

ginia, and 2 deaths on board the England, but not from cholera. There are 73 cases of cholera on board the hospital ship.

Boston, 23.

The charges implicating Dodge, alias Scratch Gravel, in the murder of the Joyce children in Roxbury, some 8 months ago, have been withdrawn, the investigation showing that he was not in Massachusetts at the time the murder was committed.

New York, 24.

It appears to be taken for granted that Secretary McCulloch will offer a five per cent loan in Paris, and the degree of public confidence in the experiment may be judged from the steady advance of the national securities upon that expectation.

No fresh cases of cholera have appeared on the steamer England.

Washington, 24.

The mail lettings to-day for the Western States are the largest ever held, and resulted in prices more favorable to the Department than four years ago.

Moses F. Odell was yesterday confirmed as naval officer at New York.

The President has filled all the appointments in Virginia, for internal revenue, with parties who, it is said, have taken the test oath.

The Quarter-master General has records of the interments of fully 100,000 Union soldiers, a large portion of whom it will be necessary to remove to cemeteries. One million dollars will be required to protect them from desecration, and it is recommended that a general system be adopted.

Chicago, 25.

The President sent to the Senate, on the 23d, among others, the following nomination:—Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles, to be Minister to the Hague, vice James S. Pike resigned.

The Chicago Times Washington special says the President yesterday informed a prominent western Pennsylvania Congressman, who had called relative to the changes being made in that State, that he intended to remove every office holder who was opposing his policy.

In the Tennessee House of Representatives, on the 23d, the majority report of the committee on Elections, recommending the admission of bolters to seats, was rejected by a vote of 42 to 18; and by the same vote the minority report, refusing bolters seats, was adopted.

Messrs. R. H. Shannon, Charles Claiborne and R. G. Kerr, commissioners under the civil rights bill, took the oath of office on the 16th, before the Judge of the U. S. Court in New Orleans. No doubt the commissioners for other States will also be promptly appointed by the respective Judges.

London, 12.

Consols closed 86½ @ 86½, for money. Five-twenties 71½ @ 71½.

The Austro-Prussian difficulty continues critical. It is asserted that Prussia has decidedly refused to comply with the Austrian request—an order for the mobilization of the army.

Washington, 25.

The Speaker presented a report from the superintendent of public buildings, stating that he had caused the es-cutcheons of West Virginia and Nevada to be painted in the glass panels over the hall of the House.

The Senate, by 19 against 13, reconsidered their former vote relative to Colorado, and then, by 19 against 13, passed a bill admitting Colorado as a State.

New York, 25.

The deputy health officer reports 12 additional deaths from cholera on the hospital ship, and the reception of 5 new cases.

Official statistics, published by the government at Guadaloupe, show 10,806 deaths from cholera out of 149,167 population. At latest dates, however, the cholera was disappearing.

In the examination of Attow Bursten-der to-day, for the shipment of nitro-glycerine by Wells & Fargo's California Express, Alfred Noble, the inventor, was called for the defense, and defined the properties of the oil as follows:—1st, it is liquid; 2d, it is poisonous; 3d, if set on fire it does not explode; 4th, if confined and heated to 360 degrees it explodes; 5th, it has more concentration of power than gunpowder. He said:—

We are trying the effect of mixing with sawdust. My belief is that the mixture will prove more dangerous than the oil itself. Nitro-glycerine is not inflammable, for, if fire is set to it, it does not catch like turpentine or spirits, but goes out when the match is withdrawn. It does not explode by the mere application of fire. Its use in blasting is only possible through patent fuse, as a shower of sparks will not explode it. The application of fire has been tried hundreds of times. Concussion will

not explode it; we have tried throwing it from heights of 50 feet; and in Ham-burgh an experiment was tried of throwing it up in a rocket, and its fall of more than 1,000 feet did not explode it. We afterwards proved it by heat in a confined space, showing it to be pure.

Washington, 26.

The House passed the Senate bill for a telegraph between the United States and Cuba.

London, 13.

Consols closed at 85½ @ 86½, for money; 5-20s 69½ @ 69½. Bullion in the bank of England had decreased £18,000.

The Times city article says the panic in the stock exchange became more general yesterday, and nearly all descriptions of foreign speculative securities closed at a further disastrous fall. Three failures have already occurred in the stock exchanges, in connection with approaching half monthly settlement. There was little more business in the cotton market yesterday, but the decline since last Friday has been 2 pence a pound. The last price of cotton, from Paris, shows a relapse of ½.

Reports from Paris are that the credit moblier company have again been large sellers of the principal securities, on account of apprehension of war.

Debate on reform bill continued in the House of Commons. Last night Gladstone moved the bill to a second reading, and urged its passage. Earl Grosvenor moved his amendment, and for a postponement of its consideration. Lord Stanly seconded the amendment.

A circular, of the evening of the 11th, says political difficulties in Germany continue to exercise an adverse influence on American securities. Owing to sales on continental account, five-twenties have been largely taken for shipment to New York.

The London Star estimates 30 majority for the reform bill. The Owl says Gladstone's budget will contain several small but progressive changes, sweeping away certain minor custom duties.

The Times city article says the only fact before the public is that all proceedings between Austria and Prussia are from, day to day, identical with those which have usually preceded every modern war between powerful nations.

The Vienna Morning Post says the German Government, have unanimously determined, at the next sitting of the federal diet, to reject the Prussian proposition for a reform of the diet, and at the same time a motion will be brought forward requesting the diet to summon Prussia to discontinue its armaments.

Berlin provincial correspondence says Prussia has a well founded hope that the general Government and people will support the proposition for reforming the constitution of Germany.

New York, 26.

The deputy health officer's report this morning shows that there have been 23 new cases of cholera admitted to the hospital ship and two deaths since the last report. A communication from Dr. Swinburne, health officer to the board of health, states that matters are progressing favorably; the disease is assuming a milder type. The increased number of admissions to the hospital ship was occasioned by sudden changes of temperature.

Boston, 26.

The Journal's Eastport correspondent says a schooner had arrived from Portland with arms for the Fenians, and the U. S. Collector had instructions from Washington to seize them, if there appeared to be any danger of the Fenians using them. During the following night eight cases were surreptitiously removed from the schooner, whereupon the Collector seized the balance, numbering 122 cases in all—1,500 rifles of Springfield or English pattern, second-hand, and removed them to Fort Sullivan for safe keeping. Gen. Mead arrived next day and approved the proceedings, and since then all is quiet on the Passamaquody.

Washington, 26.

The President has proclaimed a new treaty with Japan for the reduction of import duties. Citizens of the United States importing or exporting goods shall always pay the duty prescribed, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

Chicago, 26.

The Senate Committee on Elections have reported against admitting Cave Johnson and A. C. Garrett to seats, the former on account of being disfranchised by treason, and the latter for non-residence.

Washington, 26.

The Treasury Department estimates that the national income this year will be \$500,000,000; and the balance now at

command, the Secretary believed to be \$160,000,000.

The admission of Colorado as a State is now considered certain.

London, 14.

Consols closed at 85½ @ 86½, having touched the lowest prices since the Crimean war. Five-twenties, 67 @ 67½.

Liverpool, 14.

The cotton market, yesterday and to-day, is very dull, with a panic, and the decline of two days amounts to from one to three and a half pence a pound. Middling uplands are quoted at about 14 pence. The depression has been caused by continued large receipts at American ports, heavy arrivals here, and the continued threatening aspect of Germany. Wheat is firm for American white; other descriptions are dull.

Alluding to the panic on the Bourse, the Paris correspondent of the London Times says that one of the disquieting rumors was that the relations between the French and the United States governments were such as to justify the very worst fears; all, of course, on account of Mexico.

The same writer says the hopes of peace in Germany are rapidly vanishing; and he intimates that few believe that the semblance of neutrality by France is sincere.

A Vienna dispatch says the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note was read on the 12th. It declines, in laconic terms, to accede to the demand of Austria for the de-mobilization of the Prussian forces.

Official contradiction has been given at Berlin, to the assertion that the Prussian Government would take reprisals, on account of the expulsion of Count Walderize from Austrian territory.

The Washington Star, of the 26th, says that it has transpired that the proceedings of yesterday's setting of the Reconstruction Committee were of a character to seriously alarm the Radicals, who have been disposed to fight it out to the bitter end against the President's policy. Report has it that Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, broke ground by opposing the whole scheme of enforced negro suffrage, and urging the adoption of the plan of reconstruction basing representation on such males, above 21 years of age, as are not voters, and leaving the whole question of suffrage to the States. Mr. Boutwell alleged that two or three New England States were all that could be counted on to sustain negro suffrage.

It is reported that Stevens opposed the proposition of Boutwell with considerable heat, declaring that, if the Committee began to recede, they might as well give the whole thing up.

The nomination of ex-Gov. Johnson, as collector of internal revenue at Pittsburg, having been reported back from the Finance Committee, Senator Cowan moved that the said Committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that the Senate proceed to act on the nomination. The motion was lost, but during the debate on it several Senators said it was determined that the Senate would confirm no man who had been appointed to succeed an officer who had been removed on no other than political grounds, which they declared was the case of collector White of Pittsburg. The intimation was held out as applicable to all of the late removals in Pennsylvania, and was evidently intended as a kind of notice to the President.

In the appointments of Lewis D. Campbell as Minister to Mexico and Frank Blair as Collector at St. Louis, nothing has been done, nor is anything likely to be done in either case during the present session.

Detroit, 26.

As the steamer Windsor was unloading freight at the Detroit and Milwaukee depot, at ten o'clock this evening, a barrel of naphtha exploded on board, setting both the depot and steamer on fire. Some 10 persons were on board the boat, 2 of whom are known to have been drowned. The steamer floated down stream and was totally consumed. The fire destroyed both the passenger and freight depots, a loaded freight train and all the offices of the company. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. It is feared that many lives have been lost.

New York, 27.

The Times special says the meeting of the New York congressional delegation, on a portion of the plan for reconstruction, has been the subject much comment, and has created much surprise among extreme men, who counted on a majority of that delegation for universal suffrage. The following is the substance of the plan which, though not formally adopted, received the greatest favor by the meeting:—1st, a constitutional amendment basing representation upon population, and providing that when-

ever any State denies suffrage to any class of citizens for any reason, except participation in the rebellion, such disfranchised class shall be delivered from the basis of representation. 2d, a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of the rebel debt, or compensation for slaves. 3d, that, whenever these amendments shall be fully ratified and incorporated in the federal constitution, each of the lately rebellious States shall be entitled to the admission of its representatives, on their taking the required oath. 4th, the following classes to be forever debarred from holding office, namely the President, Vice President, Cabinet, Senators, members of Congress, Judges, foreign agents, &c., of the late confederacy, all persons who left positions under the United States to join the rebellion, all officers in the army above the rank of colonel, all in the navy above the rank of master, and all persons guilty of treating prisoners of war inhumanly. The above plan will be submitted.

New York, 27.

The Commercial's money article says the stock market this morning shows a general recovery from the shock produced by the foreign news yesterday, and the feeling on the streets is one of comparative independence of European movements. All accounts from London agree that, amid the prevailing panic in British and Continental securities, American stocks maintain greater firmness than any other.

There have been three deaths by cholera, but no more new cases since last report.

Washington, 28.

The President has pardoned John T. Monroe, Mayor elect of New Orleans.

If France is, as reported by European papers, to continue in possession of Mexican seaports, the Mexican complication is obviously by no means fully settled.

New York, 28.

The Herald's special says it is asserted, on good authority, that the Spanish Minister has proposed to accept the mediation of the United States in the Spanish Principalities.

Statements that the Secretary of the Treasury will soon put a new loan in the market are untrue; the subject has been under advisement, but no decision will be reached for several weeks.

Chicago, 28.

The New York Shipping List, of the 25th, says business continues emphatically dull, with a general depression. Money is so very plenty as to be almost a drug in the market, and interest is low. Since our last, while the price of gold has not essentially changed, we note gradual recession of commercial values. The changes to be made in the tariff are not yet known, and there is no telling when they will be. Congress does not appear to appreciate the importance of finally settling this question, which has held business, throughout the country for four or five months, in ignorance.

The custom house receipts were \$2,535,587. The balance now in the sub-treasury is \$97,591,349.

Dry goods are dull. The Providence printed cloth market is very dull, calico printers generally as well as speculators declining to buy at present quotations, anticipating a further decided decline. Stocks on hand are accumulating, and will be rapidly increased after the 1st of May. In Sugar, Messrs. Stuarts have reduced their figures to 15½ cents for best crushed, ground and granulated, and 14½ for white.

Washington, 28.

The President has officially proclaimed the convention between the Empire of Japan and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, France and Holland, providing for the payment, by Japan, of \$3,000,000 indemnity for damage to shipping and stoppage of trade in the straits of Simousky, by the hostile action of the Prince of Nagato, which the Tycoon could not prevent. But it is agreed that, in lieu of money, the Tycoon may open Simousky or other ports in the inland sea, which offer the above named governments may accept.

New York, 28.

Since the last report by the health officer there have been 15 new cases of cholera admitted into the hospital ship and 5 deaths, leaving 96 cases still in hospital. The sloops of war Saratoga and Portsmouth have been sent to the lower quarantine as hospital ships. Dispatches from Halifax say the passengers left there by the England are now well, and there has not been a death among them during the week.

Chicago, 28.

The House, on the 27th, killed the Northern Pacific railroad bill after a protracted and stormy debate, the bill being laid on the table. Yeas 76, nays 56.