TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

FOREIGN NEWS PER CABLE!

THE CASE OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA,

THEY ARE SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

WASHINGTON NEWS!

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS!

&c. &c. &c.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

(To the Associated Press.)

COWES, Jan. 4.

THE AMERICAN YACHTS.

The Princess Christian made a visit to the American Yachts, yesterday, and was received with all the honors.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The American Yachtsmen, by Royal invitation, went to Windsor Castle to-day. The doors of all the London Clubs have been thrown open to the Yachtsmen, and they are warmly welcomed wherever they appear in the city.

Great preparations are being made by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, for the banquet which they give to their brother Yachtsmen to-morrow.

PARIS, Jan. 4.

The American residents here have invited the gentlemen of the American Yachts, to a grand banquet in this city.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.

Great interest is felt here in the recent Ocean Yacht race. The Imperial Yacht Club propose to extend an invitation to the adventurous Yachtsmen to visit Russia.

FLORENCE, Jan. 4.

THE POPE.

Reports from Rome state that Signor Tonelli, the Italian envoy, is making good progress with the Pontificial government, and some of the points of settlement have already been agreed upon.

ROME, Jan. 4.

The Pope in his address to the Corps Diplomatique, on New Year's day, significantly dwelt on the hypocrisy of his pretended friends.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.

ARRIVED.

The steamships Arago, Capt. Gadsden, and Iowa, Capt. Craig have arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.

MARKETS.

The market shows an advancing tendency in Breadstuffs.

Wheat—Four pence higher.

Corn—Selling at 41s 6d.

Provisions—Lard has advanced one shilling.

Cotton—The market closed firm and unchanged. Middling Uplands 15½. Sales of the day, 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 4—Evening.

STOCKS.

Consols have improved and closed at 90¾ for money. The following are the closing quotations of United States securities:

Five-twenties 73, Ill. Central 78, Erie 46.

The Fortification Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The Fortification Bill, reported in the House to-day, appropriates as follows:

Fort Wayne, Mich., $10,000; Fort Ontario, 50,000; Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, 40,000; Fort Scammel, Portland, 100,000; Fort Winthrop, Boston, 100,000; Fort Warren, Boston, 50,000; Fort Sewall, at Great Brewster's Island, 25,000; For Sea Walls on Deer and Lovell's Islands, Boston, 25,000; Fort at New Bedford harbor, 100,000; Fort Schuyler, N. Y., 75,000; Fort at Willett's Point, 50,000; Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, 50,000; Fort Popham, Me., 50,000; Fort at Sandy Hook, 75,000; Repairs on Fort Mifflin, 15,000; Fort Washington, Potomac river, 25,000; Fort Monroe, 100,000; Fort Taylor, 110,000; Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, 50,000; Ship Island, Miss., 50,000; Fort Church, Fla., 5,000; Fort Point, Cal., 55,000; Fort Alcatraz, Sea Island, Cal., 100,000; for construction of permanent platform for Modern Cannon, 100,000; for survey of North and Northwestern Lakes, 135,000; for purchase of sites for permanent sea coast defences, 50,000. There are no appropriations for other fortifications.

FROM CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.

CENTAL SYSTEM.

The Board of Trade have almost unanimously adopted a resolution, that on and after March 1st, 1867, other boards of trade concurring, all transactions of this board in grain, seeds, &c., shall be conducted in centals instead of bushels.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Chicago and Bear's Content offices worked last night in direct telegraphic connection, but the California wires having been down, several days could not be put in circuit.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The *Republican* this morning advocates Gov. Oglesby for Senator.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON Jan. 4.

Governor Bullock delivered his message to the Massachusetts Legislature at noon to-day. The total funded and unfunded debt of the State amounts to nearly $27,350,000. Of the aggregate expenditures of the State on account of the war amounting to more than $50,000,000 including that of her municipalities, the sum thus far paid and payable directly from the State Treasury is not less than $30,000,000. Of this last named amount the sum of $359,092 78 has been charged to the United States under the provisions of the acts of Congress, authorizing partial indemnification for expenses incurred by loyal States. The message treats fully of the educational State Charities, Savings Banks, Military and other local institutions which are well conducted and of great good to the community. A special appropriation is recommended to defray the expenses attending the Paris exhibition on the part of the State. In regard to national affairs, the Governor eulogizes the constitutional amendment and recommends its adoption. He expresses an earnest hope that Congress having conceded the principle in the case of the District of Columbia will complete the work so auspiciously begun by establishing universal suffrage as the irresistable law of the land.

Cable Affairs

BOSTON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Dean, of the United States Coast Survey, who has been to Hearts Content for the purpose of determining the exact longitude, reports upon the cable that it has not more than one quarter of the business which it is capable of doing, and he believes that a marked increase would be observed in this respect were the company to reduce its present charge of ten shillings per word to a more reasonable figure. Mr. Dean estimates that a single flash is transmitted through the cable in thirty five hundredths of a second.

Reduction of Wages.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Jan. 4.

Some of the principal corporations in the town have just notified their employees of a reduction in their wages of ten per cent, on account of the depression existing in the market, prices for goods, and the dull state of manufacturing interests generally.

The Fenians Re-Sentenced.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.

It has transpired, that by direction from England the death sentence of the Fenians has been commuted to 20 years imprisonment.

The prisoners now in Sweetsburg will arrive here to-morrow, on their way to the Kingston Penitentiary.

Declines.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4.

Governor Smyth, the present incumbent, positively declines being considered a candidate for re-election.

CANADA NEWS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.

PERSONAL.

Major Generals Russell and Listed have arrived, the former to take command of the District of Lower Canada, and the latter the District of Upper Canada.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial matters are assuming a healthier tone.

CONCERT.

About four thousand persons were present at the annual concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, last night. It was a great success. Hon. T. D. McGee delivered a spirited address, which was received with great enthusiasm.

CONFEDERATION.

The *Minerve* believes it is in a position to announce that the bill which is to be presented to the Imperial Parliament, for the confederation of the provinces, will conform in its clauses to the Quebec scheme as adopted by the Canadian Assembly, adding some details as to the mode of proclaiming the new order of things, new elections, etc.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Montana for the establishment of a land office and the appointment of a surveyor of the Territory.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, the joint resolution of the same body for an increase of pay for territorial officers, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of army officers for increased pay.

Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Cattell presented the petition of the artists of Philadelphia, asking for protection against foreign competition.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill to donate a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military reservation for a public road.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Ft. Leavenworth.

Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill granting the right of preemption to settlers on the Cherokee lands in Kansas.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Howard offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate the present relations between France and the Republic of Mexico; the extent both with respect to population and territory of the successes of Maximilian in his endeavors to overthrow that R. public; the amount and character of his military force, including his French auxiliaries; the action of the Executive branch of the government of the U. S. in reference to the intervention of France in the affairs of Mexico, including any treaty or project of treaty proposed, executed to or recommended by our Minister to France, with a view to the settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico; the present prospect of the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexican soil, and the probability in case of such withdrawal, of Maximilian being able to maintain his standing there; and that for the purpose of such inquiries, said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Sumner objected to the immediate consideration of the above, and it went over under the rule until to-morrow.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate take up the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Mr. Trumbull thought the bill indicated by Mr. Edmunds would take some time, whereas his (Trumbull's) could be soon disposed of.

The bill indicated by Mr. Trumbull was taken up.

The pending question was upon Mr. Saulsbury's amendment to repeal the entire Confiscation bill instead of the 13th section of it.

Mr. Johnson being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate in a lengthy speech in opposition to Mr Trumbull's bill.

Mr. Johnson, after reading from the *Federalist* and other authorities in support of his position, that the right of pardon confined by the Constitution to the President was unlimited, he said he thought that the President ought long since to have issued a proclamation of general amnesty. He—Johnson—had advised him to do this and the President had given assent to the justice of the suggestion. Although he had not yet acted upon it alluding to Jefferson Davis, Mr Johnson said his imprisonment was a reproach to American Justice, whatever may have been his offence. He is a man of delicate frame who was selected by six or seven millions of people to take charge of this rebellion, that he should be indicted, invoke a trial and still be immured, is a reproach to American Justice, and if it existed in any nation in Europe, would call down the indignant rebuke of the people.

Mr. Howard, I wish to ask the Honorable Senator from Maryland, whether it be not a fact that Jefferson Davis to whom he refers was captured as a prisoner of war and has since his capture been held under an order of the President of the United States as a prisoner of war, and if he be a mere prisoner of war, claimed as such, what power has the District Court of the district in which he may have committed this crime to bring him to trial without the consent or order of the President of the United States, handing him over to the Court to try him and show that Court can try him unless the proper prosecuting officer of the Government was willing to undertake the task, and did undertake the task.

Mr. Johnson—I can answer the inquiries of my honorable friend from Michigan without any very great difficulty. If Mr. Davis is a prisoner of war he cannot be tried for treason at all, and that is one ground upon which his immunity from that mode of trial is placed. As to the parties to which the blame, if any blame is to be attached, should be attributed, I say to the honorable Senator, as I had supposed before he put his questions he knew that the President of the United States from time to time has expressed his willingness to surrender the party and the custody of the civil magistrate at once, for that they have declined to receive him, not upon the ground that they were not willing to try him but upon the ground that if they got possession of him his trial and conviction would not be secured.

Mr. Howard—Surrender him to whom? To whom did the President propose to surrender him.

Mr. Johnson—To the Marshal of the District, who should have had placed in his hands a warrant issued upon the authority of the indictment, and from time to time that we have been told he was to be tried, and from time to time the trial has been postponed, and when the last occasion it was postponed upon the ground that Congress by changing the Circuits had rendered it impossible for the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, to preside.

Mr. Howard—Can the Senator inform us, whether a copy of warrant for Davis has been placed in the hands of the Marshal at any time.

Mr. Johnson—Whose business was it to issue the warrant. Was it the business of the President? The court before whom the indictment was pending should have issued the warrant.

Mr. Howard—Undoubtedly it was the business of the court to issue the warrant, but upon the request of Mr. Johnson prosecuting officer.

Mr. Johnson—I have said that the reason was there was no place where he could be safely kept. I say that whoever may have been the cause of the detention, it is a reproach to American justice that Jefferson Davis should be suffered to remain in jail two years without a trial.

Mr. Johnson continued his remarks, advocating the [illegible].

Mr. Howard took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech. He said he could not hear the government of the United States held up to the Senate as a model of cruelty and injustice without entering his protest against the assertion. He would like to have some instance of cruelty to the late rebels recited. He had heard of no hangings or shootings for the crime of rebellion. It was true that Jefferson Davis was in Fortress Monroe. It was true that he had not been tried and that he might die in prison. If he (Howe) had been President, Jefferson Davis would have been tried and he would have died some time ago in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe.

He remembered a case of treason against the State of Virginia, committed by a man named John Brown with an army of 56 men. That man and his army were captured, tried and hung. Since then treason against the United States had been committed, and Governor Henry A. Wise had taken a prominent part in it. So far from sharing the fate of John Brown.

Mr. Wise had not long since defied the government of the United States, and scorned the idea of seeking or accepting a pardon.

Mr. Howard said, the remarks of Mr. Johnson in relation to Jefferson Davis called for some reply. In a proclamation issued by President Johnson after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Davis was charged with participation in that crime. The Secretary of War had said in a communication to the Senate that he was held as a prisoner of war as well as for criminal connection with the assassination. He had been indicted for treason, but not for participation in the murder of President Lincoln.

Mr. Howard said, if that was true it was strange that Davis had not been liberated on a writ of habeas corpus. If the doctrine advanced by Mr. Johnson was correct Davis could not be held in prison any longer. He—Howard—maintained however that this doctrine was incorrect and could be proved so by Vattel and Kent. He was not in the counsels of the administration, but he entertained no doubt that Davis would be ultimately released unconditionally, without trial or punishment, for treason or any other offence. It was not to be expected that a President who had issued pardons to the worst and most malignant rebels would ever try the head of the people whose favor he is so diligently courting.

Mr. Howard then discussed the pending bill. He held that the section proposed to be repealed granted a power not given to the President by the Constitution. The President could pardon under the Constitution, but could not grant amnesty. Amnesty meant peace. The President could no more grant general amnesty, if this section was repealed, than he could declare peace without the consent of Congress.

Other accomplices in that crime had been tried by Military Commission, and by the order of President Johnson executed.

For a year past efforts had been made to arrest another accomplice, Surratt, and he had been arrested, and was now on his way to this country. Was there any objection to holding Davis for trial as an accomplice in that great conspiracy? Who was to blame for not trying Davis? It was the duty of the District Attorney, at Richmond, to try him for treason, though he might be tried in any other State of the Union.

Mr. Johnson interrupted Mr. Howard to say that he believed Davis could be tried in any other State as well as Virginia. The late Attorney General gave the opinion that the trial must take place in Virginia. He (Johnson) thought that was a mistake.

Mr. Howard asked Mr. Johnson if he understood him to say that Jeff. Davis was held as a prisoner of war, he could not be amenable to the civil courts.

Mr. Johnson said that was his opinion.

Mr. Saulsbury spoke in favor of his amendment to repeal the entire Confiscation bill instead of the 13th Section.

Mr. Trumbull said that as he did not wish to speak on his bill any more, he felt called upon to correct a misapprehension of certain Senators, that he (Trumbull) acknowledged the right of the President, under the Constitution, to pardon by proclamation. He made no such acknowledgement.

The question was then taken on Mr. Saulsbury's amendment to repeal the Confiscation bill, and it was disagreed.

The bill was then passed—yeas 31; nays 7. Absent or not voting—18.

The bill repeals the section of the Confiscation bill, which empowers the President to issue a proclamation of general amnesty when, in his judgment, it shall be expedient.

It originated in the House, and having passed the Senate without amendment, it now goes to the President for his approval.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it be to meet on Monday.

Mr. Edmunds called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office, but without proceeding to its consideration.

The Senate, at 3 10, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation Bill. It was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Stevens, from same committee, reported the Fortification Appropriation Bill. It was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Washburn, of Ill., inquired of the Speaker as to the understanding in relation to the proceedings of to-day and to-morrow.

The Speaker stated that no vote was to be taken on the bill relating to reconstruction or upon any other matter, and that he would recognize a single objection to any matter of legislation that might be proposed.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, introduced a preamble and resolutions, declaring that people ought not, for the present, to be further or any longer taxed to raise money for the reduction of the public debt. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Julien, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so arranging the tariff on sugars, molasses, coffee, and other articles, as to discriminate in favor of free grown as against slave grown products.

Mr. Clark, of Kansas, on leave, introduced to prevent and punish bribery in the election of Senators and Representatives to Congress, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It makes the giving and offering of a bribe to secure an election a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, and by disqualification from holding office under the United States.

Mr. Hill, on leave, introduced a joint resolution extending jurisdiction of Court of Claims, which was read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee. It gives the Court jurisdiction of claims for property taken by order of Major-Gen. Lewis Wallace for use of forces under his command during the Morgan raid through the States of Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1863.

Mr. Schenck, on leave, introduced a bill to continue army and navy pensioners, notwithstanding their appointment to civil office, which was read twice and referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Schenck, on leave, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Asylum any of property of the United States still remaining at Point Lookout, that may be considered appropriate and useful for the Asylum.

After explanation by Mr. Schenck the bill was read three times and passed.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a House resolution of the 10th December, transmitting a report of the disbursement of a fund of 160,000 to clerks in his department, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the reasons why postal service has not been put on the mail route from Springfield, Mo., to San Francisco Cal.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish information in reference to cotton claims presented to that department.

The bill to provide for restoring to States lately in insurrection their full political rights came up as special order.

Mr. Bingham being entitled to the floor, Mr. Bingham stated that when he sought the floor yesterday it was that he might bring the question in hearing of the House and he begged leave to decline proceeding with his argument to a few members. He added in a side remark that he regarded the arrangement as a trick and was not going to abide by it.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois, suggested that there should be a fair and full understanding; that the House should meet to-morrow for debate only, and that no business of any kind should be done and that arrangement was made.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of Union—Mr Garfield in the Chair—on the President's annual message, and was addressed by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, on the question of trial and punishment of treason and by Mr. Newell on political questions of the hour.

Messrs. Wentworth, Grinnell and others addressed the Committee when the Committee rose and the Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Hill, on leave, introduced a bill supplementary to Civil Appropriation bill of last session, to entitle soldiers to bounty therein provided, if discharged by reason of sickness incurred in the line of duty, and also to provide for the accidental loss of discharge papers by authorizing the Secretary of War to receive proof of discharge.

It was read twice and referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

The House at 2 o'clock adjourned.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Mr. Ashley has modified his impeachment resolution so as to provide for the appointment of a committee of investigation. It is proposed to instruct the committee to inquire if any one in the Executive Departments of the Government has been guilty of conduct requiring impeachment. On Monday next the States are to be called upon for resolutions, and this proposition will then come before the House.

THE AMENDMENT.

The delegation from Arkansas have been advised by the President not to accept the constitutional amendment, but Gen. Grant, who accompanied the delegation to the White House, advised its acceptance.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE IMPEACHMENT.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:

The financial excitement in New York, respecting the report of the impeachment of the President, has produced a very marked sensation. Impeachment is pressed by powerful influences, but the Conservative Republicans hesitate, and it is doubtful whether the assent could be attained just now. The subject will be left over for the action of the next Congress that meets in March.

The commission of inquiry will, however, be pressed for with a view of ascertaining what testimony can be produced.

The Commission will not direct, but will be authorized to enquire into the legality of the acts of the high government officials.

The territorial scheme of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Ashley will be pressed to a speedy vote, with a probability that the essential features of both measures will be embodied in a single act.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Commercial's* special of London 4th—noon, says: The *Times* believes that if the Eastern question is now approached in the proper spirit, there can be a speedy settlement of it by the powers of Europe in the interests of peace.

The *Commercial's* special of Vienna, the 4th, noon says:

The *Patrol* is invoking an extraordinary session of the Reichsrath. It has had a bad effect in Hungary.

THE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:

The agent at Leavenworth, who had been directed to make enquiry and report upon the subject, of Indian outrages in Western Texas, has forwarded a report of such outrage to the Indian Bureau. Most of the cases cited, have already been published in the news papers.

He says, in conclusion, that he has, in many interviews with the leading chiefs of these Indians, obtained from them pledges that hereafter they will regard the people of Texas as friends and cease their outrages; and, he thinks, that their promises will be kept as far as they can control their people. He has taken measures for a thorough search for the captive children, Alice Dodd and the boy of Mr. Fish, among the Comanches of the Red River.

PARDONS.

The list of the names of the late confederates pardoned by the President and published in the New York *Herald*, of Wednesday, was obtained and published without authority, and is very incorrect. Several of those whose names appear in the list have not been pardoned. The President and Attorney General are very much annoyed at this premature, incomplete, unauthorized and incorrect publication.

The New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The following are the leading features of Commissioner Wells' new tariff bill. Duties are levied as follows:

Teas 25c, and coffee 5c per pound, as now; sugars now paying 3, 3½, 4 and 5c, reduced to 2½, 3½, 4½ and 5½c per pound. Brandy, as now, $3 per gallon; a reduction of 50c proposed on other spirits. Wines increased from 25 to 50c a gallon. Bottled liquors added to three cents each; all other spirits 100 per cent. Cotton, raw, as now, at 3c; class 1, of manufactured, reduction proposed to 4 and 4½c per yard and 10 per centum; class 2, 5 and 5½c per yard, with 15 per cent.; class 3, increased to 7 and 7½c per square yard, with 20 per cent.; class 4, 6c, with 20 per cent.; other grades 30, 35, and 35 per cent.

Cotton hosiery ten cents per pound with 40 per cent; other manufactures 40 per cent. Wools—three grades clothing wools, from six cents with 10 per cent to 12 cents, with ten per cent. Combing wools, 6c per pound. Carpet wools, 3 and 6c per pound. Dress goods, 4 to 6c. per square yard and 40 per cent. Velvet carpets 80 cents per yard to 50c. Ingrain 40c. Flax ten dollars per ton. Hemp twenty dollars. Iron in pigs as now, $9.00 per ton; Railroad iron 70c. per 100 lbs; rolled 1¼c per pound. On other kinds a general increase. Steel 45 per cent as now. Drugs, paints, etc., in some cases large reductions, and especially chemical dye stuffs. Embroideries from 35 to 50 per cent. Laces increased to 40 per cent. Rubber goods 35 to 40 per cent. Watches 30 per cent.

Earthenware 40 per cent. China and porcelain as now 50 per cent; plain 45 per cent. Glass from 2¼ to 4½ cents per pound. Hides, as now, 10 per cent; raw 5 cents. Bricks reduced from 35 to 25. Coal $1.00 a ton. Marble 50c per foot with 25 per cent. Cattle $5 per head; sheep 50 cents. Flour 10 per cent. Fruits 35 per cent. Beef, in barrels, $2. Pork $2. Potatoes 10c per bushel. Seeds unchanged. Timber and lumber one dollar per thousand; planed two dollars and 2.50. Furniture 30 per cent; implements 40 per cent. Raw material not specified, 20 per cent.

In the free list are bolts, bones, burr stones, gold and silver, bleaching powders, native ore of mercury, coal, stores of American vessels; coins, gold, copper or silver collection; of copper when imported for the U. S. mint; unmanufactured coral; corn, Indian or Maize, corn meal, firewood; fish, for immediate consumption. Gold, silver and platinum; hemlock bark, hoofs, horns and horn tips; ice, lithographic stones and engravers machinery; steam for agricultural purposes, masts and spars undressed, models of inventions and other improvements in the arts. Nitrate of soda, oak bark, old junk, oats, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries and all other product of such fisheries. Oysters, paper waste or waste material of any kind fit only for the manufacture of paper, personal or household effects not merchandise, if accompanied by the owner, or if an American citizen, dying abroad with a certified list or invoice from a Consul or Commercial agent of the United States; wearing apparel in use, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of immigrants, provided that this exemption shall not include machinery; or tools for use in manufacturing establishments, printing and stationery; the productions of American artists who reside abroad, provided the same be imported in good faith as objects of taste and not merchandise; paintings and statuary imported expressly for presentation to National, State or Municipal Institutions; phosphates, for fertilizing purposes; plants, seeds, shrubs, and trees imported by the Department of Agriculture for distribution; plants, trees, shrubs and seeds imported especially for cultivation and not for sale, or as merchandise, plaster of paris, or sulphate of lime, unground crude, pearlash crude, pumice stone, rags, cotton, linen and hemp; railroad ties of wood, rattans manufactured, reeds manufactured, rotten stone, shells of every description, not manufactured shingles, bolts, silk raw, or as reeled from the Cocoon in the country of origin and not doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture any way, and silk cocoons and silk waste, spars, sea moss and spars; specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy, when imported as objects of taste and not for sale; sponges, sulphur, crude sumac, teazles, timber round and not advanced by manufacturing timber for ships; tin in pigs, bars or block; tortoise and other shells, mahogany, rosewood satin wood, in the log or stick, and all cabinet woods manufactured.

Section 19, prohibitions—And be it further enacted that from and after the passage of this act the importation of the articles mentioned and embraced in this section, shall be absolutely prohibited and imported or presented for entry in any collection district of the United States, shall be declared forfeited, and shall be forfeited and disposed of as the Secretary of the Treasury may decide.

1st. False or counterfeit money, or plates, or dies for printing the same.

2d. Indecent or obscene books, prints, paintings, photographs, cards, lithographs, engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

3d. Articles of foreign manufacture, or any package of such articles bearing any names, brands, marks or devices being or purporting to be the names, brands, marks or devices of any manufacturer or producer residing in the United States.

Damages to imported merchandize.

Section 20—Be it further enacted that in all cases of claims for return of duties on imports, on account of damage occurring on the voyage of importation, where the damage so determined under existing laws shall exceed 15 per cent of the value of the merchandize damaged; the same shall be sold at public auction by the Collector, under the same condition as now regulate the sale of imported merchandize, by the Collector of Customs, and the amount of damages awarded shall be determined by such sales, the sound value of the merchandize to be determined by the appraiser of damage; provided, that when, in the judgment of the collector, the public interest requires it, the said sale may be made by the importer, after due and sufficient notice; and in such case the report of said sale shall be made to the collector and shall be attested by the importer, on oath, as being bona fide to the highest bidder.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

The Arkansas delegation had an interview with the President, Cabinet and General Grant to-day. The Senator elect, Mr. Hunter, said Arkansas had a regular State government and officers. An effort was being made by a party there to overthrow the present State government and obtain an enabling act from Congress to reconstruct the State. The object of this delegation was to prevent such a measure, as the agitators were a mere handful unheard of before the war. Secretary Seward said he would not say any more then, but would if they would dine with him to-morrow.

PARDONS.

The President has pardoned the Confederate General French, on the recommendation of General Grant. Six criminal pardons were also issued.

INVESTIGATION.

Captain Now has been sent by the Treasury Department to investigate the loss of the steamer Commodore.

NAVAL.

Admiral Bell, of the Asiatic squadron, reports the Hartford at Yokohama; the Shenandoah will reach Singapore on the 1st of December, and the Wyoming is detained at Yokohama. The health of the crew are suffering.

Investigation—Canada Baggage.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.

Gen. Absolom Baird, Inspector General of the debt of the lakes, has been ordered to Washington to testify before the New Orleans Committee.

Strict orders have been issued by the Collector of this port, for a rigid search hereafter of all baggage of parties coming into this country from Canada. It is claimed that this has been heretofore rather neglected.

Secret Mission.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 4.

The gunboat Don, from Annapolis, with Admiral Porter and Frederick Seward on board, passed out to sea late yesterday evening in the midst of a heavy snow storm. Discharging the pilot they headed in a southerly direction, on what is supposed to be a secret mission, bound for the vicinity of the Island St Thomas.

Military.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.

The 20th and 11th Regiments of United States Infantry have been ordered to the Plains. They are the only troops around Richmond.

The ice in the river, if the present weather continues, will be broken up in a few days, and the Northern vessels here will sail.

Navigation.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 4.

No steamers have arrived from any point since yesterday evening. The ice is very heavy, and fears are entertained of a gorge above Columbus.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 4.

The river is open at this point and the ferry boat is run regularly.

Arrest for Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.

A man named McCormick was arrested to-day, charged with having kicked his wife to death. He is held to await the result of the inquest.

Court of Appeals

ALBANY, Jan. 4

The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for to-morrow: 16, 17, 18½, 19, 21, 22, 22½, 23, 21, 31, 33, 34, and 31.

Libel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

The *Commercial's* Memphis special says: S. Raliska has sued the *Argus* and *Commercial* for $25,000 damages, for publishing a statement that he had set fire to his own store.

Fast Telegraphing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

London telegrams of to-days date were received this morning in New York at 8.20 o'clock.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMP'Y.

CAPITAL..................$750,000.

THE UNEQUALLED FACILITIES and great extent of the route of this Company, enable them to transport with the greatest safety and speed,

COIN, BANK NOTES, JEWELRY,

And other valuables, Goods and Packages, and to collect NOTES, DRAFTS and ACCOUNTS.

Bills sent with goods, and to execute all other commissions connected with the Express business, at all the principal places between the city of New York and the Western, North and Southwestern States and Canada. Its connections with other RESPONSIBLE Express Companies, also extend their facilities to all parts of the United States California and Europe.

At the West, the lines of the Company are constantly being extended to the opening of new routes.

☞ Each Express is sent on a first class passenger train, and accompanied by a trusty Messenger, provided with an iron safe for security of valuables.

For notice of the time of the departure of each Express from Buffalo, see "Time Notice."

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
No. 12, Broadway, New York.
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO.,
9 and 11 West Seneca st., Buffalo.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMP'Y.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after April 1863, Express will arrive and depart as follows:

TO AND FROM THE EAST.
(By New York time, 20 minutes faster than Buffalo.)
Arrives—9:10 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 6 10 P. M., 10:00 P. M.
Leaves—5:00 A. M., 8:00 A. M., .00 P. M., 5:30 P. M.

LOCKPORT EXPRESS.
Arrives—9.30 A. M. Leaves—3:00 P. M.

SOUTHWESTERN.
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, &c
Arrives—4:30 A. M., 9:55 A. M., 5:10 P. M.
Leaves—6.30 A. M., 9:85 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

WESTERN AND CANADA.
Arrives—9:10 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 7:30 P. M.
Leaves—8 30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 6:20 P. M.

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON.
Arrives—5:25 P. M. Leaves—10:00 A. M.

☞ Expresses will close Thirty Minutes before the schedule time for leaving.

W. B. PECK, Agent,
ap20can Nos. 9, 11 & 13 West Seneca street

The American Impermeable Cask Co.

AN IMPERMEABLE BARREL is a want long felt by the community, and especially by Shippers of Alcohol, Spirits of Turpentine, and other Volatile fluids; but since the introduction of Petroleum it has been so far regarded as indispensable, as to call for the unremitting (and until recently the unsuccessful) efforts of inventive genius. The American Impermeable Cask Company has its origin in this great lack.

This Company is in possession of Letters Patent for a valuable and complete process whereby Casks or Packages of Wood are rendered Air-Tight, Impermeable to Crude or Refined Petroleum, Alcohol, Naphtha, Benzine, Spirits of Turpentine, and like Volatile liquids, thereby effectually preventing loss by leakage or evaporation, and saving the expense of Canning the same.

The Apparatus can be seen daily in successful operation at 299 and 290 West street New York, and its practical results need only to be seen to convince the most skeptical of its utility.

This Company is now prepared to furnish Tight Packages, and offer to the public the right to use their valuable invention in cities, counties or States throughout the Union.

Further information can be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company, 299 and 290 West street, and 155 Pearl street, New York, and at office of Geo. C. Webster & Co., 51 Main street, Buffalo.

JAMES A. WEBB, President.
New York, Sept. 20th, 1866.

☞ The Apparatus can be seen in operation at the Oil Works of Geo. C. Webster & Co., on Maryland street, Buffalo. Parties desiring to purchase the right to use this patent, can obtain full information at our office, 51 Main street.

GEO. C. WEBSTER & CO.
Buffalo, Sept. 26th, 1866. se26tf

$100 REWARD

For a medicine that will cure
COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
TICKLING IN THE THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
Or relieve
CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS,
As quick as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM!

Over One Million Bottles

Have been sold, and not a single instance of its failure is known. We have in our possession any quantity of Certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice and given it the pre-eminence over every other compound.

IT DOES NOT DRY UP A COUGH!
BUT
LOOSENS IT!

So as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

Two or three doses

WILL INVARIABLY CURE TICKLING IN THE THROAT!

A half bottle has often completely cured the most STUBBORN COUGH, and yet though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will Guarantee a Cure if taken in season!

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

It is within the reach of all, being the cheapest and best medicine extant.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New Haven, Conn.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS!

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES!

I have tested these Drops in my own practice over ten years, and do not hesitate to say that nothing has yet been developed by medical research that acts so powerfully, positively and harmlessly in cases of female irregularity as does this medicine. In all recent cases it never fails, while thousands who have been long sufferers are indebted to it for the boon of health to-day.

Although so powerful and positive, they are perfectly harmless, and may be used at all times except when specially forbidden in the directions.

They have been extensively employed by eminent physicians in France and England, as well as in my own practice, over ten years, and I have yet to hear of the first instance of failure. I could give you testimonials of their efficacy from ladies all over the Northern and Western States, were they not in their nature private. Over 100,000 bottles have been sold the past year, and I hope and trust as many sufferers have been benefited. I am well aware that a remedy so potent to remove all obstructions may be used for a bad purpose, but I trust that where one bottle is thus used, ten may fall into the hands of really needy sufferers.

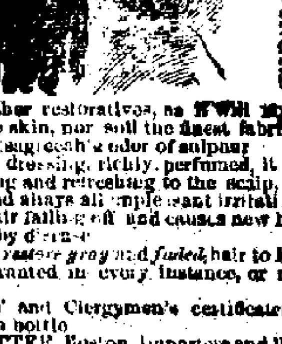
To all who suffer from any irregularity—painful, difficult, excessive, offensive or obstructed Menstruation, Leucorrhea, or the train of diseases that follow—I would say try a bottle of DR. LYON'S FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS. Being a fluid preparation, their action is more direct and positive than any pills or powders. Explicit directions, bearing my fac simile, accompany each bottle.

They may be obtained of nearly every Druggist in country, or by enclosing the price to C. G. CLARK & CO., New Haven, Ct., General Agents for the United States and Canada.

DR. JOHN L. LYON,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,
New Haven, Conn.
Price, $1 50 per Bottle. cMTsowew

Dr. Chaussier's Empress! FOR THE HAIR.

A CELEBRATED FRENCH PREPARATION THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS.



It excels all other restoratives, as it will not gum the hair, stain the skin, nor soil the finest fabric, and is free from the disagreeable odor of sulphur.

For an *elegant* dressing, richly perfumed, it is unsurpassed; cooling and refreshing to the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and allays all unpleasant irritation.

Prevents the hair falling off and causes new hair to grow, when lost by disease.

It *never fails* to *restore gray* and *faded* hair to its *natural color*. Warranted in every instance, or money refunded.

For Physicians' and Clergymen's certificates, see circular with each bottle.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Sole Agents for the United States.

D. RANSOM & CO., 12 Main street, and O. H. P. CHAMPLIN & CO., Buffalo, have it for sale at wholesale and retail, and sold by Druggists generally.
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Some Folks Can't Sleep Nights!

WE ARE NOW prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians, and the trade, with the standard and invaluable remedy,

DODD'S NERVINE!

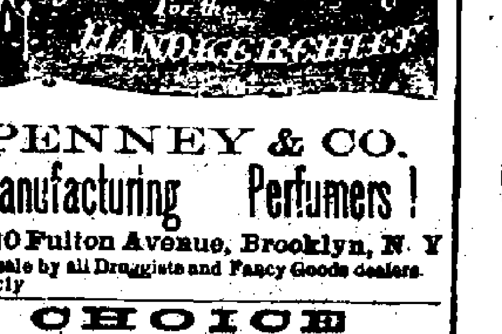
This article surpasses all known preparations for the CURE of all forms of

NERVOUSNESS!

It is rapidly superceding all preparations of Opium and Valerian—the well-known result of which is to produce Costiveness and other serious difficulties—as it allays irritation, Restlessness, and Spasms, and induces regular action to the bowels and secretive organs.

No preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold so steadily, or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Sleeplessness, Loss of Energy, Peculiar Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and all the fearful mental and bodily symptoms that follow in the train of nervous diseases, DODD'S Nervine is the best remedy known to Science.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.
H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietor,
june12oly] 75 Fulton street, New York.



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Manufacturing Perfumers!
No 20 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y
For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.
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CHOICE
BINGHAMTON BUCKWHEAT!
AND CHOICE
FAMILY FLOUR!
AT
BARNARD & HARNED'S,
de5a No. 3 Hanover st.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—140 acres choice land, with new House, barn, &c; orchard of good grafted fruit; 25 acres of good timber; situated in the town of Darien, Genesee county, about ½ mile from the railroad depot. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or exchanged in part for good city property.

C. J. HASTINGS, Real Estate Broker,
de16can No. 5 Brown's Buildings.

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BETTER THAN ORDINARY arrangements and care for Horses are to be had on the Farms of the undersigned, six miles from the city.

CHEESMAN & DODGE,
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BRICK HOUSE ON NORTH PEARL ST.—No 38 North Pearl st., House 2-story Brick, cement cellar, furnace, &c. Everything in most complete good order. Lot 40x135. Price $7000.
no6tc LYON & BAKER, 2 [illegible] Head Office.

F. S. PEASE'S OILS.

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1862,

PRIZE MEDAL awarded for his Improved

Engine, Signal and Lard Oils.

Also, PRIZE MEDAL awarded for his

PREMIUM PETROLEUM

These Oils are endorsed and recommended by the highest authority in the United States and Europe, for

RAILROADS AND MACHINERY.

As the Best Lubricator and Cheapest Burning Oils in the World!

FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the Syracuse Mechanics' Association in 1854.
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SILVER MEDAL and DIPLOMA by the New York Agricultural Society in 1861.
SILVER MEDAL and DIPLOMA by the New-York Agricultural Society in 1862.
Same in 1863.
Same in 1864.
SILVER MEDAL [special] [by Maryland Institute Md., 1863.

Lubricating Oils

OF EVERY KIND KNOWN,

VIRGINIA, FRANKLIN, "MECCA," OHIO, KENTUCKY,

PROPERLY CLARIFIED, and guaranteed the best.

LARD OIL!

EXTRA, and DRUGGISTS' OIL, the best made.

LINSEED OIL! [English and American.]

PAINT OIL! A substitute for Boiled Linseed Oil, and very cheap

Turpentine! Naphtha!

SPIRITS FOR PAINTING!

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Mineral Turpentine!

A new substitute in place of Turpentine; has been thoroughly tested.

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English and American,

THE BEST GRADES, THAT CAN BE GUARANTEED

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,

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Colors, Glass, and Everything in the Painting line,

By the quantity.

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HOUSE-KEEPERS EMPORIUM

AND STOVE DEPOT,

159 Main street, Opposite the Churches.

CHEAP COOKING STOVES

THE COMPEER, Wood, only $20.
THE JUBILEE, Wood, only $24.
THE STATESMAN, Wood, only $26.
THE SENATOR, Wood, only,
THE LEGISLATOR, Gas Burning, Hot Air Draught, Large Oven Cooking Stove.
THE LEGISLATOR, Will burn Hard or Soft Coal, Coke or Wood
THE IOWA, Coal or Wood, only $
THE ILLINOIS, Coal or Wood.
THE LOYALIST, Coal or Wood.
THE PEERLESS, Parlor Cook,
THE LEGISLATOR, Is the best economical Stove in the market.
☞ Heating Stoves for Coal or Wood PRICES.

Buy Home Manufacture and Save Money!

TIN WARE, WOODEN WARE, JAPANED WARE, BRITANNIA TEA POTS, (only $1 50;) SILVER PLATED CASTORS (only $4 00; Warranted Double Plate;) PLATED FORKS, SPOONS, &c., Very Lo

Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

☞ Sole Agency for the SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER, Saves Labor! Saves Wear of Clothes. Prices reduced. Blood's Patent Flour Sifter.

If You Want the Best Goods at Reasonable Prices, Go to

JEWETT, CHURCH & CO.'S

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S. G. CORNELL & SON
PURE
WHITE
LEAD
BUFFALO, N.Y.

WARRANTED

STRICTLY PURE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, offer for sale the above SUPERIOR BRAND guarantee it as represented; and believe it the only PERFECTLY PURE LEAD offered in the market.

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Franklin Foundry & Steam Forge,

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Cast & Wrought Iron Work.

Special attention paid to

RAILROAD WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Chairs, Frogs, Switch Gates, Head Chairs, Driving Wheels, Wheel Presses, Locomotive Castings, Water Tank Fittings, Passenger and Freight Car Castings.

BUILDING CASTINGS, HEAVY FORGINGS,

Steamboat and Propeller Shafts, Locomotive Frames, Piston Rods, Car, Crank, Truck and Driving Axles,

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ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

For the relief of the misguided and imprudent votary of false pleasure, who, finding that he has imbibed the seeds of a certain loathsome disease is from ill-timed sense of shame deferred from applying to a Physician whose knowledge and experience can alone befriend him in distress.

TO YOUNG MEN! We also pledge ourselves to entirely remove the effects of Secret Habits, Seminal Weakness, &c., by simple local applications, easy to be used, causing no pain or inconvenience. No omission occurs after the first application. Address by mail as below.

All diseases peculiar to females, treated on scientific principles.

FRENCH PATENT MALE SAFE.—It is perfectly safe and never fails to give satisfaction. It is the only safe and sure preventive against pregnancy and disease. The price of the French Patent Male Safe—Two for $1 or $5 per doz. Sent by mail.

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Spencer's Fruit Jar.

HAVING OBTAINED the Agency of the above celebrated Jar, for this city, we are now prepared to offer them to the trade at manufacturer prices.

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