

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Williams from the Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on the bill to aid the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific line to Portland, as it was a company heretofore designated by the Legislature to file its assent to the said act within one year.

Schenck reported a resolution, which was adopted last session, recommending to the President a renewal of negotiations with Great Britain in regard to commercial intercourse, and securing the rights of Americans in the fisheries of the coast of British provinces and navigation of rivers.

New York, March 21.—Prince Louis of Bourbon was married last evening to Miss Emilie Hamill of Cuba. The civil service was performed, Catholic priests declining to perform one of a religious character.

The Republican special says naval officers are beginning to find much fault with Bovie's administration of the Navy Department. Complaints are made that Admiral Porter has too much influence—in fact, is secretary of the navy in all but form. This dissatisfaction is said to be universal, from Admiral Farragut down. It is not improbable that Bovie will soon retire from the service.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The disposition of the members of the House is generally to adjourn this session of Congress a week hence. The Senators are not anxious for adjournment.

New York, March 27.—The *Herald's* special says that the delay in nominating Beveridge Johnson's successor is attributable to the fact that the President is carefully considering the best policy to be adopted in regard to the Alabama claims. He has resolved to adopt a very decisive course. The amount of his diplomacy will be simply the sending a bill to the British Government, asking payment for the depredations of pirate ships on American commerce. Caleb Cushing is among those mentioned for Minister to England.

One of the last of President Johnson's acts was to order the issue of \$2,500,000 of Government bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad in advance of the work. One of the first acts of President Grant was to stop this issue, so that only \$1,500,000 were issued by Secretary Cox. The whole amount asked for is involved in determining the points where the Union and Central Roads shall meet. The Government Commissioners are now making an examination for the settlement of this question.

Secretary Boutwell believes the Department can be so conducted as to bring our bonds to par in foreign markets at an early day. Letters from well-informed financiers confirm this belief. All indications point to the speedy advance of our bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A majority of the Senators are opposed to a total repeal of the Tenth of Office Act, and desire to retain its principles, but think some provision may be added which will render it generally satisfactory.

Charles Miller, colored, has been recommended by the South Carolina Congressional Delegation for Postmaster at Columbia.

New York, March 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Senate Judiciary Committee will report a new Tenth of Office Bill, not applying to members of the Cabinet, and allowing the President to make removals without assigning his reasons, leaving the Senate to make such alterations as it pleases, while during the recess the President may suspend and appoint at pleasure, submitting his action to the Senate twenty days after reassembling.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever he deems it for the public interest, to prepay the interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding one year upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The *Republican's* Washington special says that Secretary Bovie recommends the repeal of the eight hour law so far as it relates to the navy employees. In the House several Senate resolutions are appropriately referred; the one removing the lighthouses on the Oregon Coast was passed.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The *Tribune's* Omaha special says the Union Pacific Railroad will commence running passenger and mail trains to Ogden on Thursday.

St. Louis, March 23.—Twenty of Brigham Young's wives have arrived at Council Bluffs including Miss Folsom, Brigham's latest fancy. All are bound for Washington.

CHICAGO, March 25.—It is stated that Ashley of Ohio will be appointed Governor of Montana.

New York, March 27.—The following is the present outlook. Collector Miller finishes his term; Shannon, probably ditto; Cole declines to join Sargent's recommendation to wait for naval officer; the President favors Colonel Hudson for United States Marshal; Post Master Smith is unlikely to be suspended soon.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Ex-President Johnson lies dangerously ill at Greenview,

Tennessee. Dr. Basilovis left this morning for that place.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The *Journal's* Washington special says Ex-President Johnson died this morning of paralysis.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Republican caucus this forenoon agreed to report of Judiciary Committee on the tenure of office question. The main features are as follows: The President to have power to remove his Cabinet and other civil officers during the session of the Senate, without giving a reason, providing the Senate Bill, the vacancies and during their recess the President may suspend and appoint to office until the end of the next session within thirty days after disabilities and bill enforcing third section of 14th amendment were referred to reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Wilson, of Minnesota, introduced a bill authorizing a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the west side of the mountains. Referred to the committee on Pacific Railroads.

New York, March 26.—The rumored death of ex-President Johnson, it is supposed, arose from the fact of his dangerous illness.

The following nomination has been sent to the Senate: Edward B. Plumb, Consul General at Havana; F. A. Wilson, Collector of Customs of Puget Sound.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A New York special says the Cubans there claim to have had private advices from London that the British Government has consented to acknowledge the insurgents as belligerents, and allow the purchase of war material in British ports. It is confidently expected that France will follow the English example.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Tenth of Office Repeal Bill was considered. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment by ayes 70, nays 99. The Bill goes back to the Senate as a simple repeal of the law.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day is that of William Kohne, [Koh?] Collector of Customs at Alaska. The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Giles A. Smith, as Second Assistant Postmaster General; Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of Customs at New York; Fred Wilson, Collector at Puget Sound.

Queeny.—Is it our old friend Mr. William Kohne who has been appointed Collector of Customs at Alaska?

Europe.

PARIS, March 21.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Marshal Niel, Minister of War, urged the completion of the reorganization of the army. He said that peace was secured, but France would not tolerate a government which was not fully prepared to avenge an insult, if offered; and yet he considers the present situation of Europe eminently peaceful.

Florence, March 21.—The question concerning the property of the clergy, has been definitely settled.

MADRID, March 21.—During the recent fight at the barricades, in Xerxes, over a hundred soldiers were killed and wounded. The loss of the citizens was heavy, but the number killed is unknown.

PARIS, March 22.—The *Patrie* says that Grant's Message and the composition of his Cabinet accord perfectly with the idea of government centralization which has predominated since 1860, and which now seems to be adopted as the doctrine of the great Republic. The Cabinet does not contain a single really influential man. Grant remains the sole and veritable director (dictator?) of the American Government.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the Government did not intend to extend its clemency to other Fenians now in prison.

The debate on the Irish Church was resumed. Sir Roundell Palmer made a speech favoring the disestablishment, but opposing disendowment; said he would propose and urge modifications of the bill before the Committee. Sir John Coleridge, Solicitor General, advocated the bill, approving of it in all its points.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons this evening the committee on the mail service reported, refusing to sanction the contract made by the Government with General and Imperial line of steamers for carrying the mails on the present terms.

PARIS, March 23.—General Almondo, formerly a Mexican general, is dead.

LONDON, March 24.—The debate on the disestablishment bill was resumed last night. Spencer H. Walpole, member for Cambridge University, opposed the bill. The O'Donoghue, member for Tralee, made a fervent speech in its favor. Hardy followed and said that Gladstone had pledged himself and his followers to the destruction of all that was most sacred to the Church, and was urged on by envy and jealousy. Gladstone concluded the debate and reviewed the course of the bill and the arguments pro and con. He declared that the new policy was necessary for Ireland. This was the first step demanded by the unanimous voice of the majority. Gladstone resumed his seat amid deafening cheers. The House divided on the motion to read the bill a second time six months hence—168 ayes to 270 nays; majority for the Government, 118. The announcement was greatly cheered by the House. The cheers were taken up in the lobby. The news was thus conveyed to the immense crowd outside who joined in the cheering with the wildest enthusiasm. The House at 3 a. m. adjourned till April 1st.

MADRID, March 24.—The Guard Mobile has been organized to enforce the collection of taxes.

LONDON, March 25.—Mr. Northcote, member of the House, urges that the Hudson Bay Company accept Granville's proposition, and cede their territorial rights for thirty thousand pounds.

New York, March 25.—A special to the *Herald* from Madrid says the draft of the new Constitution was laid before the Cortes to-day. The Government to be monarchical with the Senate and Congress. The Senatorial term is five years; Senators elected by provisional council for each province; the deputies to Congress are to be elected every three years by universal suffrage. The reign of king is limited to 18 years. The majority of the Committee which reported the Constitution are favorable to the separation of the State and Church. The minority propose that the Roman Catholic be retained as religion of State with toleration of other creeds. The liberty of the press and the right of public meetings are fully guaranteed by the new Constitution. The Cortes has passed the conscription law.

LONDON, 25.—The strike of cotton operatives which commenced in Preston, is spreading to other parts of the country. In Glasgow it has become general. Several mills have been suspended.

PARIS, 23.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the army contingent of 100,000 required by Government was voted. The session then adjourned to March 31st.

MADRID, March 25.—The Conscription Act of the Cortes, passed yesterday, provides that no more men shall be raised by conscription than are really required by the Government to fill the ranks of the army to the standard strength. The Minister of War had previously demanded authority to raise 25,000 recruits for this purpose.

Cuba.

HAVANA, March 21.—A fleet of transports with State prisoners on board sailed to-day for Fernandez, escorted by a Spanish frigate.

A disturbance took place at the Governor's palace. A Cuban cried out—"Death to Spain, you scoundrels." He was instantly shot dead by one of the sentries. Later in the day a police commissioner of Rome was assaulted in the street by the police, who shot and killed him. Intense excitement prevails throughout the city. Frequent cries are heard of "viva scoundrels." There are fears of a riot.

HAVANA, March 23.—Santiago advises to the 19th inst. represent that the insurgents are massing their forces on the south side of the island.

Canada.

HALIFAX, March 24.—The report that a delegation is in Washington to negotiate for the annexation of Nova Scotia is without foundation. The last snow storm was followed by a heavy rain, causing immense destruction of property in all parts of Nova Scotia.

Advices from St. John's, N. B., state that the snow is six feet deep on a level. The Canadians are deserting the forts, fearing a disastrous flood.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Legal Tenders 77½@77¾. New York gold quotations 131¾.

Arrived, bark Lady Heathcote, 132 days from Liverpool; bark Brontes, from Seabeck.

Sailed, March 23.—Bark Sidlaw, Port Townsend.

Oregon—Movement of Steamships.

PORTLAND, March 26.—The steamship Orinda sailed for San Francisco at 3 p. m. yesterday. The Gussie Telfair sailed for Victoria and Puget Sound at 4 p. m. with forty five passengers; among the passengers are Wm. Renton and F. Garces. The Wright sailed at six p. m. yesterday for the same destinations with a fair complement of passengers and freight.

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Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Balm there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The celebrated S. T. 1860—X was a talkman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Balm, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Balm needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

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