined on having another operation performed, which was accordingly done by the same surgeon a week ago last Thursday, in presence of some ten or more other surgeons. The unfortunate woman bore up against the agony till the eighth day, when she died of starvation. She had witnessed nine similar operations. A post-mortem examination was held in accordance with her desire prior to death, and the fact ascertained that she could not have lived more than a few weeks in any event.

AN IRISHMAN REPUDIATES THE BROGUE.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Permit me to call your attention to a grave injustice (accusing an Irishman of using the brogue) done me in your issue of the 14th. Commenting upon the evidence I gave in the McFarland case the reporter comments (not in strict accordance with the rules of grammar) upon what he is pleased to term my rich Irish brogue. Now, as I left Ireland over forty years ago (so reason why the brogue should be discarded), it may be readily inferred that my advantages for acquiring the brogue in question must have been rather limited (some smart Irishmen acquire the brogue very young); and, moreover, I think that the admission of such vulgar buffoonery (Dent turns critic) in the report of a trial in which an unfortunate fellow creature's life is at stake (he is also sentimental) is unworthy of a journal of such respectability and influence (and complimentary) as the NEW YORK HERALD. I am sir, very respectfully (and polite), yours, DENIS SADLIER.

THE FINE ARTS.

Art and Art Patronage in the Old World.

Prince Demidoff's Gallery in Paris—The Late Sales of Sculpture and Paintings—The Prices—Art Exhibitions in Rome.

PARIS, March 27, 1870.

The picture gallery of Prince Demidoff is all finally disposed of, and the prices given were in many instances extraordinary. Strange to say the paintings of the French school brought the highest sums, and chiefly because there was no doubt whatever of their originality, while their merit was beyond dispute. The works of Greuze and Boucher of the last century, and of Delaroche and one or two others of this, were eagerly competed for and sold very high. Over $30,000 was given in one instance for a single picture while many others ranged from $15,000 to $25,000. The Italian pictures brought much less than was expected, and which is to be accounted for either by their inferiority or general doubts as to their originality. The sum total of the sales, however, cannot fail to satisfy the vendor, I should fancy, for it exceeds half a million of dollars.

There were several fine pieces of statuary sold, but the prices given were moderate. The highest sum was paid for a copy by Powers, of his famous "Greek Slave," namely, 53,000 francs—nearly $11,500. The original of this beautiful pi