THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE FENIANS

The Pittsburg Congress-Stirring Address of President Roberts-The Conduct of the Philadelphia Congress-Charges of Fraud and Corruption - The Sinews of War Most Essential - Non-Interference with American Party Politics - Sympathy Evinced by the People in the Success of their Cause, Etc.

PHYSBURG, February 21.—The Fenian excitement still continues. A full representation is now here. One thousand veteran soldiers represent Ireland, on whose deliberations for weal or

for woe her future prospects depend.

The House was called to order this morning and Colonel Warren, the chairman of the Finance Committee, reported progress. Mr. Murphy, of Pittsburg, is authorized to receive Ten o'clock to-morrow is set down as the time

to receive General Sweeney's report.

Letters containing large amounts of money have been received from different parts of the country. Senstors Cary and Daly have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted.

The Finance Committee submitted a report in the afternoon, which was referred for revision. The following committee on resolutions and address has been appointed:—A. L. Morrison, B. B. Dally, James Donnelly, Captain O'Neill, Lieutenant McMahon, R. Gillerist, Dr. Donnelly, J. W. Fitzgerald, James J. Burns, and John Derby.
On motion a committee was appointed to On motion a committee was appointed to nominate Senators to fill vacancies, as follows:— Colonel Warren, Captain Magee, Lieutenant Fin-paine, Edward McManon, M. O. Day, John Madigan, John Egan, P. J. Ford, J. Shehan, Colonel A. P. Morrill, Colonel P. M. Dana, Dr. Donnelly, John Derby, M. Duffy, P. Kaurs. At three o'clock President Roberts and Gene-

ral Sweeney entered the hall and were received with the greatest demonstrations of delight. After the excitement had subsided President Roberts proceeded to address the House as

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS. Brothers of the Senate and House of Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood of America: The present session of the Senate and House of Delegates, in joint session, is one which must be regarded as the most important assemblage convened since the formation of the Fenian Brotherhood. It is only a few short mouths since the representatives of the organization, many of whom 'are now present, assembled at Philadelphia, at the call of your then recognized authorities, to decide upon such action as was required to place the Brotherhood in a condition to meet the exigencies of the times -to develop its strength and resources, and apply both in the most practical and direct method to the achievement of the grand object for which the organization has been built up by the Irish people here and at home—the rescue of our native land from a foreign and uncongenial power, and the eleva-tion of our suffering brethren to the dignity and blessings of free manhood, such as is to-day the birtbright of the people of this republic. At the Congress assembled at Philadelphia, a fact which had been for some time previous becoming apparent was soon resolved into a certainty, that the great body of the Brotherhood, the earnest, patriot'c, and unselfish workers in the ranks, were far shead of those who assumed to lead the organization; but when prompt and decisive action was demanded as the result of years of seeming preparation, were found inapable or unwilling to carry out the desires of the Brotherhood.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE CHANGE IN THE GOVERN-MENT.

Money was freely poured into the treasury with a generosity unparallelled under like circumstances, but the results produced in return were of so trivial a character that the repre sentatives of the Brotherhood were convinced of the necessity of making such a change in the governmental system of the organization as should guarantee in the future greater energy and more productive results, while at the same time it would give to the Brotherhood better security for the responsibility of its officers than was afforded by the old system, while you, in return for the blind confidence required from the members of the Brotherhood, had little else on the part of officials than the exercise of an arrogant spirit and an irresponsible power, better suited to a despotism than a voluntary association of freemen for the propagation of freedom and constitutional liberty. To remedy the unsatisfactory condition of affairs of the Brotherhood, and in order to place itself in a position to command and make available the sympathies and confidence of the American people, a constitution was adopted for the government of the body, modelled after the Constitution of the United States, as far as the latter was found applicable to the circumstances, embodying the purest principles of democracy, and ratified by the unanimous consent of the representatives of the B-otherhood tion of American Independence was promul-

VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ORDER. But scarcely was the ink which traced its lines upon the paper dry when it was violated in spirit, and ere it was two months in existence it was entirely disregarded and trampled on by the man who had been elected under it to the position of President, and who, in the presence of the assembled delegates, with hand uplifted to heaven, swore to respect, defend, and uphold it. An attempt so revolutionary in its character, and so repugnant to the spirit of liberty and the principles of representative government was calculated to destroy the efficiency, and would have imperilled the very existence of the Fenian Brotherhood, had the men to whom your representatives confided the care and supervision of your interests been unworthy of their trust or forgetful of the high responsibility resting on

Fortunately twelve out of the fifteen Senators proved the wisdom of the choice by which they had been selected from your body by remaining true to their oaths of office. They met the issue sorrowfully but firmly, and in the manner provided for by the Constitution. Finding the temperate remonstrances to which they at first of the constitution. perate remonstrances to which they at first con fined themselves of no avail, and that the funds of the patriotic masses who contributed were being recklessly squandered on objects to eign to the purpose of the organization, is violation of the constitutional provisions waica forbade expenditure of money without a direct appropriation by the Senate, and that the safeguards which the Congress of Philadelphia had sur-rounded the issue of bonds as a means for raising revenue for military purposes were being disregarded and overthrown, opening the way for unchecked fraud and corruption, while the money appropriated for the carrying out of the lans of General Sweeney was withheld, finding that every vital principle of the constitution was spurned by the President and the advisers with whom he had chosen to surround himself. the Senate took the only course left open to them under the circumstances, and exercising the constitutional powers delegated to them, impeached and removed the officials who had proved so unmistakably their unfitness for the positions they had made subservient to their evil purposes, to the great injury of the organiza-tion and of the character of the Irish people.

Few bodies would have withstood the shock to they are an bonor to the organization, and dewhich the Fenian Brotherhood was exposed. It has come forth unscaled and strengthened constituents. The most thorough accord and from the ordeal, and the very crisis through which it has passed, while rendering necessary the assembling of this Congress, has placed it in your power to demonstrate to the would that the damilless men of the organization are still in the majority, resolved to maintain the doctrines of republicanism as Cembodicajin their onstitution, and are still true to the principles which for years they proclaimed as the foundation of the Fenian structure, and that these principles are still to suide and govern us, to brace our energies, to rekindle our dormant hopes, and to nerve our arms to strike for liberty, our race, and our native land.

The meeting of the Congress was, in my esti-The meeting of the Congress was, in my estimation, and in that of the wise and patriotic men with whom I consulted, unavoidable. No matter what the expense might be, the losses sustained by your absence from your homes and business, and, above all, the loss of precious, priceless time to the cause of Ireland, every moment of which is like beads of gold gliding through the grandest opportunity which has ever presented itself to an exiled people, to endeavor to give liberty to their race, and a republican government to their native land. All these considerations were duly weighed. and I considered it of paramount, nay visal, importance that you should confer once more, and decide upon the future course proper for the Brotherhood to pursue. THE BROTHERHOOD SHOULD FORGET PAST DISSEN

SIONS. The past is gone; it is buried with d sappointed hopes and neglected opportunities. Let us endeavor to forget what cannot benefit the cause of Ireland to remember. Much has been lost, but of Ireland to remember. Much has been lost, but much, very much, has been gained. We have purified our organization from the dross which is inseparable from the growth of all large bodies. We have rescued it from the grasp of an arbitrary and despotic power, whose influence, like a funeral pall, cast its shadow over our patriotism and repelled thousands of patriotic Irishmen from uniting with us in our efforts for Irish regeneration. We have inspired confidence in our honesty, our patriotism, and in the purity of our motives. We have proclaimed that the rights of the humblest member in our ranks are sacred and must be respected:—that an honest difference of opinion, properly exan honest difference of opinion, property ex-pressed, is not a justification for doubting a prother's patriotism, much less for stigmatizing

WHAT THE IRISH IN AMERICA HAVE PROVED. We have proved that the Irish people in America, gaining wisdom from the bitter experience of centuries, and learning democracy at the very fountain of true liberty, discard utterly and forever the last vestige of fendalism which sought to supplant the manhood of the nineteenth century with slavish and degrading pre-rogatives of the dark ages. It is to the future we must look; it is for the future of the Irish people

at home we must look, and it is for Ireland, her alone, that we must strike.

The great duty of the Congress, and that, it wisely and carnestly carried out, will make it memorable in history, and will place the names of its members on rolls of immortality, is to decide upon the plans to be submitted by General Sweeney, Secretary of War, for further operations. It is the first time in the history of the Feniau Brotherhood that a military plan has been submitted to Congress, or, in fact, that was ever known to exist or was ever conceived.

THE FUTURE HISTORY OF THE BROTHERHOOD. It marks an era in our history, and it is for you to determine whether that history shall contain records of brave deeds, noble actions, battles fought, and campaigns successfully terminated on Irish soil. No matter where they may begin, I give my unqualified support to the general features of that plan, believing that it is the only one which, under present circumstances, military men could approve of, or for which we should be justified in jeepardizing the lives of the brave men who are ready to risk them for the cause.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE HOUR. It is practicable, though surrounded with difficulties which are not msurmountable, if we properly realize the advantages of the hour, and are prompt, bold, energetic, and yet discreet in our movements. Its details are clear and explicit, and the estimates required for carrying them out will be submitted with them to a committee of experienced soldiers, to be appointed by your honorable body, for their inspection and approval. They are of so important a nature that it would be injudicious to refer to

them more fully here. THE SINEWS OF WAR FOR THE BROTHERHOOD, In consequence of the illegal assumption of power by my predecessor, the bonds which were o furnish the sinews of war for the Brother hood are rendered valuless, and the plates, with all other property of the Brotherhood, with the exception of some ten thousand dollars which the Treasurer (Mr. O'Rourke) saved from the general wreck, are held by the late executive and his officials. It will be necessary for you to consider and decide upon a new issue, and to see that the requirements of your Constitution are rigidly adhered to in order to protect the or-ganization and the public from fraud.

MONEY IS INDISPENSABLE. Money is indispensable; without it nothing can be done. A portion had to be borrowed lately on the personal credit of some of the Sena tors to fulfil our contract for the purchase of arms. I suggest that this Congress, if it determines for action, give guarantees that the means required by the Secretary of War shall be forthstrength of your promise. While we incite the criticism of men who are patriotic it is alsolutely necessary that we should have the most decided proofs that those who profess to be with us re cognize the binding force of the Constitution, and sustain the action taken under it, in order that we may know our actual strength and our capacity for self-government.

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH PARTY POLITICS IN AME-BICA RECOMMENDED.

I recommend to this Congress that before they adjourn they disclaim in the most solemn manner any intention, desire, or inclination to use the power of this organization for the purpose of influencing in any form party politics in America. It is entirely foreign to our aims and repognant to our patriotism, and those who would attempt to traffic on the sacred impulses of Irish hearts deserve and should receive the scorn and detestation of all true men. Assure the press and the people of America that we repudiate such an idea new or at any future

MR. ROBERTS' BEASONS FOR ACCEPTING THE PRE

I was urged to allow my name to be used for the office, but I positively declined. I believe I can do better service in the ranks, and at the same time gratify my own feelings. I should be pleased to see General Sweeney elected by you as my successor. His military experience, paas my successor. His military experience, patriotism, and talents, in my opinion, eminently qualify him for the position, and the people will have confidence in his administration. I took the helm of our noble ship at the rising of the late storm. I held it while infamy lashed her sides and sent a torrent of folly and falsehood over the pilot and crew; but the danger is now past, and I shall resign the position to your hands, being amply repaid by the knowledge that I have done my duty.

GENERAL SWEENEY AND THE SENATE. I should indeed be unworthy of your confidence were I insensible to the aid rendered and the sacrinces made for our cause by your Sena-tors. Watchful of the interests of the Brother-hood, patient under great provocation, and conscientious in the discharge of their duties,

constituents. The most thorough second and unity of ideas have existed between the Executive, General Sweeney, and the Senate, THE SYMPATRY EVINCED IN THE CAUSE THROUGH-

The late tour of General Sweeney and myself through portions of Pennsylvanis, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee not alone astonished by the manner in which your representatives were received, but inspired me with renewed hopes and confidence in our ability to carry on a long and vigorous struggle. The great heart of the people beats with a strong and earnest pulsation. On every side we found the despest in-terest manifested in the cause of Ireland, and received the warmest expressions of encourage nent and support from Americaus, as well as

OUT THE COUNTRY.

There is a deep feeling of hostility in the hearts of the American people which bodes evil to Britain, and in my opinion a war between Eigland and America would sweep a tornado of pentup passion over this country, which would array one half the male population in arms. It would be the mest popular war ever waged by a nation, and I believe it results would leave En gland ruined, and America, in extent of territory and power, the foremost nation of the earth, and make her the savior of oppressed nationalities

COCLNESS AND DELIBERATION THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOUR.

I should be untrue to my manhood and false to my God were I to seek to influence your judgments by an appeal to your passions. The occa sion demands cool and wise deliberation. Ire land calls to us; we can aid her. Our brotherare imprisoned; can we rescue them? Liberty is banished from the soil of Erin; can we restore it with the talons of the eagle in the folds of our own sunburst or twined around the harp While its strings shall vibrate to the cannon's roar and be attuned with the sabre's clash shall the shamrock on our native hills be neurished with the blood of the oppressor or forever allowed to decay beneath the maugled form of

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause,—New York Herald,

From Texas.

GALVESTON, February 17 .- The Convention is still in session. Mr. Jones made a proposition to divide Texas into three States, for a balance of power in the Union. The Committee on Elections reported that four of the delegates had not been pardoned. The Committee on changing the State Constitution reported in favor of making all changes which were best for the present and future, which was tabled.

GALVESTON, February 19.-The report of the Committee encouraging immigration and opposing the Stay laws, and against a special law probibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks, was adopted.

A report was made in favor of the following amendment to the Constitution:-

That no slavery or involuntary servitude shall exist in the State of Texas, except as a punishment for crime. Negroes shall have the right to sue and be sued, to make contracts, hold property, and be tried by the courts, and in suits between whites and blacks they may testify in their own behalf.

A resolution was introduced to prevent the obtaining of damages for imprisonment under Confederate rule.

The Massachusetts Legislature Against the President's Veto.

Boston, February 22 .- In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, vesterday atternoon. a series of resolutions were introduced regretting the course of President Johnson in vetoing the Freedmen's Bill, and asserting that it is the duty of the President to give the negroes that protect tion for which the national honor stands pledged, and to which the gallant conduct of the colored soldiers entitled them.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House refused to receive a resolution thanking the President for his veto message, by a vote of 99 to 18.

From Nashville. NASHVILLE, February 21 .- Cotton more active,

with but little doing. Sales at 34@36c. The Administration members persist in absenting themselves, but a quorum was had to-day.

A grand mass meeting will be held here to-morrow to endorse the President and the Administration. Delegates are coming from all parts of the State. Business will be suspended, and the military will unite in the colebration. A grand billiard tournament will be held here

From Louisville.

LODISVILLE, February 21 .- The editors of the Louisville Journal, Democrat, and Courier have united in the call for the mass meeting at the Court House to-morrow night, to endorse the course of the President. The military and civic secleties will celebrate

Washington's B.rthday to-morrow.

Massachusetts Billiard Championship.

Boston, February 22 .- A match game of billiards, carem, 1500 points, for the championship of Massachusetts, was won last evening by E. Daniels, of Boston, L. W. Langdon, of Florence, being his competitor. The game occupied nearly five hours.

Markets by Telegraph. MOBILE, February 22 —Cotton excited, and has advanced 1c. Sales of 32,000 bales of middlings at 46c. Gold 186. Sterling Exchange 46.

The Caush of Fevers and Agur.—In the January number of the American Journal of Medical Science there is a most valuable discovery announced by Dr. J. H. Salisbury. He has satisfied himself that the real cause of fever and ague, in what are called melarious districts, is to be traced to a plant called the Aqua Palmella, one of the lowest knewn forms of vegetable organism. The spores and oblong cells of this plant are, it seems, elevated by the exhalations rising up from the heuted earth in the night, when the atmosphere has become cooler. The breathing in of these spores is said to be the THE CAUSE OF FEVER AND AGUE. - In the Janubreathing in of these spores is said to be the cause of the fever and ague. Indeed, it would seem that they possess a powerful medical effect, useful to some—constitutions predispesed to cansumption, for instance—yet destructive to others, through the fevers produced. It is supposed that, by proper arrangements, the know ledge of these facts will lead to the extirpation of the plants in many regions, and a more proper treatment of the disease. It will thus tend to render places habitable by white men where before they could not subsist.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

THE FENIAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

ANOTHER FENIAN AMMUNITION FACTORY IN DUBLIN.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE TO BE ISSUED BY SPAIN AGAINST CHILL.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON THE CATTLE PLACUE.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, February 22, 10 A. M .- The Cuba has arrived, with Liverpool advices of February 10, via Queenstown February 11. Her news is

The Erin arrived out on the 8th and the North American on the 9th. Notice has been given in the House of Com-

mons of intended questions to the Government, to learn if representations had been made to the United States regarding the Fenian machi,

The ship Wanota, for Melbourne, with three hundred passengers on board, foundered after a collision in the Bay of Biscay. All hands were

LIVEBPOOL, February 10-Evening.-United States Five-twenties closed at 671@671. The Paris Bourse is flat, Rentes closing at 68f. 75. Queenstown, February 11 .- The Asia has arrived from Boston.

London, February 10, P. M .- The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution, by a large majority, protesting against the attempt of the Supreme Court to restrict the liberty of

QUEENSTOWN, February 11 .- Arrived from New York, Dirigo at Cadiz; from New Orleans, St. Genevieve at Havre, Carolina at Queenstown, Rosetta at Barcelona; from Mobile, Eliza at Liverpool; from Savannah, Mont Bianc; Evening Star and County of Pictou at Liverpool,

In the House of Commons Mr. Watkins gave notice that he would, on the 18th, ask the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer whether any or what representation had been made on behalf of her Majesty's Government to the United States with reference to the Fenian organization in America, and more especially with regard to the employ-ment of American officers and the issue of bonds by the so-called Irish Republic.

In the debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech, The O'Donohue enlarged upon Irish grievances, and moved an amend-ment to the address declaring it to be the duty of the Ministry to examine into the causes of

Irish dissatisfaction, and to remove them.

After a general debate on Fenianism, in the course of which it was charged that the conspiracy was of American origin, and that Seward was the real head centre, the amend-ment was rejected by a vote of 146 to 25, and the address was agreed to.

The Cattle plague was the leading topic in both howses of Parliament. The Morning Herald

believes the existence of the Ministry depends on the way it deals with this subject. The Dublin police had discovered a second ex-

tensive Fenian manufactory of ammunition that city. Some soldiers, charged with Fenian-ism, were being court-martialled. Official despatches from the French Minister at Washington to his Government respecting the Bagdao affair had been received. He announces that the United States Government has fully decided not to allow itself to be drawn into a conflic with France through filibusters or agents of

The Spanish Government has decided to issue letters of marque and reprisal against Chili, upon proof that Chili has adopted this made of warrare.
The Ministers of State announced in the Cortes

that Peru was probably at tals time in open hortility with Spain. It is reported that the Italian Government

had sent an energetic note to Madrid, in conse-quence of the serious declarations concerning Italy in the Spanish diplomatic book.

It is stated that Austria is about to send a note to Prussia, firmly refusing the demands of the latter in regard to the Duchles. Commercial Intelligence

LIVERFOOL, February 10, P. M.—Cot'on flat. Saies to day 7000 bales, atta partial decline of jd. Sales to speculators and exporters, 2000. Breadstuffs dufl. Provisions firm.

London, February 10.—Consols for money 85428
864. The builton in the Bank of Emiland has decreased £108 000. Illinois Central, 7442742; Erie, 6242624; United States 5-20s, 6742674.

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore" NEW YORK, February 22,-The City of Baltimore has arrived with Liverpool advices of February 7, anticipated by the Ouba, which arrived this morning.

Washington's Birthday in Baltimore. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 22 .- This is a pretty general holiday, and business is mostly suspended throughout the city. American flags are waving over all our Union houses and business places, but in the Southern sympathizing sections very little respect is paid to the occasion. All public buildings and banks are closed, and we have beautiful weather.

From Indianapolis. Indianapolis, Ind., February 21 .- The Union State Convention to-morrow will be largely attended. Caucuses were keld to-night for a general interchange of opinion and discussion of the question of endorsing the President or Congress. The conservative element seems to be in the ascendancy, but both wings are disposed to harmonize,

WASHINGTON. THE RACE. Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WARRINGTON, February 22.

which are extensively published, that some

alienation of feeling between Lieutenant-General

Grant and the President was evoked as a conse-

quence of the matter of the suppression and re-

Supporters of the President.

It is reported that Secretary Seward, Mr. Ray-

mond, and Representative Delano have left this

speeches in support of the President and his

Governor Feuton is in this city. He is understood to strongly dis-

approve the President's veto message of the

Freedmen's Bureau bill, as a most unfortunate

act, and fraught with dangerous consequences.

Opinions of the Cabinet.

The statement that Mesers, Seward, McCul-

loch, Denison, and Welles sustained the Presi-

dent's Veto Message, in Cabinet meeting, is

generally credited here. It is said that Cabinet

Ministers, in confidential conversations, do not

The Feeling in Ohio.

The following despatch from Ohio was re-

"The people are furiously indignant. Ohio is

good to-day for 50,000 against Johnson. Great enthusiasm prevails in favor of Congress."

Cabinet Rumers.

The statements telegraphed hence that there

to be an immediate and general disruption of

the Cabinet are entirely groundless, as we are

assured upon the best possible authority. At

the Cabinet meeting yesterday there was the

usual personal cordiality, although the dif-

ferences of opinion between those who favored

and those who opposed the veto are irrecon-

cilable. The statement that Mr. Speed will

shortly retire seems to be founded on something

more than ordinary rumors, and is an event

quite dependent as to time and circumstance

Circular from General Baird.

Major-General Baird, Assistant Commissioner

of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louislana, has

published a circular to the planters of St.

Martin's, in reply to certain resolutions adopted

by them at a meeting to regulate contracts with

freedmen, in which he complements them for

their liberality and justice, and speaks of the

resolutions as highly creditable to them, but

suggests a few improvements that would render

the rules provided by the resolutions acceptable

The Author of the Message.

is variously assigned. The opinion which most

generally obtains in Congressional circles is that

it is the handiwork of several doctors, with the

prescriptions a good deal mixed. Montgomery

Blair is popularly assigned an important part in

The Pardon Burness.

Over three hundred pardons have just been

completed, and issued mostly to North Caroli-

nians. On Tuesday eight pardons were granted

Smuggling.

Advices received by Hon. N. Sargent, Com-

missioner of Customs, from our Northern fron-

tier, state that considerable impetus has been

given to smuggling by the tone of some of the

English newspapers, which openly advise Cana-

dians to practise it, in revenge for the indisposi-

tion of the United States to renew the Recipro-

Colored Schools.

Several of the colored school buildings here

were dressed in mourning last night on account

Celebration To-Day in Washington.

being more generally observed here than for

many years. The Government departments,

banking houses, and places of business are

closed, and there is a general display of flags.

Also a parade of fire companies, etc. Both

houses of Congress are closed, and the members

At their hall, the association called the

"Oldest Inhabitants," are celebrating the day;

and at Grover's Theatre a pretty large political

demonstration is in progress, with speaking

going on within the building, and at two stands

outside. Tom Florence is the engineer of this

demonstration, which is of the Democratic

The resolutions adopted eulogize the Consti

tution as it exists, enlarge upon its indestructi-

birity, urge the admission of Southern members,

oppose any new rule in the qualification of

electors, denounce the District suffrage bill and

negro equality, uphold the President's veto.

deprecate the "disheartening treatment of our

erring but repentant fellow-citizens of the South

by the House of Representatives," and unquali-

These resolutions are to be presented to the

President this evening by the meeting en masse,

and it is supposed that the President will speak

President Johnson, ex-officio President of the

They were addressed by the venerable Philip

R. Kendall, of the Washington bar, President.

In a response to allusions made to the impedi-

ments being thrown in the way of restoring all

the States, he said he thought all good citizens

should labor to bring all the States back to the

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21 .- Cotton quiet:

sale of 2200 bales at 46c. Sugar, fair to fully

fair, 14;@15fc. Molasses, prime to choice, 92c.

Gold, 1361. New York sight, & discount. Ster-

ling, 464. Freight to New York, 34; Liverpool,

The Mississippi High Court of Errors and Ap-

peals have decided unanimously that the Stay

National Monument Association, presided at

fiedly endorse the policy of the President.

at some length in response.

fold of the Union.

law is unconstitutional.

their meeting to-day, at their hall.

are attending the ceremonies in the House.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday is

of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The authorship of the President's veto message

upon that gentleman's own volition.

to all parties concerned.

to Alabamians.

city treaty.

ceived here to-day. It is from a source emi-

nently qualified to know whereof he speaks:-

vival of the Richmond Examiner.

THE "WINDOSKI" ACAINST Licut.-General Grant and the President. The National Intelligencer says it feels war-THE "ALCONQUIN." ranted in contradicting the representations

THE LATE TRIAL ON THE SOUND.

Official Report of the Chief Engineers of the Bureau of Inspectors, Steam Machinery. city for New York, for the purpose of making

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

General Inspector's Oppice, Steam Machinery United States Navy, New York, February 19, 1866.—Sir:—The unitersigned, appointed by you to conduct the experiments with the competitive machinery of the United States paddle wheel steamers Winooski and Algonquin, have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of the result of the trial on Long Island Sound for maximum power of machinery and speed of vessel, and for economy of fact

under these conditions.

It will be followed by a full report, embracing the results of all the trials at the whart as well as of that on Long Island Sound, together with our conclusions from the same, and all the data in extenso.

THE OBSTACLES TO THE PULL PERFORMANCE OF THE

The trial on Long Island Sound was intended to embrace eight consecutive double runs, be-tween Execution Rock Lighthouse and Faulkner's Island Lighthouse, passing around both, Each double run measured on the vessels' track was, according to the coast survey chart, 113 geographical miles, but a violent storm, accompanied with weather so thick as to preven the lights being seen beyond a mile or two, and the refusal of the pilots to run in it, terminated the trial after the Wincoski had performed three double runs, or 339 geographical miles, and the Algonquin two double runs, or 226 geographical miles. Our data and results are accordingly for these distances respectively. Both vessels ran a portion of the distance on the next ran, but that portion is omitted, because the exact position of the vessels could not be determined when they de-cided to anchor. During the running time the wind was a gentle, variable breeze, and the water smooth. At each terminus of the route a large field of ice was encountered, whose resistance greatly lessened the speed of the vessels while passing through it, and the speed was also de-creased by the turning of the vessels around

each terminus. THE CONDITION OF BOTH VESSELS.

Neither vessel steered well, but they were about equal in this particular; which, of course, still further lessened their speed. The machinery of both vessels was in excellent order. That of the Algonquin, after the completion of the wharf trials, had been for two and a half months in the hands of the contractor, for repairs, during which time he had renewed all the vertical tubes of the boilers, substituting a new circulating pump, etc. etc.

THE INJURIES TO THE "ALGONQUIN" NOT MATERIAL. In the course of the trial the feed pump worked by the main engine was inoperative ten and a half hours, during which time the boilers were supplied by the auxiliary steam pump; as, however, this pump draws the feed water from the hot well, its substitution in no way affected the performance of the machinery. The counterbalance of the eccentric broke at the commence ment of the trial, but its fracture was not of the least importance. A paddle on one of the wheels was also broken; but it took place on the return of the vessel to port, and not during the trial.

THE "WINOOSKI'S" ENGINES UNIMPAIRED. With the machinery of the Winooski there was no accident or deraugement, and it performed throughout with the same regularity, smoothness, and noiselessness of motion which characterized its previous performance at the

THE APPLICATION OF THE BLOWERS.

On board the Algonquin the blower was used: but as it delivered the blast into an open fireroom, its efficiency must have been very small. The steam-jet in the smoke-pipe was in use, and with a boiler pressure of 68 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere, was doubtiess very efficient in forcing the draft. On board the Winooski the blowers were no used. They are two in number, driven by an independent steam cylinder, and delivered their blasts into the ashpits of the boilers, which are closed by two tight doors; when employed, an enormous rate of combustion can be obtained, and a supply steam much exceeding that used during the trial. steam jet (a duplicate of that of the Algonquin) in the smoke-pipe, was employed during the trial, with a botler pressure of 38 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere.

THE VACUUM. The machinery of both vessels was fitted with surface condensers, and neither was obliged to "blow off" during the trial. The vacuum in the Algonquin's condenser was less than that of the Winooski; but as it resulted from insufficie of condensing surface, and not from air leaks, it was attended by a correspondingly high tem-perature of feed water, which, to a great extent, compensated this disadvantage.

THE DRAUGHT OF WATER.

At the commencement of the trial the Algonquin's draught of water was 8 feet 5 inches forward and aft, and the Winooski's draught was 8 feet 10 inches forward, 8 feet 8 inches aft. The difference of 4 inches in the mean draught was an allowance made for the deeper false keel of the latter vessel; both vessels being presumed to be in other respects identical, as they were constructed from the same building directions and mould loft dimensions.

THE PADDLE-WHEELS OF BOTH VESSELS COMPARED. The paddle-wheels of the Winoski consist each of twenty-four paddles. Each paddle was 9 feet in length and 16 inches in breadth, and its outer edge was placed at the distance of 12 feet from the centre, making the diameter over the paddles twenty-four feet. The total area of pad-dle surface in one wheel was 288 square teet. With the vessels at the above draught of water the deepest immersion of the outer edge of the paddles was three feet six inches. The paddle wheels of the Algonquin were arranged by the contractor as he desired.

Each wheel consisted of 36 half paddles, 18 on each side, and placed opposite the interspaces of those on the opposing side. These half paddles would have been equispaced had each wheel consisted of 48 of them instead of 36; but, by the omission of 12, six at diametrically opposite points, an emoty space, equal to that due to those paddles so spaced, was left at those portions of the circumference of the wheel. All the balf paddles were of the same length—namely, five feet—but they were of unequal breadth, being so made and arranged in the circumference of the wheel, and arranged in the circumference of the wheel, for the purpose of producing a regular rotary motion, with a high pressure of steam and high measure of expansion used. The breadths of the consecutive paddles, is inches, were as follows, namely:—15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 24, 21, and 21. The length, from cutside to outside, of a pair of half paddles was nine feet, caused by their everlapping one foot at the centre.

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