

MISCEGENATION.

The history of Mexico and the South American Republics teaches a sad, but important lesson. It is a tale of anarchy written in blood. The glory of its Bolívars and Santa Anas loses its lustre beneath the tarnish of ceaseless civil convulsions, and its testimony of the stability of popular government, is one continual bloody denial of the universal feasibility of Republican institutions. It is the record of countries whose hills God has pillared with gold and whose valleys He has jeweled with diamonds; whose climate smiles in perennial spring and whose soil produces the rarest of plants and the "fairest of fruit," whose rivers are the mightiest, whose mountains the loftiest and whose forests the grandest. But there is a mysterious influence that broods over them, a changeless cloud that drops perpetual misery upon their inhabitants. It is the frown of the Creator who made the races distinct and separate, rebuking the impiousness of His creatures in violating the natural laws which He gave them for their government. It is God's penalty for the crime of miscegenation. This is not mere assertion. It is the philosophy of fact. The races which inhabit the greater portions of Mexico and South America are mongrels. The cupidity of the Spaniard induced him to carry the African into slavery upon the soil which Spain had conquered, while the lust of the conqueror led him to mingle his blood with that of his slave. The result of this mixture is a turbulent, blood-thirsty and ungovernable race, whose history is one of ceaseless revolution, whose interminable wars are of the most savage character and whose bloody crimes, though often committed in the name of Liberty, put it beyond the pale of civilized peoples. Is not, therefore, the lesson easily comprehended? It seems to us that "the who runs may read it." But, strange as it may appear, there are those in our day and generation, intelligent men and women, who do not heed the warning thundered forth from the interminable wars of Mexico and South America. Their ears are stopped with the paper on which their theories are written; their eyes are color-blind, so that they cannot perceive the distinctions which Nature and Nature's God demand shall be observed. They are possessed with a devil, the single idea of leveling, and this carries them to the doctrine of the political equality of all mankind, and consequently, the social commingling of men of all races and the ultimate mixture of blood. Who is Frederic Douglass? Who is George T. Downing? They are mulattoes, practical illustrations of the consequences flowing from the doctrine of the theorists of whom we have spoken. And what is the public character of these well-known hybrids? They are agitators, disturbers of the nation's peace, revolutionists who demand the sacrifice of the sacred principles of the Constitution, to their desire for social and political elevation. They possess the same turbulent nature that sleeps the Andes' foot in blood and that makes the Amazon blush for the shame of the Spanish conqueror. Yet these natural anarchists are encouraged in their propensity for revolution, by men like Charles Sumner, who tell them that San Domingo will be repeated in this country, if their demands are not granted. It seems impossible that the testimony of Mexico and South America should be lost upon the people of the United States, yet there are many who are even worse than the Barbours, for, while they will not learn anything from history, they seem to have forgotten even what in their lucid days, they acknowledged to be the truth. God forbid that of such should ever be a majority of the voters of our country!

TALK of benefiting the negro! Why, the men who, like Sumner, intimate to him that if he is not placed upon an equality with the white man, he ought to imitate his brothers in San Domingo and Jamaica, are doing him infinitely more injury than all the opposition to his enfranchisement. On the other hand, those who strive to keep the races separate and distinct, socially and politically, are laboring for the good of the negro as well as the white, inasmuch as if each moves in his own sphere, there can be no such jealousy as resulted in the war of races and the brutal butchery which blacken the history of San Domingo and Jamaica. Let the black man reflect whether it is well for him to be placed in a position of rivalry with the whites, or be listened to the reckless counsels of men who only desire to use him as a stepping-stone to a continuation of their power.

—The Right Reverend John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston, di-

GLORIOUS NEWS!

The President Vetoes the Freedmen's Bureau Bill!

GREAT EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY!

We have just received the welcome news that President Johnson has vetoed the infamous Freedmen's Bureau Bill. We can hardly realize this glorious fact, but it is even so. The veto message is before us, in full, and we are bound to believe the evidence of our own senses. Shout, freemen, shout! the day is breaking.

—We will publish the veto message in full in our next issue.

We publish on our outside, the report of the majority of the Committee on elections in the Federal House of Representatives, in the matter of the contested election case of Messrs. Coffroth and Koontz. Three Republicans, Messrs. Daves, Upson and Baxter, and two Democrats, Messrs. Marshall and Radford, sign this report. It is certainly a complete vindication of the course of the Democrats throughout this Congressional district in endeavoring to prevent the counting of illegal and unauthenticated returns. Whilst we exonerate Gen. Koontz from all blame in the matter, it is our duty to call the attention of the public to the means, (now exposed by "Republican" Congressmen themselves) sought to be used by his partisans to secure his election. The same tricks were resorted to in counting out Mr. Findlay and the editor of this paper, who were candidates for the legislature at the same time that Gen. Coffroth ran for Congress. Our readers are aware what a hullabaloo was raised by our political opponents because Mr. Shannon and ourself tried to prevent the counting of the illegal and fraudulent returns from the army referred to in this report. It will also be remembered that an "investigating committee" visited this place for the alleged purpose of exposing the conduct of Mr. Shannon and others, before which John Cessna was one of the principal witnesses. Well, after all the howling and roaring on the part of the men who complained of the rejection of those returns, a Committee composed of SEVEN "REPUBLICAN" and two Democratic members of Congress, sustain the course of Prothrothony Shannon and take the very identical positions occupied by ourself during the entire controversy! For instance, the Committee say,

"On an inspection of the papers presented before them on behalf of Mr. Koontz, purporting to be returns of soldiers' votes, on which he relies, they are satisfied that most of those so-called returns are, under the act of Pennsylvania, of August 23, 1861, regulating elections in case of soldiers in actual military service, too defective on their face to pass a legal scrutiny, and were not entitled to be counted by the county returns judges, even if they had been all before said county return judges at the time of their meeting."

This is exactly what Mr. Spang and ourself argued before the Prothrothony and almost word for word what the Prothrothony stated to the county returns judges. Therefore, the course of the men who demanded the counting of those returns, is condemned by their own friends in Congress. Let them hide their heads in shame! We hope every "Republican" in this Congressional district, will read the report of this Committee and learn from the leading men of his own party in Congress, how egregiously he has been duped in regard to the much talked of matter of "throwing out soldiers' votes." As to the effect this report will have upon such men as Thad. Stevens and his followers in Congress, we cannot say. We never believed that they would permit Gen. Coffroth to have a seat in this Congress, if they could avoid doing so; and it is our opinion that in defiance of the recommendation of the Committee on Elections they will admit his competitor.

—Gen. W. H. Miller has been elected Senatorial delegate from the Dauphin district, and Messrs. Auchmuty and Wilson Representative delegates from Dauphin county, to the Democratic State convention, with instructions to support Hon. Hiestler Clymer for Governor.

—Gen. A. H. Coffroth has been given the seat in Congress for this district. The vote in the House stood for admitting Gen. Coffroth, 86; for admitting Gen. Koontz, 58. The case will hardly come up for further investigation, this session.

—Gen. Grant has issued an order for the suppression of all newspapers uttering violent sentiments against any branch of the Government. It strikes as that if this order be carried out, both political parties will soon be without organs.

—It is said that the Cabinet was divided upon the question of vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Seward, McCulloch, Dennison and Welles being in favor of the veto, and Stanton, Harlan and Speed against it.

—The delegates from Carbon county to the Disunion State Convention, are instructed to support Hon. J. K. Moorehead of Pittsburgh for Governor.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

The Political Weather—Senator Beardslee—The Bedford District Attorney Bill—The Governorial Convention—The Gentry Humburg, &c.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 19, 1866. Editor Gazette.—There has been a slight lull in the political weather, since the storm that blew from the black cloud of Negro Suffrage. By the way I forgot to mention among the Democratic Senators who spoke against the resolution to endorse the conduct of the Pennsylvania Disunion Congressmen in voting for Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia, the able and upright Senator from Wayne, Hon. H. B. Beardslee. His speech on the subject referred to, was one of the best that was made during the discussion, and ought to be published throughout the State.

Mr. Armstrong, the member for your county, introduced a bill in the House, a few days ago, for the purpose of de-capitating your District Attorney.—What petty schemes the tools of the men now in power are constantly resorting to! Of course this bill had its origin elsewhere than in the brain of Mr. Armstrong. The remarks of that personage when called upon to explain the purpose of the bill, showed that clearly enough. But special legislation for the benefit of individuals in the Disunion party who get into "tight places," is the order of the day; and the people are taxed to pay large salaries to the Senators assembled here, for nothing but the enactment of a few spiteful laws against the interests of the political party that happens to be in a minority in the legislature. Mr. Pershing, of Cambria, who is always watchful of the interests of his party and of the State, stopped the bill in the House and it was laid over under the rules; but was afterwards passed when it came up in order. In the Senate, Mr. Housholder, who had not the courage to stand up for the endorsement of the Disunion Congressmen, stood up as bold as a lion and "called up" the bill; but Mr. Shoemaker, of Luzerne, offered a substitute, striking out the odious features of the bill and making it general, instead of local, in its character. Mr. Shoemaker's substitute was adopted. So, if the House accept the substitute, the effort to single out the District Attorney of your county, as an object of the special vengeance of the Legislature, has most signally failed.

As the time for holding the political State Conventions, is drawing near, the claims of the several aspirants for the respective nominations, are freely canvassed. At present the contest for Governor on the Democratic side, lies between Hon. Hiestler Clymer, of Berks, and Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh. There has been an under-current in favor of Hon. Asa Packer, of Carbon, but it seems to have subsided. I have also heard the name of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock mentioned in connection with this subject, but whether he is seriously thought of as a candidate, I am unable to say. On the Disunion side of the House, Gen. John W. Geary seems to have the inside track. The reason of this is, that the politicians of that party fear defeat, and they hope to humbug enough of the soldier element with Geary, to enable them to make up for their losses on the Negro question. But they will find out that the men who fought to bring back the Southern States into the Union, will not vote for any man who runs on a ticket nominated by a party that is now trying to destroy the fruits of their fighting, by keeping those States out of the Union, even though he be a Major General. They cannot believe that he was honest in his participation in the war for the Union, if he is now in favor of Disunion. Besides, there are some things in Geary's military career, which will be ventilated at the proper time, that will make him as ridiculous as the "basty plate of soap" letter made the hero of Landy's Lane. The principal competitors of Gen. Geary for the nomination, are Mr. Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, and Mr. J. K. Morehead, of Pittsburgh. They will both have considerable show in the Convention, but Geary will be nominated, or I am much mistaken.

One of the funniest things altogether is the predicament in which the Disunionists find themselves in regard to President Johnson. They don't like to give up the fat offices in his gift—the *spolia opima*—and yet they hate him with an intensity that they cannot conceal. In their double dealing on this subject, they exhibit the cloven-foot so that the President certainly cannot fail to perceive it. But they are afraid to break openly with him, and so in their conventions they "express confidence" in him! and then, presto! change! they endorse the proceedings of Congress! Isn't that a pretty way to whip the ancient Henry around the part of tree that wasn't cut down? But this game won't win, mark that! LEX.

For the Gazette.

"DO THEY WANT A KING?"

The organ of the Disunion party in Bedford, asks this question in its last issue. It means to say that President Johnson is playing the tyrant and that the Democrats are sustaining him in doing so. Since when has that paper discovered that the President is not "the government?" So long as Lincoln "the government" was, and he ruled by the hand of oppression upon hundreds of men, made bastilles and prisons of every fort in the North and "juggled" people without notice or process of law; it was all right with that sheet. Then the President was "the government," and every thing he did was perfectly right, in the eyes of the editors of the *Inquirer*. But because Andrew Johnson will not follow the lead of Thad. Stevens & Co., and refuses to swallow the negro whole, these fellows are down upon him and would have us believe that not he, but Congress, or in other words, Stevens & Co., are "the government." I saw, a few days ago, in the *Pittsburgh Commercial*, a leading "Re-

publican" paper, an article in reply to the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, another leading "Republican" paper, on this very subject, from which I quote for the edification of the *Gazette's* Bedford coadjutor, the following sententious paragraph:

"It is something of an unpleasant fact, however, that there are a few individuals in the country who have all their lives been afflicted with chronic obstinacy, not to call it by a harsher name, who have launched their venomous darts against the President, his policy and the great Union party by whom he is sustained, just as they did against his lamented predecessor. That the Don Quixotes have their Sancho Panzas, is true. When one of them makes a 'great' speech in denunciation of the President, some dilapidated newspaper in his interest must the next day write the President down a 'dictator'."

I guess the *Inquirer* men must have seen some "great speech"—probably one in manuscript by "Governor" Cessna—"in denunciation of the President," since they write him down a "king." But all their "writing down" will not do, if Andy Johnson "holds out faithful."

SCHOOL BOY.

(For the Gazette.)

THE STOLEN AXE.

It is probable that most of the readers of the *Gazette* have heard of the famous and eccentric Lorenzo Dow. Mr. Dow commenced, and ended, his public career many years ago, as an itinerant preacher. He labored for a while in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. However, the elder-minister programme of regularly recurring circuit-travels not suiting his impulsive nature and expansive benevolence, he soon discarded the absolute authority of bishops and presiding elders, and started forth upon his own hook, with the Bible for his guide and the world for his parish. Subsequently he traveled quite extensively in the United States, and also visited England and Ireland. Vast multitudes thronged upon his ministry, and his labors everywhere were attended with beneficial results. Many anecdotes are related of this remarkable christian minister, both of an amusing and instructive character, amongst which is the following, suggestive of the unnecessary commotion produced in certain quarters by the rumbling of the "gently moving car of progress" on Uncle Toby's "Keystone Railroad." Mr. Dow, it is said, when on his way to certain appointment, overtook a man who appeared to be deeply dejected. He inquired the cause of sadness on the part of his newly found friend, and was informed that he had borrowed an axe from a neighbor. The axe had been stolen by a graceless thief, and the poor laborer had not the means of canceling his obligation. Mr. Dow, whose mind was fruitful in expediency, said, "cheer up, friend; come with me, and I will find the thief and the stolen axe." He provided himself suitably, and the two journeyed on together. Having reached the place appointed, a large congregation was found in waiting. Mr. Dow ascended the pulpit, passed through the preliminaries, and commenced preaching in his peculiar and characteristic style. Pausing abruptly, he related the circumstance of the borrowed axe having been stolen, and expressed much sympathy for the poor laborer in his troubles. Then, deliberately taking a stone from his coat pocket, he exhibited it to the congregation, and looking searchingly around upon the multitude of upturned faces, he said, "Now, I intend to hit the man who stole the axe." Placing himself in throwing attitude, and "suiting the action to the word," a man in the assembly dodged and made an effort to hide between the pews. The eccentric theologian stretching out his arm and pointing a slim, quivering finger toward the alarmed culprit, said, emphatically, "There is the man who stole the axe!" An investigation was instituted, and Mr. Dow's impression proved to be correct. How true the ancient adage, "A guilty conscience needs no avenger."

When a writer refers to *gamblers, debauchees, drunkards, Sabbath-breakers, &c.*, as different classes of moral offenders, and the legitimate representatives of the class mentioned in any special locality, lose their discretion, *rage, dodge* and cut all kinds of fantastic capers. They may be taken for granted that each distinguished actor in the ludicrous drama knows something about the stolen axe. When a minister bears a faithful testimony against prevalent vices, and brings upon himself a storm of persecution, the wagging of envenomed tongues gives evidence that the nail has been driven in a sure place. The agitated fraternity by their "fuss" and "fury," show that they are not ignorant, or guiltless, as it regards "the stolen axe."

Even Editors and Lawyers, with all their caution and prudence, sometimes get into difficulties, by not making due allowance for the impulses and imperfections of poor, fellow humanity.—Wisdom and virtue are not always connected with greatness. In fact, men of prominence and position, at times do very foolish things, and have just cause to urge, with becoming earnestness, the deeply touching plea of the poet:

"Teach me to feel another's woes,
To hide the faults I see,
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

Men who meet the demands of sound morality, and observe the "golden rule," can stand erect in any community and maintain a noble independence; whilst Adam's erring sons, and Eve's frail daughters; will ever impress the public mind unfavorably by their wincing and "dodging;" at least so thinks

U. T.

Feb. 17, 1866.

Election at Tyrone, Pa.—Democratic Gain and Victory.

TYRONE, Feb. 16.—In the vote for Burgess in this borough, to-day, the Democrats gained thirty-three over their vote of last year.

—There were twenty-two thousand applicants for clerkships in the United States Treasury.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEGROES.

The following is the substance of the reply of the President, to a negro delegation, headed by Fred. Douglass, which called upon him at the White House, on the 7th inst., to make known to him their views, and urge his co-operation to secure immediate negro suffrage in the District of Columbia and elsewhere:

The President, in reply, made a long speech which was several times interrupted by Fred. Douglass, whose interruptions were rather impudently silenced. The President said he would make no speech. The best way was to talk plainly and distinctly. If he had not given evidence in his past course of his friendship for the colored race there was nothing now he could do to that end. He had said, and he repeated it here, that if the colored man could find most to be made out of bondage, he would be free to leave, and lead them to the land of promise and liberty. But he was not willing, under the circumstances, to adopt a policy which would lead to the shedding of their blood and the sacrifice of their lives. He believed that if the policy which some are persisting in at the present time was carried out, it would result in great danger to the colored man. He said "suppose the colored man now in the South could, by a magic wand, be enfranchised to-morrow, what good would result to him?" He expressed the grounds on which he was opposed to slavery, and said that it had now been abolished and a national guarantee given in regard to that which could not be revoked. He stated the evil result which would accrue by forcing a principle of the extension of suffrage upon the people either in this District or a State in opposition to the expressed will of the majority, and concluded with a general intimation that this was a white man's Government, and an admission that the negroes had better be contented with the status quo.

The negroes, at the conclusion of his remarks, seemed to be greatly disappointed. The President responded, saying that he had great faith in the people. The negroes, after failing to receive the desired result, seemed to be greatly disappointed. The President responded, saying that he had great faith in the people.

Words of Cheer.

The Democratic Convention of New Hampshire has endorsed in strong language the restoration policy of President Johnson.

The Territorial Legislature of Idaho has endorsed the restoration policy of President Johnson.

A delegation of leading men from Montana assure the President that the people of that Territory warmly sustain his measures.

The conservative Republican newspapers throughout the North sustain the President. The conservative Democratic papers throughout the North sustain the President. All the papers of the South, except one or two in Kentucky and two or three in Tennessee, sustain President Johnson in his great efforts to restore harmony from discord and peace from war.

He is sustained cordially by General Grant.

He is sustained warmly by General Sherman.

He is sustained generally by the veterans who achieved the victories of the Union, both officers and men.

His positions are enthusiastically endorsed by all anti-secessionists.

He is opposed by those who want a consolidated military government, after the fashion of Napoleon and the Emperor of Hapsburg.

He is opposed by those who have been expelled from the Constitution.

By those who have been declaring that instrument a covenant with hell and an agreement with death.

By those who want to change the color of white men, women, and children to brown and yellow.

And now, fellow-citizens, look on that picture and then on this, and judge and act accordingly.

Cheer and steady!—*Louisville Journal.*

The Virginia Delegation before the Committee on Reconstruction.

The Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday gives the following account of the interview between the Virginia delegation and the Committee on Reconstruction:

After the interview between President Johnson and the committee, a formal summons, signed by Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the United States Committee on Reconstruction, was served upon all the members of the Virginia delegation, except Mr. Pendleton, by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The summons directed the authority of that committee to call before them persons and papers, and the members of the Virginia Committee accordingly waited upon Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. Fessenden informed the Virginia Committee that the matter had been referred to a select committee of three, of which Mr. Howard was chairman. The committee thereupon went to the committee room, and met Mr. Howard.

Mr. Dale Carter asked to be examined first, which was agreed to. His testimony was given in a private room, after which he left. Mr. Joyce was next examined separately. Mr. Gray left the committee, and was not examined.

After the examination of Mr. Joyce, the further proceedings were carried on in the same room. There were present Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Keen, Mr. Grant and Mr. Joyce.

Mr. Grant, on being asked whether a jury could be found in Virginia who would find Jefferson Davis guilty of treason, said that he had afterwards qualified the remark by saying that as Richmond had always contained a large number of Union men, such a jury might be found.

When Mr. Grant gave this opinion, before qualifying it, as above, Mr. Joyce rose and said he differed in opinion with him. No other member of the committee spoke.

Subsequently Mr. Baldwin said, during his examination, in answer to the

question, that ninety-nine Virginians out of every hundred had agreed with Mr. Davis in opposing the Federal Government; that their cause had been his cause; and that it would, consequently, be a painful thing to give such a verdict to the nation.

Mr. Lincoln had replied that he would do this. Howard said that he felt certain that Mr. Lincoln never had promised to withdraw the troops from Sumter as an inducement to the Virginia Convention to adjourn, for he would have been swept from his seat by the indignant people of the North.

Mr. Baldwin replied that his memory was good, and such was his impression, but as he was alone with Mr. Lincoln on that occasion, and there was no one present to relate his testimony, he would not give it as a sworn statement, but an impression left upon his mind.

The proceedings, although formal were marked by good temper and cordiality and the Virginia Committee and the Sub-Committee on Reconstruction separated with reciprocal kindness and courtesy.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, against the assumption of the war debt of the several States by the General Government, was presented and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The petition of five hundred negro soldiers asking right of suffrage, but not social equality, was referred to the Committee of fifteen. A petition of manufacturers, asking that the duties on agricultural implements be reduced, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Fred. Douglass and other negroes, who claim to represent the negro race, protesting against the passage of the Constitutional amendment now pending in the Senate, in its present form, and against allowing any State "by implication or otherwise" to exclude any one from voting on account of race or color.

After some highly laudatory remarks by Mr. Sumner, the petition was ordered to be printed and laid on the table. The Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on the bill to repay the State of Missouri for money spent in raising troops for the United States during the war.

The bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, was, after a long discussion, taken up and read. The constitutional amendment to fix the basis of representation in the several States of the Union, was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. Williams, of Oregon, made a long speech. He opposed the amendment of the Southern States under their present form of government, and the holding of office by men who opposed the United States Government in the war; but he did not think the negroes in the South yet qualified to vote.

Give them a little time to learn, and he would be ready to signator from Massachusetts. Mr. Sumner, He considered it more important that the Republican party should rule than that any set of men should rule. He was willing to admit Tennessee as an experiment, and if that did not succeed, to keep the South under military rule.

A vote on the question was asked, but on motion the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Monday. The bill to prevent and punish kidnapping, was taken up and passed. Its provisions will be found in the proceedings published elsewhere.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill providing appropriations for the Postoffice Department for the year ending January 30th, 1867, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Consideration of the bill allowing the sale of postage stamps and envelopes on credit, was then resumed. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved that all but the first section be postponed until Monday.

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From citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for such a modification of the Tariff laws as will afford more protection to the labor and industry of the country.

From the Free Trade League, asking a continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty. Several other petitions of minor importance were presented.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Resolutions were introduced, by Mr. Loring, of Michigan, that the present condition of the Southern States justify the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the maintaining of military possession, and thanking the President for employing military force to protect Union citizens and freedmen in those States. The resolutions were voted on separately and agreed to. The veto on each bill will be found elsewhere.

A joint resolution was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs regarding the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a vessel to assist in laying telegraph lines across Behring's Strait, was passed after some discussion. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce amending the act prohibiting the importation of foreign cattle, so as to give the Secretary of the Treasury greater authority in certain cases.

It was passed. Henry L. Washington, reported that Mr. Henry L. Washington is entitled to the seat now held by John Voorhes, from the Ninth Congress, at district of Indiana. The report was laid over.

The consideration of the contested election case of the Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, Coffroth versus Koontz, was then resumed, and after a long debate Alexander H. Coffroth, a Democrat, was declared entitled to the seat by a vote of yeas 58, and was sworn in. The Law bill was made the special order of the day for one o'clock P. M. to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—Hon. Moses W. Coolbaugh, a highly respected and prominent citizen of Middle Smithfield, on the 21st inst., in the 65th year of his age. He was a member of the Legislature and served a number of years as Associate Judge of Monroe county.

—Detective Baker of the War Department, who carried things with such a high hand during the rebellion, has been convicted before the District Court of Washington, of false imprisonment. His sentence has been postponed for the present.

—A delegation from the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Alexandria waited upon the President yesterday, to assure him of their cooperation. The President received them very courteously.

—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has proclaimed an amnesty to all persons liable to be prosecuted for offenses against the laws of that State, rape or murder excepted, during the interregnum between the old and new civil governments.

—Artemus Ward recently lectured in New Orleans for the benefit of the family of Jefferson Davis. The performance was not only crowded, but many persons bought tickets who could not attend. The receipts were very large.

—John Ross, who claims the Chieftainship of the Cherokees, had an interview with the President on Thursday, 15th inst., it is believed for the purpose of obtaining his recognition as Chief.

—It has been proposed to divide New York State, placing those counties together whose interests and political sympathies are alike. A petition for that purpose will, it is said, be sent to Congress.

—Gen. Grant has issued a circular to the Department commanders, directing them to furnish information in regard to disloyal newspapers, with a view to the suppression of such.

—The editor of the Richmond Examiner called on Gen. Grant on Friday, conferring with the New York delegation. He is said to have been severe on the radicals.

—It is stated that the Austrian Minister protested to Mr. Seward against the insults in Bismarck's oration, and that Mr. Seward justified Bismarck's remarks.

—Sixty-three thousand valentines passed through the New York post-office on Wednesday and Thursday. The number last year was nearly 100,000.

—Negro suffrage and equality resolutions have been introduced in the Maine Legislature. Resolutions urging the punishment of the Southern Leaders have been reported against.

—The U. S. Treasurer has commenced to cash all war and navy warrants not amounting to over \$10,000 and quartermasters and other disbursing officers' checks under \$5,000.

—Two persons were suffocated by the escape of gas in a room in a hotel at Chicago, on the 9th inst. One of them was dead when found in the morning; the other recovered.

—At Rockport, Ohio, last week, a man hauled his wife to pieces with an axe in bed, and then drowned himself in a neighboring pond.

—An election for Burgess held in Tyrone, Pa., on Friday last, showed a Democratic gain of 33 votes since last year.

—A bill is to be introduced in the New Jersey House for a railroad in position to the Camden and Amberg lines.

—A messenger of the United States Express Company, at St. Louis, was robbed while delivering a satchel of \$40,000, of \$40,000.

—The South Carolina Episcopal Convention have resolved on a union with the Episcopal Church of the United States.

—The order suppressing the Richmond Examiner has been revoked, and the publication of that paper will be resumed.

—Over five hundred pardons of North and South Carolinians were sent to the President for signature on Friday.

—A despatch to the New York Express says the President will certainly veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

—At Louisville, Ky., on Friday morning, the thermometer indicated seven degrees below zero.

—The Mississippi has overflowed the unprepared levees near