THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days..........$2 00
One square, four days..........2 50
One square, five days..........3 00
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Editorial notices 25 cents per line, each insertion.

Local notices 20 cents per line, each insertion.

Advertisements coming under the heads of Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found, one insertion, ten cents per line; subsequent insertions half price.

Six lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock p. m.

The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1866. NO. 123.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is published every morning (Sundays excepted) by W. J. Murtagh & Co., No. 511 Ninth street, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 75 cents per month.

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Single copies, 5 cents.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is published every Friday morning: One copy one year, $2.00; Three copies one year, $5.00; Ten copies one year, $15.00.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CANAL BOARD,

APRIL 17, 1866.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, Washington, D. C., until 12 m., SATURDAY, the 28th instant, for excavating twenty-six thousand (26,000) cubic yards, more or less, of deposits from the Washington City Canal, between Tiber Creek and the Eastern Branch, the substance so removed to be placed wherever the Board may direct.

For further information, apply at the Mayor's Office.

RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor,
RANDOLPH COYLE,
Water Registrar,
WM. FORSYTH,
City Surveyor,
DAVID HEPBURN,
Canal Commissioner,
WM. D. WISE,
Late Canal Commissioner,
Canal Board.

ap19-eod5t

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April next, for the building of a Three-foot Barrel Sewer, (inside diameter,) the walls to be nine inches in thickness, in K street north, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street west, to connect with the sewer now being constructed in Fourteenth street, in accordance with the act approved July 27, 1865, to have one Man-hole where the Commissioners of the Second ward may direct.

Bidders will state the price per lineal foot for the Sewer, which shall include all excavations, &c., &c.; for the cost of the Man-hole, the successful bidder or bidders to be responsible for all damages done to gas or water pipes, or caused by the elements, and any accidents caused in the construction of the work.

The right to decline any or all proposals, should it be deemed for the interest of the Corporation to do so, is reserved.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Commissioners of Improvements every day between 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m.; or at any time by calling on the Commissioner of the Second Ward.

None but practical mechanics need bid.

JAS. W. SPALDING,
Commissioner Second Ward.

ap16-dtd

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
April 13, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock p. m., on the 24th day of APRIL, inst., for the supply of twenty-five thousand pounds of Fresh Beef and twenty-five thousand pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Washington, D. C., Navy-Yard and station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by law of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

ap14-d10t

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON,

APRIL 12, 1866.—Proposals for grading and paving the carriageway of Sixth street west, from the north side of H street north to the north side of L street north, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., MONDAY, April the 23d, instant, with stones similar to those used in paving F street; the stones to be not over eight or less than five inches in diameter, and seven inches deep.

Bidders will state the price per square yard for paving and per cubic yard for grading; the paving to be laid on a bed of pure gravel eight inches deep, and four inches of sharp sand on top of the gravel; the paving to be well rammed three times with a ninety-pound rammer, and to be well watered before being rammed the last time, and then covered with coarse sharp sand; the whole to be done to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner of the Fourth ward, and the Assistant Commissioners. No bid will be received unless the party or parties are known to be responsible. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

All the old cobble-stone, flag-footways, and gutter stone to be the property of the Corporation.

JAMES J. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of the Fourth Ward.
CHAS. H. UTERMEHLE,
JAMES BOWEN,
Assistant Commissioners.

ap13-Th&Tutd

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until nine o'clock, a. m., the 4th day of June next, for furnishing during the period of one year, from and after the 1st day of July, 1866, such quantities of the following kind of Mail Bags as may from time to time be required and ordered, to wit:

JUTE CANVAS MAIL SACKS,

Of size No. 1, 48 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference; of size No. 2, 41 inches in length and 48 inches in circumference; of size No. 3, 32 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be made of closely-woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard, of 31½ inches in width; the yarns of the warp to be each doubled and twisted, and to weigh one ounce to about fifty yards, and of the filling or weft, if not like those of the warp, to weigh one ounce to about eighty-five yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas, weighing not less than eleven ounces to the yard, of 24½ inches width; the warp and weft to be nearly as above described.

The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of thinner jute canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard, of 19½ inches width.

Those of sizes No. 1 and No. 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelet holes—at least ten to the former and eight to the latter—are to be well wrought, and they are each to be provided with a good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them thoroughly and strongly. Unless seamless, they are to be made with two seams, secured each with two rows of sewing. All are to be marked inside and outside "United States Mail," in large and distinct letters.

Any proposed improvement that may be desirable in the quality of materials, whether of jute, flax, or cotton, or in the matter of construction, will be considered relatively to price in deciding the lowest and best bid.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with specimens showing the construction and quality of materials and workmanship of each size of the sacks bid for, and also a written guaranty from the persons proposed as sureties (whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster of the place where they reside) that they will become responsible on sufficient bond for the due performance of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

The sacks contracted for are to be delivered at the expense of the contractor, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The estimated quantity required will probably not exceed thirty thousand sacks, including all sizes; but the Postmaster General will reserve the right to order and receive more or less than such quantity, during the term of the contract, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

The specimens must be delivered at this Department on or before the 4th day of June next, and every one submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it a sample of the cloth or canvas (six inches square) of which it is made. Such as can with safety and convenience be used in the service will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposals relating thereto.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 9th day of June next, and the accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract, with sufficient bond and security, on or before the 1st day of July, 1866.

☞ The proposals should be transmitted in a sealed envelope, and endorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to "The Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C."

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

ap14-w4w

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

OFFICE 514 PENNA. AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE
319 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, OPPOSITE
WILLARD'S.

GREAT EASTERN,
NORTHERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS
FORWARDERS.

Merchandise, Money, and Valuables of all kinds forwarded with dispatch to all accessible sections of the country.

COLLECTION OF NOTES, DRAFTS AND BILLS made in all accessible parts of the United States.

C. C. DUNN, Agent,
Washington, D. C.

no14-tf

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES

NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Mines, mineral lands and ores examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. mh14-6tM

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

FIFTEENTH STREET, opposite THE TREASURY,

buy and sell at current rates and keep on hand a full

supply of all

GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.,

and pay the highest prices for

QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS AND VOUCHERS.

aug2-dtf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

WASHINGTON.

H. D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) President,

W. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

AND

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

15TH STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Government securities with Treasurer United States,

☞ONE MILLION DOLLARS.☜

We buy and sell all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES at current market rates.

FURNISH EXCHANGE and make Collections on ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

We purchase Government Vouchers on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, and give CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION TO

ACCOUNTS OF BUSINESS MEN AND FIRMS,

and to any other business entrusted to us.

FULL INFORMATION in regard to GOVERNMENT LOANS at all times cheerfully furnished.

WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1866. mh21-dtf

RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & CO.

BANKERS,

332 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all descriptions.

GOLD, SILVER, and UNCURRENT MONEY bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.

EXCHANGE on all parts of Europe sold at lowest rates.

STOCKS bought and sold in New York at usual rates. Our office being in direct telegraphic communication with the Gold and Stock Exchange Rooms in New York, promptness and dispatch in the execution of orders may be relied on.

We have always on hand for immediate delivery all denominations of the 7-30 TREASURY NOTES. Our special attention is given to this Loan. a2-tf

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY AT HOME.

FIRE INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF WASHINGTON,
CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

RISKS TAKEN AT THE LOWEST RATES.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICIES.

OFFICE:
424 Fifteenth street, nearly opposite Riggs & Co.'s Banking House.
BRANCH OFFICE:
At JOHN H. JOHNSON'S Law Office, No. 64 Louisiana avenue, near Bank of Washington.

This Company is now prepared to insure all descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire on such terms as cannot fail to be acceptable to the citizens of the District. In this Company you can insure your FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, WAREHOUSES, OR DWELLINGS for a year or shorter period.

This Company starts with a CASH CAPITAL of $100,000, *all paid in*, thereby enabling them to offer to the citizens of the District greater security than has ever been offered heretofore.

Policies will be issued for a shorter period than one year, according to the New York scale for short insurance.

DIRECTORS:
Charles Knap, President, Richard Wallach,
G. W. Riggs, Vice Pres't, Daniel Dodd,
Thomas Berry, H. C. Fahnestock,
George S. Gideon, William Dixon.
Marshall Brown,

no23-6m NOBLE D. LARNER, Secretary.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

National Republican.

SATURDAY MORNING..........APRIL 21, 1866.

SOUTHERN TRADE, &c.

The Baltimore *Commercial* a few days ago made some sensible remarks upon the trade of that city, and which will apply with equal force to other trading communities. The *Commercial* alleges that the citizens of Baltimore relied confidently upon getting a large proportion of the southern trade when the war was ended, on account of their southern sympathies, but that they have been disappointed in this expectation, that even the Southern Aid Society has failed to bring southern favors in the shape of business patronage. Our Baltimore contemporary says:

"And not alone has Baltimore been deluded with such a belief. Our city has shared it to a greater or less degree with Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and sundry other places along the coast; for while the revolutionists of South Carolina were proclaiming it as one of their chief springs of action before the conflict began, all know here that it has been a marvellous stimulus to our city in its movements to keep in good terms with the whole region south of us."

This illusion having been dissipated, the *Commercial* counsels the merchants and business men to abandon the plan of the Mutual Admiration, Mutual Congratulation Society, and make it for the *interest* of southern traders to stop in Baltimore, instead of pushing on to New York and Boston for their goods.

As certain as water will run down hill, men will buy their commodities where the greatest inducements are held out in the way of cheap prices and a pleasant sojourn. Look at Richmond; that city sacrificed everything to the southern cause, and yet southern merchants would no more think of making their heavy purchases there, when they can buy cheaper in northern cities, than they would of biting off their own noses. People will buy where they get the cheapest and best, and Richmond may die, so far as Dixie is concerned, unless Richmond can mark down goods to New York prices.

In our own city the law of trade is violated by merchants and business men to their self-injury. Even in retail trade a person can buy in Baltimore a small bill of goods enough lower to "make it an object" to make the trip to that city. Not a day passes but some young men are going over to Baltimore to purchase a suit of clothes, saving money enough by the operation to pay expenses and have a good time. This ought not to be so; it is the result of an old-fogy, effete policy, unworthy of enlightened business men.

Encouragement of Enterprise in Virginia.

The spirit of enterprise manifested in Virginia under the new *regime* is aptly illustrated by the experience of a showman who has just returned from an "exhibition" in Alexandria. In addition to the United States license for a gift show, which costs $50, a United States license for juggling, which costs $20, a United States tax of two and a half per cent. upon the gross receipts and the general income tax, he was compelled to pay to the corporation of Alexandria $5 per night, and to the State of Virginia $2.50 per night for city and State licenses, with the trifling addition of five cents per head for all who should purchase tickets. Of course the class of shows which get only moderate receipts, and leave a large portion of the same with the hotel-keepers and tradesmen of the town, will be kept away entirely, and Virginia will enjoy the circus and other grand shows, which sweep money out of the State by the bushel.

Another brilliant specimen of Virginia policy is the prohibitory tax imposed by the legislature upon the oyster trade. By it any person who shall take oysters from any of the creeks or inlets of the State without permission of the owner, shall be confined in the penitentiary for not less than three nor more than five years. Persons planting oysters for the purpose of sale, shall pay a tax of two per cent. upon the gross sales for the year ending February 1st; penalty, a fine not less than $100 nor more than $500. Every person catching oysters must obtain a license, for which he shall pay four dollars; penalty, a fine not less than $100 nor more than $500. Every captain or officer of a vessel carrying oysters from Virginia must obtain a license, for which he shall pay a tax of three dollars per ton for every ton said vessel may measure; penalty, a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000 for each offence. The Inspector has power to attach the vessel in case of a refusal to obtain a license.

It will be observed that if a steamer of one thousand tons, for instance, carries so few even as one bushel of oysters, the captain must get a license, for which he shall pay the sum of $3,000.

The result of this is, that Virginia oysters are allowed to rest quietly in their beds, and that oysters for the market and for planting are procured in Maryland waters, which will furnish a supply for years to come. Meanwhile, Virginia will lose the advantages of trade with oyster vessels, which has been of great benefit to the people that live on her shores.

The Virginia legislature evidently thought the Northerners would sweep down upon their State and fatten upon its spoils, and therefore they did what they could to shut it up like an oyster, and compel it to live like a hibernating animal, by sucking its own claws.

There is a mountain of fine rock salt on the Colorado river in Arizona, lying in cubes of all sizes, and so pure you would never dream of it being salt if you did not put it to your tongue; it more resembles broken chunks of the finest plate glass. There is not a particle of foreign matter in it, and there is enough of the article to supply the population for centuries.

The Charleston *South Carolinian* chronicles a new phenomenon in that city, namely, a demand on the part of the blacks for higher wages. The colored stevedores are unwilling to work unless paid two dollars a day.

Pen, Pencil and Scissors.

A western paper nominates General Butler for the Presidency.

The steamer Jamaica, loaded with cotton, is ashore at Absecom Beach.

The Missouri Pacific railroad is doing an immense business in freight and passengers.

The passport system has been abolished at Porto Rico.

Reports from all parts of Indiana indicate a very poor crop of wheat.

Three more persons died in San Francisco from the effects of the nitro-glycerine explosion; making in all nineteen deaths.

It is the ambition of Garrulous Davis to make a speech long enough to reach down to posterity.

The Mayo estate, known as Powhatan, near Richmond, Va., has been sold to a New Englander for $26,000.

Cotton and woollen factories are to be established in Bienville and Claiborne counties, Louisiana.

There is a strike among the coal miners at Cumberland, Maryland, and business at that place is suspended.

A colored witness was brought into the State court at Annapolis, Md., on Wednesday, under the Civil Rights bill.

It is said that in Manchester, England, and its suburbs, there are over 50,000 children who receive no instruction whatever.

The heirs of the revolutionary General Kosciusko have lost a suit for six hundred acres of land situated near White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

Alex. Pendery, who went to Cincinnati in 1805, when it was a little village of several hundred inhabitants, died lately.

* Dana talks of the weakness of the President. The appointment of Dana as Collector is not one of Mr. Johnson's weaknesses.

The New York *Citizen* nominates Chief Justice Chase for President, with Major General Terry for Vice President.

The South Carolina *Leader* nominates as candidate for President General Grant, for Vice President Judge Kelley.

An attempt was recently made to burn the State prison at Concord, New Hampshire, it is thought with the object of liberating the prisoners.

Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, has been laid out as a village. Many of the Government buildings remain standing, and will be converted into cottages.

It is stated that Mr. Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward) has received an offer of $20,000 in gold, and his extraordinary expenses, for a lecturing tour in England of six months.

An irascible gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend because he jocosely asserted that he was born without a shirt to his back.

Adelina Patti recently sung a cavitina from "Il Barbiere de Seviglia," at Rossini's, when the venerable maestro asked by whom it was written. He did not know his own composition.

Mr. Joe Jefferson leaves London next week, after playing Rip Van Winkle there nearly two hundred times. He will spend the summer in engagements at the provincial English theatres.

The fears of an inundation at New Orleans continue. The levee commissioners have done nothing. They report the Chinn crevasse to be 6,000 feet wide, and increasing ninety feet daily, and the whole country is flooded. There is much feeling against the commissioners.

The Newman (Ga.) *Herald* publishes 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 Lowell *Courier* says that all the liquor sellers in that city have closed their bars, and those who are posted say it is almost impossible to get anything in the shape of beer, ale, or stronger drinks, for "love or money."

The St. Albans (Vermont) *Messenger* of Tuesday says: "Prices of butter are a little easier than they were last week, and we think the tendency is downward. The prevailing price paid to-day was 53 cents. The very best brought 55."

Mr. Choate, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Frawley, of Cleveland, are to play another match game of billiards at the latter place on the 17th of next month for the cue of the championship of Ohio, which was won by Frawley from Choate. The stakes are $500 a side.

Mrs. Elliott, widow of the late Henry Elliott, of Northford, Ct., on Saturday last set fire to a quantity of leaves, &c., which she had raked together. The flames reaching her clothing, she was burned to death quickly. She was a wealthy person, and advanced in years.

Springfield, Massachusetts, desires a brief biographical record of the soldiers who went from that city to the war. The city clerk, therefore, sent out circulars, and received from one hero a reply covering fifty-four pages, with a postscript expressing willingness to be more explicit if necessary.

A Portland company operating at Ellsworth, Maine, put up five thousand lobsters a day. Those delivered at the factory are worth three cents a piece. Lobster fishermen, remote from the factory, deliver their fish to the "smack" in the employ of the company, and receive therefor about two and a half cents a piece.

A returned New Hampshire soldier, who had been sent to the State prison two years for stealing a turkey, has been pardoned by Governor Smythe, who took into consideration the temptations in that direction to which he had been subjected while in the army.

A story is told of Hod Annis, celebrated for his share in the famous bond robbery. While in charge of an officer, on the way to Newburyport, the cars stopped at Beverly, Mass. The officer got out of the cars, and had proceeded a short distance, when Hod also alighted and gave chase to the officer, fearing he might give him the slip.

A man from Milford, Massachusetts, named Parrish, while working at Hartford, Connecticut, recently fell in love with a girl, and became insane because her parents would not let him solicit her hand. He went to Milford, nearly killed his father and mother, and fled to the woods. The inhabitants turned out and hunted him down, and he is now in the Retreat of Hartford.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Register* says: "A gentleman of this city is the happy possessor of a bright little daughter six months old. When the child was born the head was entirely devoid of hair, except that portion of the head which, with ladies, is covered by the waterfall, and this portion was covered with a thick growth of jet black hair, three inches long, and precisely in the shape of the most approved 'waterfall.'"

MEXICO.

Imperial Despotism—How the Commercial Interests are Treated under Maximilian.

[From the New York Herald, April 19.]

OUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

VERA CRUZ, April 8, 1866.

For some time a question of great importance has been pending between the commercial houses of this city engaged in the foreign trade and the Imperial Government. By Maximilian's decree of February 10th ultimo, an additional duty of 30 per cent. was added to the tariff then in force.

The merchants of the port claimed, and with reason, that this could not apply to merchandise in store which had been imported months, and some of it even years, before the publication of this decree; that the very fact that such merchandise was on hand and had been kept so long was a proof that it was in but little demand, and would probably have to be sold at a loss, and that now to force it to pay an additional duty, not contemplated or known at the time of its importation, would be to involve in ruin many of the merchants, and to expose them to losses as unjust as injurious. It was also urged that such a measure was in violation of the organic law of the empire, which established the principle that no law ever should have retroactive force.

For these reasons the question has been a very grave one between the commercial houses and M. Rollan, (a French subject,) the Director of the Custom Houses of the Gulf. But Maximilian, at the petition of the latter, and overriding the express provisions of the organic law, has ordered not only that the merchants must pay this additional duty upon their effects now on hand and previously imported, but that if they do not deliver a full account of all merchandise on hand within the term of three days, they shall be obliged to pay sixty per cent. additional duty in place of the thirty per cent. first fixed by the decree of the 20th of February. It therefore follows that not only are requirements established that are contrary to all the principles of justice recognized throughout the world, but suddenly and on the moment there are established, and even in cases of doubtful interpretation, new systems of penalties under an arbitrary legislation heretofore unknown. These are entirely new occurrences for this country, and have caused a profound sensation throughout the commercial community.

The tariff has been suddenly raised or lowered before, and merchants have been exposed sometimes to serious losses and at other times have gained upon their stocks on hand; but they have never before been exposed, in addition, to retroactive laws and the imposition of penalties as new and unexampled as they are arbitrary and unjust. What, however, makes this case more remarkable is that it is a matter of public notoriety that both the Minister of France and Maximilian recognize and admit the justice of the position taken by the commercial houses of this, the principal port of the country, and pronounce the measure an iniquitous one; but their fear of Napoleon is so great that they are unwilling to act contrary to any measure decided upon by M. Langlais, the financial agent sent here by Napoleon, and who proceeded as though he were directing a department in France. The principle, however, that this action has established is a most dangerous one, and has thrown commercial affairs here into the greatest uncertainty. No merchant knows now what to calculate upon or what to expect, and the belief is that this measure is only the beginning of a course of similar exactions designed to meet the extraordinary necessities caused by the pecuniary embarrassments of Maximilian's government.

The ordinary revenue from all sources is not sufficient to meet even half the present expenditures, and the fear is that, as a matter of necessity, resort will be had to every possible means of extorting funds wherever they can be found. As the only class that has available means is the commercial community, it follows that upon this class these exactions are likely almost exclusively to fall. How it will be possible to continue importations under these circumstances it is not easy to see.

The English minister, it is said, has already interfered in the matter; but there is little hope of anything being done so long as the pecuniary necessities of the situation are so great and the French continue to treat this country as the Spaniards did—as a place to take dollars from, and at the cost of any sacrifice of its present commerce or future interests.

Civil Rights in Georgia.

The following is an extract from the charge of Judge Hiram Warner to the grand jury of the Superior Court, now in session at Atlanta, Georgia:

"Gentlemen: The status of the black man, under the present circumstances, has been fixed by the Legislature of the State. His civil rights are the same before the courts as the white man's—the right to sue and be sued, hold, possess, and own property, and give evidence in all cases, either when a white man or a black man is before the court, on the civil or criminal side of the court. And I charge you that, if a black man's testimony becomes necessary to elucidate any matter before you to-day, you shall have the process of the court to compel his attendance as a witness. And I further say, that this court will exercise all its powers to enforce all the civil rights of the black man in all and every particular. In fact every sympathy of our nature is aroused to protect the black man from the fraud of those who would take advantage of his ignorance. This court will see to it that this class of our citizens have all their rights protected."

What the South has Lost.—Matthew F. Maury, ex-director of the National Observatory at Washington, ex-rebel, and present colonizer in Mexico, is now in Paris, engaged in petitioning the rebel sympathizers in England and France for the relief of destitute Southerners. He has written a three-column letter, in which he estimates the loss of the South by the war at $7,000,000,000, (seven thousand million of dollars.) In this he includes the value of the slaves, war expenses, destruction of private property and Federal taxation. This is nearly $1,000 apiece for every white person at the South. Maury estimates the white population at less than eight millions.

A Family of Seven Persons Drowned.—We learn from the Lansing (Iowa) *Journal* that a few day ago a family residing on Bear Creek, on the Iowa river, named McLaughlin, consisting of father, mother and five children, were drowned while escaping from a flood which had surrounded their house while they were asleep. In making their escape through the darkness from the threatening danger the cart in which they were being conveyed away fell into the water which filled a depression of ground, and all perished.

An American Squadron Ordered to the Coast of Maine—The Vessels to Rendezvous at Eastport.

The United States naval squadron ordered on duty on the British North American coast has been finally detailed, and will consist of seven vessels, carrying fifty-five guns. In addition to these there will be a reserve force consisting of several vessels now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the summer practice squadron of the Naval Academy.

The seven vessels composing the flying squadron are now ready for service, and will rendezvous at Eastport, Me., during the next week. They will remain in that vicinity until the Fenian excitement subsides, when they will visit various points on the coast of Canada for the protection of American fishermen. This squadron is generally supposed to be but a temporary affair, as some of the vessels ordered to it have been fitted out for service in other waters.

The new iron double-ender Ashuelot is intended for the Mediterranean, and the gunboats Don and De Soto were ordered to the West Indies some time since. These three vessels will probably be relieved as soon as others can be got in readiness to fill their places.

The following is a correct list of the flying squadron:

Vessels.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Class.
De Soto (flag-ship)	8	1,800	Side-wheel.
Miantonomah	4	1,564	Iron-clad.
Shamrock	10	974	Double-ender
Ashuelot	10	1,030	Double-ender (iron.)
Augusta	9	1,310	Side-wheel.
Winooski	10	974	Double-ender.
Don	5	390	Screw.
Totals	55	7,842	

What England Thinks.

The temper in which the neighbors of Prussia and Austria have looked upon the menaces and preparations of those two Powers can hardly be flattering to either of them. It has been a mixture of *surprise, incredulity, pity, and indignation*. There are certain States which the world can imagine drawing the sword against those they dispute with. Nations that have always confessed to a policy of ambition, that have a frontier to gain or a maritime position to attain to, are set down by politicians as among the aggressive Powers of the world, and when they threaten we see no great incongruity in their conduct, however much we may reprobate it or desire to oppose them. *But neither Prussia nor Austria rank among these.* They have always in our time been conservative; they have professed to be content with their present territories and their present influence and to set mankind the example of respect for legitimate rights and the positive enactments of treaties. If they were to threaten foreign foes, it would be sufficiently strange to their policy and traditions, but that they should attack each other, weaken themselves with respect to foreign Powers, *and overthrow the whole fabric of the federal authority, is so monstrous*, that we can hardly believe it to be possible, and feel a kind of anger at their pretending it. On the other hand, there is no greater error than to deem war impossible because the parties have much to lose by it. Strong passions will always overcome great interests. Considerations of nationality, alliance, trade, bygone services, have been over and over again set aside by enraged communities. For the last month the Governments of Prussia and Austria have been pursuing a course which could only end in a rupture. The ambitious designs of the one have so much provoked the other, menace has been so readily met by menace, and preparation has so closely followed preparation, that were it not *for the remonstrances of other nations* the blow might at any moment be struck. Happily, the neighbors of the two would-be belligerents have not underrated the danger, and all that can be done to restrain them has been done. It may be even now that these efforts will be unsuccessful, but the probabilities are in favor of peace. If the opponents can be induced to pause, if Prussia especially can be led to see that *the designs of her Minister are not only contrary to justice but offensive to the chief States of Europe, the storm may pass away.* The present moment is certainly critical; but by the use of due efforts the danger may be averted.—*London Times, April 4.*

Western Pork.

The trichinæ question has received some prominence in Chicago recently. A committee of physicians was appointed, some time since, to report whether the trichinæ existed in western pork. They have examined portions of the muscles of 1,394 hogs in the packing-houses and butcher-shops of Chicago, and found trichinæ in twenty-eight of the number, showing that of the hogs brought to the Chicago market, one in fifty is affected with trichiniasis in some degree. The committee observe:

"We must confess our surprise at arriving at this result, which indicates, with little doubt, the startling fact that trichiniasis in pork is even more common in this country than in Germany, where it caused so much suffering and death. For instance, in the city of Brunswick, where a most careful inspection of 19,747 hogs was made in the years 1864–5, only two were found to contain trichinæ in their muscles, the proportion being one to 10,000 against one to fifty, as before stated, in our country. The comparative immunity from disease which our own people have enjoyed undoubtedly results from our habit of cooking meat before eating it, while in Germany it is eaten raw by the poorer classes, on account of the high price of fuel."

The Writ of Habeas Corpus—*Judge Underwood's Decision Reversed.*—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

The Attorney General on Tuesday made his report to the President in the *habeas corpus* case decided by Judge Underwood, at Alexandria, Va., on the 11th instant, and which was referred to Mr. Speed for his opinion. It will be recollected that Judge Underwood decided that the late peace proclamation did not pretend to revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincoln suspending in certain cases the writ of *habeas corpus* in the States lately in insurrection, and upon this view of the law Judge Underwood refused to grant the prayer of the petitioner. Upon the facts the Attorney General comes to a different conclusion from that arrived at by Judge Underwood, and recommends that an order be made for the release of the prisoner. Upon this recommendation the President directed that an order be issued for the discharge of the prisoner.

It is scarcely necessary to add that wherever the rebellion is declared to have ceased, there the writ of *habeas corpus* is no longer suspended, and wherever the civil law has resumed its authority the military power will not be exercised except to aid the civil authorities in executing decrees, and for the latter purpose only is the military arm retained in the States lately in rebellion.

KING CHOLERA.

A fearful whisper comes from the East,
Of a raging monster, gaunt and grim,
Making of man a vampire feast,
Highest and lowest, greatest and least—
And all he finds are food for him!

And ever westward he holds his sway,
Marching with slow and insidious tread;
His victims struggle and weep and pray,
And naught can his terrible hunger stay,
Till his path is strewn with a thousand dead!

Squalor he loves, and filth and crime—
What shall we do to avert his wrath?
Can we not purge our city in time,
With charcoal, water, and sprinkled lime,
And leave no place for his hideous path?

Or, will our rulers no danger know,
Till at our door King Cholera halts
While dead-carts hither and thither go,
And the thick air shudder with cries of woe,
And everywhere gape the burial vaults?

Take heed of the warning now—take heed,
While still there is time our homes to save!
For everywhere ripens the poisonous seed
On which King Cholera loves to feed,
That our city might be but a mighty grave.

Cleanse, O Fathers, these gutters and sites,
Festering kennels and filthy slums,
Reeking under the dog-day skies;
For, if their stench shall still arise—
What shall we do when King Cholera comes?

[For the National Republican.]

Ohio Will Stand By Her Platform.

The venal and subsidized press of Ohio, with those who control their contributions, are lavish in their abuse of Gov. Cox, because he stands by the reconstruction policy of President Johnson; because the Governor is true to the platform upon which he was nominated; and in his acceptance of the nomination by the State convention he pledged himself to the people of Ohio to carry it out in good faith; and the people in electing him approved of the platform, one resolution of which reads thus:

"*Resolved*, That President Andrew Johnson, by his unwavering devotion to the Union through years of severest trial, has won our highest confidence; that we cheerfully indorse the policy of his Administration looking to the restoration of peace and civil order in the so-called seceded States, and that as Union men of Ohio we will give him our hearty and undivided support."

Gen. J. D. Cox was nominated in 1865 by the State convention which passed the above resolution; he accepted the nomination, pledged himself to stand by it, and nobly has he sustained it. The people who voted for him voted to sustain the sentiments therein contained. Has the President or has Gov. Cox departed from the policy therein contained? Where, then, the just cause of the abuse of either? Nowhere but in the rottenness of the *apostates*, prostitutes who labor to drag better men down to a level with their own corrupt hearts. OHIO.

The Cholera on the Virginia.

The following particulars have been obtained respecting the cholera on board the steamer Virginia:

The Virginia sailed from Liverpool on the 4th instant. The German passengers had, it is said, been at that port only a day or two previous to their embarkation and departure; and there was no sickness that was noticed among them. At Queenstown, Ireland, more passengers were received, making the whole number reported.

It did not appear that there was cholera on board until the 12th instant, when the vessel was eight days out from Liverpool. On that day a man who had had diarrhœa suddenly grew worse, and died. When the man died the ship's surgeon doubted whether the disease was cholera; but on the same day two other passengers were attacked.

Afterward the epidemic extended, and on the passage the number of the sick was over one hundred. The cholera broke out on the Virginia in about the same place on the ocean at which the passengers of the steamship England were attacked.

At present there are 21 or 22 of the steerage passengers prostrated with cholera. Eleven of them are doubtful cases, and three or four of these are in a state of collapse. Nearly all the other passengers are reported convalescent, though there are indications that more of the passengers will be attacked.

There is no panic on the Virginia, and no fear whatever is manifested. The steerage passengers are quite cheerful, and it is not expected that many more of them will die.

The sick passengers of the Virginia will be given quarters on the hospital ship Falcon, which is at Red Hook. She will go down to quarantine. One or two hulks will be sent to quarantine for the accommodation of convalescent passengers.

The Washington Chronicle.—The Washington *Chronicle* not only dissents from the policy of the President, but is coarse and vindictive in its personal abuse of him. For this, or some other equally sufficient reason, the Secretary of State discontinued sending the *Chronicle* to our Consular agents in foreign countries. For having made this order, the Secretary has been subjected to the most bitter abuse in the columns of that journal. To indicate his approval of this abuse of the President and Secretary, Mr. Stevens moved a resolution in the House of Representatives, yesterday, that, notwithstanding the order of the Secretary of State, the *Chronicle* should be sent to our Consular agents, and be paid for out of the Contingent Fund of the House; but the House refused to consider the resolution.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Romantic.—The Earl of Aberdeen, a peer of Great Britain, has recently succeeded to his title and estates, and is now traveling for pleasure. For an aristocrat, he seeks pleasure in a curious way. He recently shipped as a sailor before the mast on the ship Pomona, and, his title being unknown to any one on board, he served as a sailor during a voyage of sixty days to St. John, New Brunswick. His friends at that place, who had been informed of his arrival, were astonished to find him on the forecastle, dividing his clothes and money among his brother sailors. This young sprig of nobility seems to have an irresistible love of adventure, and a few years ago came to this country and labored incognito as a backwoods' lumberman.

A short time since a young man, a minor, while a passenger on board one of the Mobile and New Orleans steamers, engaged in cards and lost, to a professional gambler, a considerable sum of money, the property of his mother. Suit was brought against the captain of the boat, in the U. S. District Court at Mobile, to recover the money, and Judge Busteed, who tried the case, decided that the captain was liable for the amount. The case is to be carried to the U. S. Circuit Court.

Death of a Young Merchant.—Mr. Charles E. Beebe, son of James M. Beebe, of this city, died at Nice on the 31st of March, at the age of 27. He has been in ill health for some time, and was abroad in the hope of improvement.—*Boston Journal.*