THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Is defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood

LIFE GIVING POWER, It causes retaxation of the contractile power of the blood ressels of the body, and the intestines open their myriad blood ressels, and all the albuminous or fical-making material passes of from the bowels. PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,



IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HULMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVILG BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK



IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, EXALP-and SEIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and remeving all table the remnants of DISEASE, bereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.



Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the carruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract or Sarsaparlia it cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the bumors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.



Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack, "housands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asy um and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truitiuiness of this asser ion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmboid's Fighly concentrated Find Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arcesting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.



AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in veneral affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S. etc. Speaking or Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "That no remeay is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I an acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable airribite, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunden and yet so tritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or interest."



TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparila, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Svrup or Sarsaparila, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding tronblesome, as it is necessary to prepare it tresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a finid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and be syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nameated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparil a, and which is of no new whatever, except to keep the decoction from sholling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fuld Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.



Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease. Helmbold's FXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism. Helmbold's FXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases. Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel. Be mtold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Burictures. Helmbold's FXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back. Female Complaints and Disorders, arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.



THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State, HOSPITALS and FUBLIC SANIFARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the and, as well as in private practice, and are considered BOID by Druggists everywhere. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE SOUTH.

Methodist General Convention in New Orleans-Address of the Bishops.

The Methodist Episcopal General Conference, now sitting in New Orleans, has been in session sizes the 4th instant, and its proceedings have been biguly interesting, embracing in their review a period of eight year-since the last General Conference closed instaburs. On the 6th instant the delegates of the Southern Ba timore Conference introduced, and the Rev. Dr. Sargent and the F.ev. Mr. Poyeal were cord ally received, and took their seats.

seats. The Episcopal Address was then read, and rethe Episcopii and admiration.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer was introduced by the President, and invited to take a sent within the bar.

The Rev. Dr. Myors and the P.ev. Mr. Martin were appointed additional Secretation.

appointed additional Secretations.

The report of the book state and publishing house of the church was read. It showed that in 1858 the assets were \$450,732, and the liabilities \$100 \$46, leaving a balance in savor of \$505, 385; but that one item of \$8000 had been everlooked. Entering inte particulars from that time forward, it shows how the liabilities had been reduced, until in 1831 the agent lett Nashville, and did not return till the surrender of the Confederate States armies.

After the agent had let Nashville the building was taken possession of by the military, and was libelled for confiscation; but it was subsequently ordered by the Fresident to be released on payment of costs. Yet it was transferred to the Freedman's

of costs. Yet it was transferred to the Freedman's Eureau before the agent could get possession of it Everything on the premises was more or less injured. The following is the

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP. Dear Brothren .- We hall with feelings of devon-

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Circumstances connected with the late unhappy war have prevented as from an earlier meeting; and now that we are permitted by Divine Providence to assemble, the important interests that will engage our attention demand that with all sobriety and prayerfulness we address ourselves to their consideration.

We have to review the operations of the Church for eight years, embracing a period during which important and starting events have crowded on each other in rapid succession. When the last General Conference closed we anticipated an earlier runnon in this city; but the wall-known condition of things at the time appointed in regular order for our meeting precluded our convening here. And ever since, until within the last few months, it has been deemed impracticable to call the Conference logether.

When it was definitely decided that the Conference could not meet at the prop r time and place, there being no law in the discipline au horizing the bishops to convene the General Conference, and the state of the country also being such as to render it doubtful whether any considerable number of the preachers could be collected together for the purpose of holding such a session if called, the bishops, teel-ing the importance of wise counse in the emirgency, published a card, inviting a meeting of the bishops, Book Committee and others, to consult together on divers important subjects connected with the imme-diate interests of the Church. Such a meeting was held; first at Atlanta, Ga;

afterwards at Macon, Ga., and then at Montgomery, Ala. In August as the Bishops alone met for consultation at Columbus, ca. These various meetings were seasons or interests and profit to those who attended them, and the results of our deliberations, as exhibited in the resolutions which we published, tended exemptly as we have reason to beside to the tended greatly, as we have reason to believe, to pro-

tended greatly, as we have reason to believe, to promote the peace and prosperity of the Church.

In order that the character of those meetings may be clearly appreciated, we would remind you that when they were called it was distincely stated that all the acts of such meetings would be simply advisory. We disclaimed all authority to take any action that should be binding on the Church, only as it might be approved as wise and godly. We gave such advice as we judged best for the Church in her straitened circumstances. If the annual Conference, approved it, then they acted in accordance ference: approved it, then they acted in accordance with their own convictions; it not, then they sim-ply took their own course in all matters that came before them without reference to our advice. It is for the General Conference to decide whether we transcended our authority in convening such adviory counci s.

Early during the war the Bishops had to confine their episcopal visitations to the territory east of the Mississippl river. This we deeply regretted, but in our circumstances it was unavoidable. The consequence was that the Conferences west of the Miss s-sippi were deprived of episcopal supervision during nearly the whole period of the war. We would not, however, all to mention, in this connection, that Bishop Kavanagh, residing as he did within the Federal lines, was able to visit the Missouri, St. Louis, and the two Kentucky Conferences, and was also able to extend his visitations to the California work. The rest of the Bishops were able to extend their labors to various parts of the work within the

Confederate lines.

Notwithstanding the fact that our Episcopal supervision of the work has been necessarily partial, we are gratified to believe that the preachers have been faithful generally to the interest of the Church of God. With but very few exceptions, the Annual Conferences have been regularly held. siding Elders and Preachers have filled their ap-pointments as of old; and, with humble gratitude to God we mention the fact that during the trying years through which we have passed gracious revi-vals of reigion among our people have attested how the Divine presence has been with us. We do not attempt in this brief address to enter

we do not attempt in this brief andress to enter into a detailed account of the general state of the work. Thank God that we have so safely passed through a most painful and flery ordeal; that the Church has preserved under His blessing her inte-grity; that she has in no wise become complicated with political affairs; but keeping in view her own high mission, has been satisfied to perform her legiti-

It is proper to state to you that we found it, in our judgment, needful to the interest of the work to de-part in some respects from the strict letter of the law of the church in our Episcopal administration. Extraordinary exigencies required us to take this responsibility. In the journals of the annual conferences which will come before you, the particular instances in which we have judged it best to assume this grave presponsibility will appear. In all such instances we wish it understood that we do not regard such departure from the law as establishing precedents for future gradance, but only illustrating precedents for future guidance, but only illustracing how extraordinary exigencies may make it necessary to transcend the provisions of even the most whole-some human regulations. From this experience, however, the General Conference may find sugges-tions that are valuable to guide it in providing as far as practicable for contingencies in the future.

It would have been gratifying to us if we had been It would have been gratifying to us if we had been able to bear the expense of more extensive travel through the work; but in the improversed state of the Church, and especially in the absence of any provision for more than a bare support of the Bishops, this was impossible. This fact, we hope, will be suggestive to your body.

In August last we deemed it prudent to issue a "Pastonal Address to the Freachers and Members of the Church," reminding them of their duty as Ohristan citizens, and giving such advice as seemed to

tian citizens, and giving such advice as seemed to us appropriate to the peculiar circumstances of the times. As that address has been extensively pub-lished, we deem its formal transmission to you with this communication unnecessary, and will only ask your attention to such parts of it as we may flud it proper to recapitulate on particular points at this

The publishing interests of the Church suffered greatly in consequence of the war. The book con-cern will require your careful consideration, and some important changes in your plan of operations may be needed for its ruture efficiency. Of this, however, you will be better prepared to judge when you have heard the report of the agent. With pleasure we have welcomed the revival of our Church ure we have welcomed the revival of our Church papers, and while we regard them as in a high de gree creditable to the Church, we would respectfully submit whether it would not be best to unite conter-ences in the publication of a fewer number in order that they may be better supported and still further

finat they may be better supported and still further improved.

Our missionary work, once the glory of our Church, has been well might ruined. The Coina mission still lives, and needs your fostering care. Although the financial condition of the country at present forbids the expectation of large collections, yet we may make prospective arrangements for doing a great work in that extensive field.

The interest of the colored population should engage our serious attention. Heretofore the colored people within our bounds have deserved and received a large share of our labors. We have expended our means and strength, literally and patiently, for many years for their adjustion and improvement, and if in any wise our conduct has not been appreciated by some on carth, nevertheless, our witness is on high and our reward is in heaven.

It is grateful to our own feelings to know that if

the colored people do not romain under our pastoral care, their departure reflects no discredit upon our labors in their behalf and is necessitated by no in-

difference on our pay't to their welfare. Many of them will propably entite with the African M. E. Church, some of them with the Northern Methodist Church, while of sers, withstanding extraneous influ-ences and unkind misrepresentations of our Church, will semain with we

will remain with us.

I c us b's content to leave to Providence to vindicate in ane time our scriptural relation to the in-terest of the colored people. For those who remain with a st the Colored people. For those who remain with a st the Church should provide generously every-lates in the Church should provide generously every-lates in the color of the color of the color of the vinced that your body takes the deepest interest in this subject, and will give it your special attention, we deem it only needful to speak of it in this gen-eral and suggestive form; and especially as the Bisnors in their pastoral address last August brought the subject prominently to the notice of our people.

our people.

In respect to the separate and distinct organiza In respect to the separate and distinct organization of our Church, no reasons have appeared to alter our views, as expressed in August last. No proposal of tracernal relations has come to us from others, neither do we regard our-claves as in anywise responsible for hostility evinced towards us. While the altempt to take forcible possession of our property, and to disintegrate our Church, declare the mind that would destroy us, let it be ours to show the mind that was in Christ.

In our conscious integrity we should caimly swait the inevitable hour when, in the providence of God an enlightened public opinion will vindicate our claims as a cauch of God and a true type of Methodism. Let us not be impatient for our vindication before the world. The great future is before u, and the great Head of the Church smiles upon us. Our declamation.

at defamation.

defination.

In this connection it is with pleasure that we refer to the fact that many Christians in the Norta, and especially in the Norta-west, smoorely sympathize with nus, and this sympathy, we have reason to believe, is daily assuming a more tangible and impressive form. That there have, at the same time, been some detections in the Church we care not to disguise. A very few of the whites have gone from us. This was, perhaps, to have been expected. Our regret is rather for them than for ourselves. But while we speak of small defections, we may refer also to most gratifying accessions. The Baltimere Anunal Conference is now represented by a delegation in this body. In February last Bishop Early is rmally received into our eccessistical connection this Conference, consisting or one hundred and four ministers, and a membership of twelve thousand.

It is a grateful duty to welcome these brethren

It is a grateful duty to welcome these brethren among us, and to commend them to the confidence and affection of our people. This is a large accession to our members and territory. It is also a testimony in our favor that is nobly borne by men whose former position and long deliberation upon the subject as well as their known intollegace, will onsubject, as well as their known intelligence, will entitle it to special respect. In our heart we welcome them, and cordially extend to them the right hand

As a fact of interest to us and of promise to our future influence, we may state that in the city of Bait more there have been organized several fluerishone churches upon an independent basis, composed of Methodists, whose warm sympathies are with us, and whose liberal kindness has arready contributed largely to aid us in our time or need, laying us under obligations by their love and good works.

Our educational interests have been greatly damaged by the war, and nearly all of our male institutions by their love been greatly damaged by the war, and nearly all of our male institutions are been closed.

tions have been closed. Providentially many of our temale institutions have been kept in operation, and are still dispensing the blessings of sanctified education to the daughters of our land. Everything in our power should be done to revive, as speedily as possible, the male institutions under the paironage of our Church.

of our Church.

In this connection we specially bring to your attention the importance of an institution for the proper training of young preachers. That we should make some proper arrangements for the more thorough training of our young men before they are received into the Conferences and sent forth to minister in the Church of Christ, appears to us to be so obvious as to need no argument to prove it, if behooves us to take this matter into serious and immediate consideration, and secure to the Church the invaluable advantages the provision we suggest only can supply. only can supply.

The instruction of the children under our care

The instruction of the children under our care and the interest of our Nabbath School system cannot be too highly appreciated by you. Your body will, we hope, show your love for these little ones of Christ and lambs of his flock by the practical value of your action in their behalf. We think it unnecessary to enlarge on a point of such obvious and vital concern to the Church. Let us remember that it is only by taking care of the children that we can take care of the future prosperity of the Church.

It we are to judge from the tone of the religious

press, and the action of many of our conferences, great concern is left in respect to certain charges in our economy. It is obviously unbecoming in us, as Bishops, to occupy any other than an impartial rela-tion to those matters. But we take the occanon to urge upon you the importance of giving these subjects your sober and prayerful consideration. From our extensive observation of the state and

wants of the Church, we hesitate not to say that some improvement of our economy may be wisely undertaken at this time. Well for us if we can hap-pily avoid extremes and do neither too little nor too much. Let us remember that, while innovations are not necessarily improvements, wisdom may demand in the department of ecclesiastical expediency new applications and developments of fundamental prin-The efficiency of Methodism finds its first condition

in the provalence of deep spiritual lite: and altera-tions in our economy are valuable as they coincide with this condition, calamitous when they ignore it. On only one of the points suggested do we regard it becoming our post ion to speak directly, and that is in respect to the increase of the number of Bi-hops. For such an increase as will give the Church a more efficient episcopacy, we think these is ur-cent necessity, the infilmities of age press heavily upon some of us and diminith overability to answer the nemands of the work for general episcopal visit-

The great and increasing extent of our territory The great and increasing extent of our territory should be considered. We should by all means have a blehop, for obvious reasons, residing on the Pacific coast. And while we do not recommend a Bishop for every State or Conference, we are fully persuaded that the number of Bishops should be so increased as to enable them to be Pastors of the become as well as Chairmen of Conferences and Pastors of the preachers. If we would carry out the invaluable plan of our itinerant general superintendency, we must have an addition of a number of vigorous, active, and plous men to our present College of active, and pious men to our present College of

And now, dear brethren, in conclusion, allow us affectionately to remmd you of the solemn responsibility that rosts upon you as delegates represente affairs of our be oved Zion. We have only gested in outline some of the work before you gested in outline some of the work before you it is your province to go fully and theroughly into the particular consideration of the subjects within your jurisdiction, avoiding all partisan feeling, discharging from our minds all prejudices that would cloud our judgments, rising above all private and selfish impulses, humbly invoking that wisdom that is from above, which is pure and peaceable, and gentle; in honor preferring one another; in brotherly kindness and charity, and with an eye single to the glory of God; let us endeavor to do our duty here as minof God; let us endeavor to do our duty here as min isters of the Lord Jesus Christ, praying God that we may have grace to edity the Church, that we may rejoice that we have not labored in vain in the Lord.

J. Q. Andrews, J. O. ANDREWS, R. PAINE.

Bishops J. Soule and G. F. Pierce were absent.

-The "Pilgrim's Progress" is translated into

-A Mobile clergyman has secured the theatre in that city for religious exercises and preaching, on Sunday evenings.

-Newspapers have very queer names in Italy. In a given mail the Inferno and the Garden of Mary, the Troubadour and the Frog. Minerva and the Ass, the Wasp and the Devota Tail, may be brought in more or less congenia

-Verdi has just left Paris. He goes to Italy to visit his estates, and will not return before the 10th of July, when he will bring with him the concluding part of Don Cartos, to be produced at the new grand opera on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition of 1867.

-The Mobile Register says: Colonel Oladow ski, General Bragg's chief ordnance officer, who when he got mad, which was about every ten minutes during the day, could do more rough swearing than any man in the Confederate

army, is at Orizaba, in Mexico. —Another reprint of the "Hundred Mery Taiys," commonly called "Shakespeare's Jest Book," has just appeared, with introduction and notes by Dr. Herman Centericy. This reprint is said to be from the of sinal place letter copy, of th anly one penect copy of known,

THE FENIANS THIRD EDITION

Ceneral Meade Cone to Eastport-Continued Scare at St. Andrews Troops and Cunboats Reinforcing the Place-A Fenian Fleet of Fifteen Vessels Ready to be Launched on the Lakes-Secret Trial of Murphy and His Men-Some of the Testimony, Etc. Etc.

POBTLAND, Me., April 18 .- The Government as chartered the steamer Regulator to take a company of Regular troops to some point, probably Eastport. She will probably leave on the arrival of the noon train, which is expected to bring General Meade.

General Meade Cone to Eastport. General Meade and staff left for Eastport, Maine re-terday, it is supposed in connection Fesian movements there. our Naval Squadron to Watch the Fe-

nians and Protect American Fisher-WASHINGTON, April 17.—The flying naval squadron for duty in the Eastern waters has finally been determined upon, and is to consist of the side-wise steamer De Solo, nine guns (flarship); the Iron-c'ad Miantonomah, four guns; the double-ender Shamrock, seven guns; the double-ender Ashuelot, seven guns; the side wheel steamer Augusta, nine guns; the couble-ender Winooski, seven guns (already en route for Eastport, Maine), and steamer Don, seven guns.

guns.

The squadron will be commanded by a Commander, with the rank of Acting Rear-Admiral. The squadron is to leave for their rendezvous, Eastport, haine, ty the 30th inst., and will remain at that piece until the I culan excitement there is at an end, after which it will proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay Chaleur, and other points on the British North American coast. North American coast, to protect the American

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., April 17 — There is a good deal of excitement at this point. Volunteers are fleezing from all quarters. Her Majesty's steamship

losario is Ling in port.
The Lieutenant-Governor and suite are expected by the train from Frederickton this evening. The Governor comes to meet one regiment of regulars, two companies of artillery, and a company of en-gineers due at this port from Halilax to-morrow

morning.

Business here is almost entirely suspended.

Business here is almost entirely suspended.

The New Brunewick House of Assembly adjourned yesterday for one month. The mooming tovernment is to be composed of Mesars. Wilmot. Fisher, Tiley, Mitchell, Williston, McClelland, and Connell. An election of these officers is expected in a few days. It is said positively that the new Government will suspend the habeas corpus.

Eastport, Me, April 17—A schooner loaded with arms, consigned to B Doran Kirian, was seized on her arrival at this port this morning, but after several hours detention and an investigation by the Custom House officers was released. Instructions have been received by the authorities from Washington to strictly enforce the neutrality laws.

laws.

Mr. Billian addressed a meeting at Calais last night, at which he stated that the Femans had not come to invade the provinces. His absect has encited much apprehension, but increased the mystery as to objects of the Feman movements here.

A large delegation of Femans arrived by the boat to day. to-day.

MONTREAL, April 17 .- A Government detective MONTREAL, April 11.—A Covernment detective, who has just made a trip on the American side of Lakes Eric and Michigan, reports that the Femans have nearly ready for armament on those lakes fitteen vessels, besides schooners and transports, loading with field artillery, equipments, stores, etc. He also reports large shipments of arms to frontier rooms, and an annual activity in Feman circles. points, and an unusual activity in Fenian circles long the American trontier.

The Trial at Cornwall.

CORNWALL, C. W., April 17,—Contrary to all ex-pectations, the magistrates, at their meeting this af-gernoon, decided, by advice of Crown Attorney Pringle, to conduct the examination of the suspected Femins with closed doors. Ex-Attorney General John Macdonalo, as counsel for the prisoners, protested against the proceedings being private, alluding to the fact that all the recent political trais in Ireland had been open to the public. Great indig-nation is lelt at this extraorunary and unprecedented action on the part of the magistrates. It is be dented action on the pare of the majorates, it is be-leved, from the present aspect of the case, that a considerable number of additional arrests are con-templated. It is reported that a gentieman, for many years connected with the press, has been sent for from Montreal, and will soon reach here, to give evidence against the prisoners under a subpoena. [SECOND DESPATOR.]

CORRWALL, C. W.. April 17.—Upon the close of the proceedings to-day the magistrates, with great good nature, revealed on the street all that had transpired. There have been four witnesses under examination. One, Welch, of Oakville, near Foronto, testiled that Murphy had asked him to sell the bords of the Irish Republic, and that he (Mur. the bonds of the Irish Republic, and that he (Murphy) had said that twenty five thousand dollars had been subscribed in Toronto for the cause of Irish independence. Detective Sponce testified that on last St Patrick's Day Murphy had made a seditious speech, and had said that twenty five thousand dollars had been sent from Ioronto to O'Mahony. Mr. Orr, of the Toronto Globe, testified that he reported the speech aliuded to by Spence, but was unable to say whether it was legally treasonable. It seemed to have that tendency. Cullen, one of the prisoners, was examined, but he refused to criminate himself. Colonel Wheeler acts in the most reckless manner. On passing from the court room he turned to Judge Jarvis and said, threateningly, "I shall owe you something, sir." He openly acknowledges his connection with Femianism, and says that Sweeney will soon be here to the bonds of the Irish Republic, and that he (Mur ism, and says that Sweeney will soon be here to liberate him. Ex-Attorney-General Macdonald, the prisoner's counsel, is obliged to leave for Otta va tonight. It is uncertain who will succeed him as counsel for the defense. Sparr, one of the St. Albans raiders is here, staying with the Sheriff. The whole of the volunteers are to be retained until the close of the trial, probably until the first of June. The apprehensions of a raid are subsiding.

TORONTO, C. W., April 18.-The examination of the Fenian prisoners at Cornwall was resumed to-day. It is understood that the courtroom will be thrown open to the public.

Special despatches from Cornwall say that nothing of importance has been elicited so far, and all the prisoners except Murphy are likely to be discharged.

A Cabinet meeting will be held to day. BUFFALO, April 18 .- The Courier learns that the tug Relief, purchased by P. O. Day, Head Centre of the Fenians here, is one of the

strongest and most powerful on the Lakes, and belonged to the Board of Underwriters. From Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, April 18. - A resolution has passed

both Houses of the Nova Scotia Parliament in favor of the Confederation scheme, and appointing a delegation to visit England to arrange the

—A London correspondent describes Charles Kingsley as a red-faced, thin-hpped, sharp-featured man, with an unpleasant manner, lacking repose and simplicity.

-The hero of Tennyson's new poem, it is said is probably Titus Lucretius Carus, the Roman diductic poet, who fell by his own hand at the age of forty-three, having been driven mad by a love-philter administered to him.

FROM SAN FRANCISO.

The Great Explosion-Fifteen Persons Killed-Action of the Anthorities, Etc. San Francisco, April 17.—It is tolerably well scertained that the explosion yesterday was caused by concussion, in opening a leaking box of nitro-glycerine, which was refused to be received on account of its damaged condition. The marks on the box indicated its character,

The bodies of eight of the killed have been identified, in addition to those previously named. Eight others are missing, who were probably blown to atoms.

The Board of Supervisors have passed an order causing all nitro-glycerine found within the city to be seized and destroyed. They have also passed resolutions of respect to the memory of G. W. Bell.

San Francisco, April 17,-About a hundred whalers have recently been heard from at Honolulu. All were very successful, the amount of oil secured running from two hundred to five hundred barrels each.

The remainder of the passengers from the wreck of the La Bouchere arrived yesterday.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPLOSION.

Nitro-Glycerine Oil the Cause of the Mys terious and Fatal Explosion in Wells Fargo & Co.'s Office, San Francisco-A Remedy Against Such Disasters-Auother Wyoming Hotel Affair.

The frightful disaster which occurred on the 16th April, in or near the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, in the city of San Francisco, killing instantly fifteen to twenty persons, and dreadfully injuring many others, destroying nearly a whole block of buildings, and resulting in a damage of more than two hundred thousand days. two nurefred thousand dollars, is, beyond doubt, the result or the explosion of nitro-glycerine, or blasting

according to information taken here (in New According to information taken here (in New York) the superintendent of a New York mining commany, whose office was in the building No. 28 Pine street, where also the office of the New York Nitro-telescerine or Blasting Oil Company is situated, but sent, some weeks ago, to San Francisco, by the Pacific Mail Company, several boxes of nitro-glycerine, weighing about two hun ired pounds, imported from the factory of Mr. Alired Nobel, of Hamburg, Germany.

Sermany.

In was intended to sell this oli to the mining compaules in Nevada, Idaho, and Colorado, the immense exploding power of the new chemical compound or tering great advantages, not only in the saving of labor of drill holes, but also in freight, because one pound of this blasting oil does the same des ructive work as twelve to diffeen pounds of common biasting

work as twelve to fifteen pounds of common biasting gaupowder.

The Heraid was the first paper which called the public attention to this wonderful and dangerous invention, on occasion of the Wyoming Hote: (Greenwich street) explosion, which took place on the 5th of November 1865. The writer of the Heraid article, giving a chemical analysis of the compound, exposed the great dangers which could, under "certain chemistances, result from the travsport and storage of tais really "oemomac oil". He pointed out the dangers of shipping this "explosive" by the European steamers or emigrant vessels, showing that one board of a two thousand ton vessel, would tear the vessel to pieces, and that if a cargo of fifty or one board of a two thousand ton vessel, would tear the vessel to pieces, and tout if a cargo of fifty or one hundred pounds should explode on board, the greatest ship, with all aer freight, and hundreds of hving beings would disappear from the surface or the ocean, not leaving a wreck to testity to the destruction, or a human soul to tell the sad story.

The blood stirs if we think that the two hundred

pounds sent by the Pacific mail steamer had ex-ploded during the sea voyage, tearing to pieces and burying in the waves the seven or eight hundred passengers on board. And could not the accident passengers on board. And could not the accident which took place at the freight office of Wells & Fargo's Company, in San Francisco, without any apparent cause, have happened quite as well on board of the steamer which carried the mysterious and dangerous ireight?

The inventor and patentee of the demoniac compound, Mr. Alfred Nobel, a Swedish engineer, answered our article on the Wyoming Hotel accident, in a very good humored letter, stating that, according to numerous experients he and hundreis of

ing to numerous experiments he and hundreds o miners and engineers had made, his oil was withou danger of self-ignition, and would even not take fire danger of self-spitton, and would even not take fire it in contact with a burning match, requiring for ignition a special ignitor, also the invention of the patentee. But he seemed to ignore that a new chemical compound may be subject to quite unforescen chemical influences, under which it may change its character competely; influences of which science can not think or dream of, and which only long years of experiments can bring to light. It may be decomposed by a constant contact with the tin cases or the class hottles in which it is transported or by the the glass bottles in which it is transported, or by the intense heat in a ship's hulk in tropical climare; it may be affected by other chemicals, or chemical vaous of goods stored in the neighborhood. Even the manufacture of this kind of chemical compounds is subject to accidents and circumstances quite beyond

the control of the manufacturer.

In the small city of Bochum, in one of the coal districts of Westphalia, Germany, a storckeeper kept for sale to the miners some stock of Nobel's nitrogiverne One morning a finer came to buy two pounds, and brought with him a tin can, to carry it, the glass bottles in which it was sold being mon-venient for him. The clerk opened the bottles, and poured the oil into the tin can; but, lo, in the same moment it exploded, tearing to pieces the poor clerk, killing the miner, and destro; ing the store. The Prassan Government appointed a Commission to myestigate the matter, and it was found that the init can had contained turpentine oil, and that turpentine oil in contact with nitro-glycerine possibly would occasion a sudden explosion. Singularly enough, the accident happened on the same day that the Wyoming Hotel accident took place in this city. Near Glatz, in the Prussian province of Stiesia, a laborer who was occupied in blasting away some roots on the railroad track, came very early in the merning (January 6, 1866) to his work. He was to pour oil in his drill-hole, but found it hard frozen over night—the oil having the peculiar quality of freezing six degrees above the water freezing roots. slerk, killing the miner, and destroying the store

reezing six degrees above the water freezing point. The oil was in a gutta-percha flask, and little being lett, the unfortunate workmrn out open the flask, and took a hatchet to cut off a piece of the frozen oi. The moment the hatchet touched the frozen lump it exploded, killing instantly the poor man, whose timbs were scattered in fragments, and touch two miles distant from the place where the accident happened. These and many other similar accidents which

might be stated, prove that Nobel's oil is really not quite so innecent as the inventor alleges, but, on the contrary, very dangerous to meddle with. contrary, very dangerous to meddle with.

We call, therefore, the attention of the competent authorities to these facts, and hope the law will interfere to regulate the transport and storage of this powerful destructive compound. It would be the surest to adopt simply the Prussian law, regularing the transportation of mitro-slycerine oil on public roads, because this law is the work of some of the best scientific authorities of Europe, the committee maving been composed of three professors of chemistry, three directors of insurance companies, and three treight superfacendents of railroads.

Our busy legislators at Washington, who passed some days ago a law regulating the transportation and storage of petroleum, will probably take the matter in hand without delay; the more so as it is is ascertained that a negro was one of the sufferers by the San Francisco disaster.—N. Y. Herald.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 18.—The Cotton Market is dull at 87c. Flour has advanced 15@40c. The market is excited: State, \$7 15@8 90; Onio, \$8 45.211 75; Western, \$7 15@8 95; Sauthern is 15@30c. better; 900 barrels sold at \$9 70.212 90; Canada Fiour is 15.8 80c. better; 400 barrels sold at \$7 70.212 40. Wheat is 88 100 higher; kniwnoine Clos. Inferior to good, \$1 62. No. 1 Mills of the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer. Outs advanced in the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer. Outs advanced in the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer. Outs advanced in the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer. Outs advanced in the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer. Outs advanced in the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer. Outs advanced in the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer. Outs advanced in the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer. Outs advanced in the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer. Outs advanced in the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer. Outs advanced in the State T; white Canada, \$2 88. Com spile, but beld fineer.

The Newburspool erald wonders where by the President" can that old metto of now be found.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, April 18. Removal of Colonel J. H. Taggart, Col-lector of the First District.

Colonel J. H. Taggart, who has held the posltion of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, Philadelphia, for the past five months, has been removed by President Johnson, and A. B. Sloanaker has been appointed in his stead. The nomination of the latter has been sent into the Senate. Senators Cowan and Buckslew endorse it, but it is thought the Senate will not confirm the nomination.

It is thought that other changes among the Philadelphia office-holders are in contemplation, though no official information has been given upon the subject.

President Johnson to the Soldiers and Sailors.

The Soldiers' and Sallors' Union having called a mass meeting of their friends for last evening, invited the President to be present. Mr. Johnson sent this reply:-

"William S. Morse, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements, etc.—Sir:—I have received the invi-tation to be present at a mass meeting of the sol-diers and sailors of Washington, on the 17th mat. in expressing extreme regret a: my inability to attend this meeting, I also desire to assure you of my warm appreciation of the debt of grantede due from the country to those who voluntarily came forward in our army and may, crushed the power that threafened our existence as a nation, and thereby extended the supremacy and protection of the Contintion and two made in recursions. the Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, with the countless blessings flowing therefrom, over all the people in the Union, and of my cordial sympathy and hearty co-operation with any measures looking to their benefit and that of their families. With great respect, your obedient servant, "Andrew Johnson."

New Sanitary Regulations.

General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, in view of the probable visit of the cholera, has published very stringent orders to the freed people, requiring them to thoroughly cleanse and purify their dwellings and outbuildings, and to leave the crowded parts of the cities and go into the country.

The Raisigh Trial. The Military Commission at Raleigh, where

Major Gee is on trial for starving and murdering our prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., has not been disbanded, nor is there any immediate prospect Soluters in Virginia.

There are now less than two hundred soldiers m Virginia, outside of Fortress Monroe, and

next to none in Washington. Prize Awards. Prize lists for the crews of the following Union vessels are now in process of adjustment at the Fourth Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, and will soon be ready for distribution :--Owasco, Hatteras, Alabama, St. Lawrence, Two Sisters, Pursuit, Restless, Flag, Mercedita, and

Penobscot. Infected Money Destroyed.

Treasurer Spinner yesterday received from a Federal surgeon at Bowling Green, Kentucky, the sum of \$199 in United States Currency, the property of small pox patients in the Military Hospital at that point, and which he (the surgeon) deemed injudicious to allow to go into circulation. The infected money, which was securely scaled, was burned by General Spinner who, to-day, on his own responsibility, torwarded the same amount in new greenbacks to the Bowling Green Hospital.

Masonic.

The Supreme Council of Freemasons of the Southern Jurisdiction met again yesterday at the Templars' Asylum. Among the visiting Inspector-Generals were Brothers Head, of New Hampshire, and Paige of Massachusetts. A long report of Brother Rockwell, of Georgia, was read, on the conflicting claims of the two bodies at the North, each claiming to be the Supreme Council of that jurisdiction. It was shown that under the Constitution of 1786 neither body numbered among its original number a majority of those previously recognized by the Northern jurisdiction as members of its Supreme Council, and that consequently neither one is legitimate.

A reunion of the legitimate thirty-thirds in each council is recommended as the only way to heal this difficulty. A magnificent banquet was given at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Martin Collins, of St. Louis, to all of the thirty-third degree in the city. It was a splendid affair, and before its close there was a display of Masonic friendship by brethren from almost every State in the Union, some of whom were not very long age opposed to each other in arms.

Effect of the Peace Proclamation. Several different and erroneous version of the President's intention and construction of the Peace Proclamation have appeared in the papers. The only official construction by the President of that proclamation which has gone forth up to this time is contained in the following despatch:-

"AUGUSTA, Ga., April 16, 1886.—Major-General Howard:—Does the President's proclamation remove martial law in this State? If so, General Brannon does not feel authorized to arrest parilies who have committed outriges on freed people or Union refugees. Please answer by telegraph.

"Davis Tilson, "Brigadier-General of Volunteers

To this the following answer was sent to-day by direction of the President:-"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY April 17.

"War Department, Washington Ciff, April 17, 1866.—The President's proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military fribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of cyrl au hority. "E. D. Townsend," "Assistant Adjutant-General."

Jeff. Bavis and Clay. The Judiciary Committee have determined, it is said, to report a bill cailing upon the President to convene a high Military Court for the immediate trial of Jeff, Davis, Clement C. Clay, and others implicated in the assassination conspiracy. The evidence, which has been perused by many members, is said to be conclusive, and

of an astounding character. Colorado.

There is no reason to believe that the Territory of Colorado will be admitted as a State under the Constitution lately adopted in that Territory. Colorado was rejected in the Senate a few weeks ago, by a decided vote, and so far as now known, there are but two or three Senstors who are inclined to change their votes on the