The Latest News from Europe.

REIGN OF TERROR IN PARIS.

General Chanzy Shot.

Hotel de Ville Occupied.

Troops in Sympathy with the Mob.

Formation of a New Government.

German Troops to be Retained.

LONDON, March 19, 3 A. M.—Events of a most unfortunate character have taken place in Paris, and the situation is hourly becoming graver. The government is following up the proclamation of the President. Thiers, at midnight, on Friday, sent a detachment of troops, and gens d'armes to occupy the positions of the insurgents at Montmartre. A considerable number of cannon were removed, and the gens d'armes made some 400 prisoners.

In the morning the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre, with many unarmed soldiers of the line, arrived on the scene and released the prisoners. Gen. Vinoy, who was in command of the government forces, had posted a cordon of troops around the hill of Montmartre, and planted mitrailleuses at the approaches, and his sentinels prevented all persons from ascending the hill. The batteries of mitrailleuses were soon surrounded by angry groups who demanded to know why the authorities distrusted the people, and if it was their intention to massacre them.

The soldiers when asked if they meant to fire on the citizens made no reply, and soon general fraternization commenced. The people were allowed to draw the mitrailleuses aside and ascend the heights. The companies of soldiers on the summit fraternized with the Nationals who were guarding the cannon still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived on the ground the people shouted to them "revez-arms," and the order was obeyed. At 10 A. M., the Nationals held the ground again, and prevented all unarmed persons from going up the hill.

At the same hour a serious conflict occurred in Place Pigalle, at the end of the street leading from the heights. Some artillery and chasseurs were surrounded by an angry mob, who accosted them with shouts of "Down and fight the Prussians."

A Dragoon officer drew his pistol, while endeavoring to disengage his horse from the crowd, drew his sabre; he was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A melee followed, in which an artillery man and two National Guards were wounded; but the fighting soon ceased. The soldiers abandoned their posts and mingled with the crowd, distributing among them their cartridges and chassepots. The artillerymen suffered the people to remove two mitrailleuses, making no further resistance. Gens d'armes, alone proved faithful to the government, but the troops were too few to be effective and were withdrawn.

At 11 o'clock many bands of National Guards, fully organized, marched into Montmartre, shouting "Vive La Republique." The district was then wholly in possession of the Nationals. Many soldiers have deserted. Not a regular was visible. At the National Guards were amply supplied with cartridges and appeared determined to retain their cannon and hold their position on the heights.

The purposes of the insurgents are still indefinite. Their main object just now is resistance to the government. The crowds in Montmartre and Belleville, however, are unanimous in their charges against the Assembly at Bordeaux, by demanding its immediate dissolution, and the election of a new body which shall sit in Paris.

At 6 o'clock, A. M., the excitement and uncertainty continued. The troops have been withdrawn from the Faubourgs, where the people appeared excited and hostile. Startling facts connected with the events of the morning have become known. Gen. Faron was surrounded for several hours by the mob in Montmartre, but his troops proved faithful. They charged and took the barricade, using bayonets, and finally cut their way out. He escaped. Gen. Lecomte and others were not so fortunate; abandoned by their men, they were made prisoners by the rioters, and are now detained in Chateau Rouge. Gen. Pateau was wounded.

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The Hotel de Ville has been attacked and captured by the insurgents who now occupy it. Fresh barricades are being continually erected, and number have been thrown up in the vicinity of the Hotel de Ville. The latter building is also being fortified by the insurgents, and it will be rendered a powerful point of defence.

The central revolutionary committee has issued a proclamation convoking the people of Paris to a public assembly, for the purpose of holding a communal election.

This direct step on the part of the revolutionists has caused a profound agitation in government circles.

M. Thiers and the other members of the government have moved to Versailles for better securing safety and the excitement at Paris has been subdued.

The Radical papers in the city denounce the murders of General Thomas and Lecomte and state that such atrocities are calculated rather to hinder than hasten the establishment of the republic.

The acknowledged leader of the insurgents, and one who has been foremost and prominent in all the recent disturbances, is a self-styled general named Duval. This commander has one Meillet as his adjutant, also a well-known Republican leader and agitator.

PARIS, Mar. 20—10 A. M. The government has received a communication from the Central Committee of Revolutionists containing overtures for the acceptance and confirmation by the government of the following nominations, which have been unanimously agreed to by the communists: Gen. De Langlois, to the command of the National Guard; M. Dorian, for Mayor of Paris; Gambon, Billing, to the command of the army of Paris. It is reported that the nominations have been accepted by and received the confirmation of the government.

LONDON, March 20. Orders have been issued by the German military authorities stopping the departure of German troops from France and ordering strong bodies of troops to points nearer Paris. A large force of Germans has entered and occupied Versailles. It is believed that this action is the result of the revolutionary movement in Paris.

There are 40,000 troops posted at Versailles, but it is considered by owners doubtful whether their services could be relied on for the support of the government in an emergency. Many of the troops are known to have imbibed to a dangerous extent the principles which have been so powerfully demonstrated by the Nationals at Montmartre and other districts, and were they sent to Paris for the purpose of supporting the government a large number would, in all probability, go over to the ranks of the insurgents.

The entire city may now be said to be in possession of the communists.

LONDON, March 20.—The following has just been received by messenger from Mr. Washburne:

PARIS, March 19.

To Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, Washington:

The National Guards' Committee is master of Paris. The Department of the Interior and Justice and the Prefecture of Police are occupied by the insurgents. General Vinoy, Thomas, and Lecomte have been murdered by the troops. The election for communes to-morrow. All the members of the Thiers Government have gone to Versailles. I follow with the whole diplomatic corps.

[Signed Moran, London. Rec'd 2:20 P. M.]

PARIS, March 21.—The situation, today, is unchanged. Fresh barricades have been erected, but there is a general quietude. The omnibuses have stopped running and traffic has ceased. The Nationals have occupied Forts Issy, Vanures and Bicetre. The Police Commissioners have been arrested. Henri Chanzy was badly maltreated by the mob, that he was sent to the hospital. The Insurgent Central Committee, it appears, have signed an order for the release of Chanzy and Pierrefond. General Cremer is spoken of as the probable commander of the National Guards. The insurgents have seized the funds in the Hotel de Ville and the Mayoralties. All the approaches to Paris are guarded by the Nationals for the purpose of preventing an invasion. A proclamation has been issued bearing the signatures of Louis Blanc, Victor Scheoelher and others, which contains the following statement: "Actually by the absolute necessity of having Paris and the Republic convinced, that the best means of achieving an end which will satisfy the legitimate wishes of the French people, we will propose to the National Assembly, measures providing for the National Guard of their own Chiefs, and for the creation of a Municipal Council, to be elected by the suffrages of all citizens. What is most wanted now is order in liberty, and by liberty."

LONDON, March 21.—It is officially denied that France has requested the prisoners of war, in Germany, to return through Switzerland.

The Empress of Napoleon arrived at Chislehurst, at 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, and was received with enthusiastic cheering at that village and at all the railway stations along the route from Dover.

The journals are filled with the programme for the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. To-day immense preparations are made for the celebration of the event, by firework and firing of cannon throughout England.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.—The President informed Judge Kelley this morning that he would send the name of J. W. Forney to the Senate to-day for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Forney has already had the place offered to him and declined it. The President thinks that when Forney's name is sent to the Senate he will reconsider his determination and accept.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Forney from here to get him to take a place. His course on the Sumner matter alarmed the President and friends of the administration, and they think a wise policy to offer him the position.—Forney's most intimate friends, here are against his accepting the Collectorship, and they assert he will stick to his determination not to have anything to do with it.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—A party of young men attacked some players in a bowling alley in Baxter Avenue yesterday and stabbed Lawrence Ackley twice in the abdomen. The wounds are probably mortal. Several arrests were made.

Ex-Congressman John Murphy, of New York, arrived here last evening.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Further Particulars of the Investigation—The Politics of Jockey Baez—Hostile Feeling in Hayti.

The San Domingo correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

"I may say indeed that there can be no reasonable doubt of the sentiment of the population. If that is to decide the question of annexation, the solution is easy. They are unanimously in favor of it. As Mr. Wade says: 'They would be condemned fools if they were not.' But whether it is worth our while to accept the island is another matter altogether. I wrote you when we first landed at Santo Domingo City that Baez was excited over a rumored activity of Cabral on the frontier. The stir lasted for several days. Cabral was reported to be marching upon Azua with all his forces, (they number about two thousand!) and Baez either was or pretended to be seriously alarmed. I had the inestimable privilege of witnessing the muster of the Dominican force which was despatched to meet the insurgents. All the available soldiers in and near the Capital were got together outside the walls. They were barefoot, ragged, dirty, and probably hungry, but a better humored rabble of negroes I never saw. Few of them had any better weapons than a sword or a long knife.—Small boats conveyed them in detachments to a wretched little schooner lying in the harbor, on board which they crowded till there was hardly room even for a pilot. This was the flag-ship of the Dominican navy, and as the troops clambered over its side a brass band on the shore brayed an inspiriting farewell. One thing the army carried which surprised and grieved me. They had no standard of their own, but they bore with great pride *an American flag*, of the regulation regimental size. This was no mere fancy, or a lawless fancy of the soldiers. Baez had made similar use of false colors before. His troops raised our flag at Higuey recently, and the day before yesterday, when I was going aboard ship with one of our party, the President asked us to tell the Captain of the Tennessee to send him immediately a large American flag at Azua. What he wanted of it—whether it was to deceive his own people, or to frighten the insurgents—I do not know. It is sufficient to say that Captain Temple did not comply with his request.

"The fact is Senator Sumner spoke nothing but the truth when he called Baez 'a political jockey.' He jockeys his fellow-people, and he jockeys the Commissioners. He completes the thing by dressing as much like a jockey as any man can in the tropics. When he came aboard the Tennessee, he reminded me at once of a horse race. The Dominican flag was run up to the masthead of this beautiful frigate, the officers grouped themselves on deck in full dress uniform, with swallow-tail coats, epaulettes, white trousers and cocked hats; a salute was fired of 21 guns, and the man for whom all this parade was made came on board in a brilliant jacket, light pantaloons, and a crimson velvet jockey cap, trimmed elaborately with gold lace, and looking to tell the plain truth, like a shrewd and rather tricky "sport." He has no wife, but seven or eight children. He has no salary, but he lives in luxury while the soldiers starve. He has neither character nor courage, and he cannot quell a contemptible insurrection, though his nominal power is almost absolute. In a Republic he rules like a royal despot. And yet, as I said before, he is popular, and practically there is no respectable opposition to his government. The insurrection of Cabral deserves little consideration. There has never been fighting enough in this part anybody, and of late there has been none at all, for the rumored movement against Azua, proved to be a phantom attack, and the army had its voyage from Santo Domingo for nothing. Assuming that the insurgent forces are as ragged as those of Baez, I may say that military operations are confined on both sides to a great deal of vigorous parading in uniform."

A correspondent speaks of the visit to Portau-Prince and the impressions resulting as follows:

Commissioners Wade and Howe, with the Secretary and several others from the Tennessee, had a formal interview with President Saget. It was very ceremonial on the part of the Haytien President, who was dressed in full uniform, and who had a number of generals, the regular and others in full dress. Wade in the old white canvas shoes which he wears aboard ship, and I am not sure that Howe put on a clean shirt. The Haytien magnates did not like this, and were especially offended at the appearance of the stenographer, who accompanied the Commissioners officially, and who wore a loose and well tumbled buff cotton suit, looking more like an Oriental than an American. The interview was very formal at first, and there was a good deal of embarrassment and hostile feeling apparent among the Haytien officials. This wore off, however, when it was found the interview was one of courtesy merely. The remarks made by Mr. Wade and the President had no particular significance, and were, in the usual complimentary style, about good relations, republican government, &c. The embarrassment and unpleasant feeling at first apparent vanished when Saget brought out his wine.

President Saget, who is a strange, distracted, eminently pious, and singularly unhappy person, by complexion a *griffe*, or a cross of the negro upon the mulatto, had the decency to receive his visitors politely, though not to rise for that purpose; but several of his suit audibly manifested both their vexation at the Commissioners' appearance and their rage at the Commissioners' errand. The negro minister of foreign affairs, who is a pronounced mulatto, and a man of most unfortunate character have taken place in Paris, and the situation is hourly becoming graver. The government is following up the proclamation of the President. Thiers, at midnight, on Friday, sent a detachment of troops, and gens d'armes to occupy the positions of the insurgents at Montmartre. A considerable number of cannon were removed, and the gens d'armes made some 400 prisoners.

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Congressional Proceedings.

TUESDAY, March 14.

In the U. S. Senate, the House joint resolution for a final adjournment on the 15th (to-day) was, on motion of Mr. Morgan, tabled by a vote of 32 to 13. The negative votes were the Democrats, with the addition of Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from natives of San Domingo against annexation, and began to read it. Mr. Sherman made the point of order that, under the rules of the Senate, petitions could not be presented to the exclusion of business. The Vice President sustained the point. Mr. Sumner then proceeded to state the substance of the memorial when Mr. Morton inquired whether, if it was in order for Mr. Sumner to speak against San Domingo, it would be in order for him to make a reply. The Vice-President thereupon ruled Mr. Sumner out of order, and that gentleman resumed his seat, declining to appeal from the decision of the chair. The House bill repealing the duty on coal was read, and its second reading being objected to by Mr. Hamilton, of Md., it was laid over. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill to authorize the re-issue of national bank notes, which was passed. Mr. Nye introduced a bill granting the proceeds of sales of mineral lands to the Sutro Tunnel Company. Mr. Anthony offered a resolution providing for printing the usual number of copies of the preliminary census report; also a resolution for the printing of 100,000 additional copies. Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill, which was referred, appropriating $20,000 towards rebuilding the Orphan Asylum in Charleston, S. C., under charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill amendatory of the Passenger Security act, which was also referred. Mr. Anthony's resolution confining the business of the session to legislation on the Ku-Klux question was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill of last session regulating the mode of presenting the estimates and keeping the accounts of the Treasury Department, was passed. On motion of Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of the Interior was requested to furnish at the next session of Congress maps showing the railroads of the United States and the grants of public lands made thereto. Mr. Poland offered a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the commissioner of revenue to dispose of and to print their report. The time was extended for taking testimony in several contested election cases, including that of C. C. Bowen vs. Bridges, of South Carolina. Mr. Cox offered resolutions declaring that economy requires that the annual taxation should not exceed $250,000,000, including $125,000,000 for the public debt, and that the Ways and Means Committee should report the appointment of a special committee of seven to consider the question of revenue reform, and report a bill or bills, but should a Committee of Ways and Means be appointed this session, that committee should perform the duties required by these resolutions. Mr. Kelly objected to the resolutions, and they went over. They were ordered to be printed, however. Mr. Beck's bill removing all political disabilities was then taken up. The bill was opposed by Mr. Stevenson, by Mr. Elliott, the colored member from South Carolina, who made a somewhat lengthy speech, and by Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts. It was advocated by Messrs. Buckley, Blair and Platt. Mr. Poland offered an amendment, excluding members of Congress who withdrew therefrom to aid the rebellion, officers of the army and navy who also joined the rebellion, and members of Secession Conventions who voted for secession ordinances. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 123, nays 57, and the bill as amended was then passed by a vote of 120 to 82. The House then adjourned until to-day.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill, which was passed, carrying into effect the decision of the Supreme Court, giving $100 bounty to honorably discharged soldiers enlisted from May 3d to July 22d, 1861. The bill authorizing the issue of duplicate checks of disbursing officers was passed. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the House bills repealing the duties on coal and salt were read a second time. Mr. Morrill, of Vt., moved the previous question on the $100 bounty bill, saying he had been informed that it would involve an expenditure of $8,000,000. Mr. Wilson said he would not object to reconsideration. His information was that between four and five thousand soldiers would be entitled to the bounty, and the aggregate expense would be about $100,000. Mr. Morrill offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of expenses involved by the bill, which was adopted.—Bills were introduced by Mr. Wilson, providing that the widows, orphans or parents of soldiers who enlisted for two years in one year and died in service, shall be entitled to the same bounties as if the enlistment had been two years; and by Mr. Chandler, providing that a gross of matches shall contain 14,400 matches, and be put up in packages of 100 or some multiple thereof. Mr. Anthony's resolution limiting business to legislation affecting the South, came up in order but was laid aside, and the Deficiency bill was taken up, the first business in order. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Wood, it was resolved that the Speaker be authorized, when appointed, be requested to examine and report at the next session whether Lower California would be a desirable acquisition. Mr. Butler, of Mass., gave notice that he would introduce a bill to protect the peaceable and loyal citizens of the United States in their lives and property, and asked that it be printed for the information of the House. Messrs. Beck and Brooks objected, on the ground that business could not be safely or properly done without the appointment of committees.—Some discussion followed, Mr. Butler objecting to the introduction of anything that would prevent him bringing his Ku-Klux bill before the House, and the Democrats "filibustering" against Butler. Finally, the Speaker said that the regular order was the call of States. Mr. Randall asked whether it would be in order to have a despatch read announcing that the Democrats of New Hampshire had elected their candidate for Governor, three Congressmen, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. The Speaker said it could only be done by general consent, whereupon several Republican members objected. Mr. Butler asked whether it would be in order to have read a despatch stating that the Ku-Klux in Mississippi murdered four men last night; and Mr. Garfield remarked, "That is another Democratic victory." Mr. Butler sent up his Ku-Klux bill, when Mr. Cox raised the point that a day's notice of its introduction had not been given. The Speaker sustained the point. Mr. Peters then offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen, to inquire into the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of life and property, and to report in December next—said committee being authorized to take testimony during the recess and send a sub-committee to visit the South. Mr. Butler objected to the resolution, but it was passed under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of 129 to 64. A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table, making the action of the House final. Messrs. Peters (who offered the resolution) and Butler moved to strike out, under no circumstances, did they desire to be placed upon the committee. A joint resolution for adjournment *sine die* on the 20th inst., was then adopted, yeas 117, nays 76. The Speaker announced as the select committee under Mr. Peters' resolution, Messrs. Butler of Mass., Shellabarger of Ohio, Kelley of Pa., Maynard of Tenn., Buckley of Ala. Coburn of Ind., Stevenson of Ohio, Burdell of Mo., Cox of N. Y., Beck of Ky., Archer of Md., Waddell of N. C., and Robinson of Illinois. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 16.

In the United States Senate, the House resolution for a final adjournment was temporarily laid upon the table. Mr. Morrison presented a memorial from the Southern Republican Association, asking protection for Southern loyalists. It was referred to the Committee on Southern Outrages. Mr. Casserly introduced a bill, which was passed, providing for the appointment by the President of three commissioners to examine and report upon the mining claims in Sutro tunnel, in Nevada. Bills were introduced by Mr. Fenton, providing for additional mail service to Brazil, and mail service by American steamships between New York and Europe; Mr. Wright, repealing the act fixing times for the regular meetings of Congress; Mr. Wade, to provide for an additional Justice of the Supreme Court; Mr. Wilson, to punish the Ku-Klux, authorizing the President to employ military force; Mr. Frelinghuysen, more fully to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment; and Mr. Davis, to establish a Constitutional Tribunal for the decision of questions between the General Government and the States, constitutionality of acts of Congress, etc. The House Deficiency bill was considered. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Kelley made a personal explanation, asking to be excused from service on the select committee to investigate the condition of the South, because of ill-health. A personal debate followed, occupying the entire session. Mr. Butler charging that Kelley had not been unwilling with the Democrats in support of the resolution appointing the committee, in order to prevent further agitation of the tariff question. He said the resolution had been sprung upon the House by a "legislative trick." Messrs. Peters, Dawes and Blaine replied to Mr. Butler, and other members took part in the debate. The House at 2:35 adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 17.

In the U. S. Senate, John W. Johnston, re-elected Senator from Virginia for six years, was sworn in. Mr. Vickers reported a bill removing the disabilities of Senator-elect Vance, of North Carolina, and asked its consideration, but objection was made by Mr. Pomeroy. The bill enabling the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road was passed, with an amendment omitting everything but the mere power to mortgage. Mr. Anthony offered his resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee to investigate Southern affairs, and it was passed. Mr. Chandler's bill, defining a gross of matches, was also passed. The Deficiency bill came up as unfinished business, and an amendment, by Mr. Hamlin, repealing the law which makes a new Congress begin on March 4th, instead of in December, was adopted. The bill was laid aside, and Mr. Anthony's resolution, limiting the business of the session, was taken up. Mr. Sumner objected to the resolution, and to any adjournment until his supplementary Civil Rights bill was disdosed of. The Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Butler asked unanimous consent to have his Ku-Klux bill printed, but objections were made on the Democratic side. Mr. Platt offered a joint resolution placing aliens honorably discharged from the naval service, on the same footing as regards naturalization with alien soldiers. The resolution was passed by a vote of 165 to 8. On motion of Mr. Kelley, the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Treasury, to determine the material and character of internal revenue stamps, was passed. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relieving all political disabilities excepting of Cabinet officers and Congressmen, who joined the rebellion. Mr. Butler demanded the regular order, intending under the call of States to introduce his Ku-Klux bill.—Mr. Dawes asked to have the Senate resolution for a joint special committee of investigation taken up. The Speaker said that nothing but the call of States was in order. Messrs. Garfield and Dawes asked Mr. Butler to yield, that a request for the printing of a report might be made, but the latter refused. The House, thereupon, by a vote of 103 to 80, adjourned until Monday.

SATURDAY, March 18.

In the U. S. Senate, on motion of Mr. Bayard, the vote on the bill defining a gross of matches was reconsidered, and the bill was recalled from the House. Bills were introduced by Mr. Kellogg, to "revive the navigation and shipping interests." Mr. Scott, relating to final proofs in the U. S. Courts, and by Mr. Cragin to define the rank of Professor of Mathematics in the navy. Mr. Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an anti-Ku Klux bill, and Mr. Anthony's resolution limiting the business of the session, were discussed. The Election Committee made a unanimous report, which was adopted, declaring Morgan C. Hamilton duly elected U. S. Senator from Texas, from March 4, 1871. The Vice President called upon Mr. Hamilton to take the oath, but that gentleman was absent from the chamber. Mr. Anthony said that on Monday he would ask the Senate to remain in session until his resolution was disposed of. Adjourned.

The House was not in session on Saturday.

MONDAY, March 20.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Senator-elect Hamilton, of Texas, was sworn in, and took his seat. Mr. Sprague submitted a communication from the Governor of Rhode Island, announcing the purchase by that State of statues of General Nathaniel Greene and Roger Williams, for the adornment of the Old Hall of Representatives. Mr. Morrill, of Me., introduced a bill for the establishment of mail steamship service with Mexico. Mr. Anthony's resolution limiting the business of the session was discussed. Mr. Stewart presented a report from the majority of the Election Committee, admitting to seats Messrs. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, and Hodges, of Arkansas. Messrs. Hall and Thurman dissented from the majority in regard to Biodgett. The report was ordered to be printed. Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced a bill, which was referred, authorizing the appointment of a special police force to enter buildings and make arrests, when necessary to promote collection of the revenue. After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Hale, to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsage for the destruction of the Alabama; by Mr. Young, to abolish the "Bureau of Insurrections in the States late in rebellion;" by Messrs. Beck and Stevenson, to remove disabilities; and by Mr. Cook, to apportion Representatives in Congress according to the ninth census. The report of Messrs. Butler, Blair and Butler introduced his Anti Ku-Klux bill. Mr. Niblack called for the reading of the bill, which occupied three-quarters of an hour. The reading being finished, Mr. Butler asked that it be printed, but objection was made by Mr. Farnsworth. The objection was subsequently withdrawn, but renewed by Mr. Morgan. The Senate resolution for a joint committee to investigate outrages in the South was taken up. Mr. Dawes moved an amendment that the committee shall consist of 7 Senators and 11 Representatives, and shall report during the next or any subsequent session of Congress. After some discussion, the amended resolution was adopted by a vote of 127 to 60. Mr. Wheeler offered a joint resolution for final adjournment on the 23d inst., which was adopted by a vote of 121 yeas to 51 nays. Adjourned.

Local Intelligence.

THE STORM.—The storm on Friday afternoon, with which St. Patrick wound up his anniversary, was rather more violent and did more damage than we had supposed.

A part of the tin roofing and the cornice of the Children's Home was torn away by the wind, creating for a time considerable consternation among the inmates of that institution.

In front of S. B. Cox & Co.'s carriage manufactory, at the corner of Vine and Duke streets, a whirlwind, lasting but about two minutes, caught three or four carriages, one of which was carried up Duke street almost half a square; another dashed against the trees on the opposite side of the street; while a third turned a double somersault and had the top crushed to pieces and the running-gears strained by being dashed against the pavement and the wall by the fury of the wind. It was abandoned new vehicle, built for Mr. Isaac Groff, of Intercourse, and was to have been delivered to him to-day.

The same whirlwind struck Zion Lutheran Church, on Vine street, twisted off one of the chimneys, and lifted from its place a tier of slate and a heavy cap composed of a piece of timber twelve feet long, one foot wide and three inches thick, which fell with a crash to the pavement below. The gate in front of the church was also lifted from its hinges and broken.

A tree standing at the corner of Vine and Rockland streets was twisted from the post by the force of the wind, and a number of trees in the vicinity were blown down.

The scaffolding of the spire of the new Lutheran church, corner of Church street above Lime, was lifted from its place by the wind and dashed against David Bair's stable with such force as to shiver the boards into fragments.

At Lititz the roofs of the extensive Columbia and Reading Railroad were blown down and some trees uprooted.

At Mechanicsburg, on the New Holland pike, a roof was blown from the barn of John Hinkle, near town.

At Mill Creek Valley the roof was blown from John Stultzfoos' barn, and one side of the building was stove in, and many fruit and other trees were blown down.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday evening a week, between 9 and 11 o'clock, a young man named Wm. Henry Sedley, committed suicide by hanging himself in an upper room of the residence of Rob. Anthony E. Roberts, North Prince street. Coroner Dysart, being called upon, summoned a jury and held an inquest on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. The following jurors impanelled were Mr. Roberts, Henry Rucker, and Wm. Sedley, the young man's father. From the testimony it appears that the deceased was between 19 and 20 years of age; that he had been employed at Hamilton's, near Mr. Robert's employ; that for some months past he was in New Holland, and returned to this city for the purpose of going to work at his trade of brick-laying; and that he had stopped with his father (also an employee of Mr. Roberts) that day; and that his manner indicated him to be melancholy, and that his mind seemed to wander. In the evening his father and a German man named Rieder, sat at Mr. Roberts' until late, awaiting the young man's return, and at last becoming alarmed, Rucker commenced searching for him, and found him suspended by the neck dead, in an upper room.

After hearing the testimony the jury, consisting of Dr. E. Lane Schofield, John B. Long, Wm. Long, Casper Weitzel, J. W. Keller and John Bean, rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by suicide by hanging himself by the neck, while laboring under the effects of temporary insanity.

Deceased was an intelligent, sober and industrious young man, and no positive cause has been assigned for the insane act, though the gossipers say there was a woman at the bottom of it.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—On Sunday, about noon, a man was seen to cross and re-cross Witmer's Bridge several times. At length he took off his coat, hat and vest, tearing off the back of the latter and wrapping it around his neck. He then got upon the coping of the bridge, and commenced stagering along it. Some women who had noticed his strange conduct, went to the house of Mr. Lewis Lefever, on the bank, and called his attention to the man's freaks. Mr. Loyman and his son started towards him, but as soon as he saw them, he covered his eyes with his hands and jumped headforemost from the bridge into the stream, the water being but three or four feet deep. He was swept under the bridge and arose to his feet a short distance below it, and again covering his face with his hands, again threw himself under the water. George Heiss and Samuel Potts were in a boat several hundred yards below the bridge, and seeing what was going on, got at once rowed towards the bridge, but before they arrived the man was dead. His body was dragged out upon the bank and Coroner Dysart sent for, who held an inquest. The name of the unfortunate could not be ascertained. He appeared to be a German, about fifty years of age; wore a dark coat and black slouch hat, light pants, white shirt, and good boots. His hair was dark, and he had heavy mouse colored and whisker mixed with a good deal of gray. The Coroner returned a verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts. The body was buried by the Coroner's orders in the poor-house graveyard.

SALE OF STOCKS.—The following stocks belonging to the estate of Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, deceased, were sold on Monday, at Sensenig's Leopard Hotel, by Jacob Gundaker, auctioneer:

11 shares Manheim, Petersburg and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company, to Roland Diller, $17 per share.

4 shares Lancaster and Marietta Turnpike to Wm. P. Printon, $12.75.

5 shares Big Spring Valley and Conestoga Turnpike to R. A. Evans, $2.10.

11 shares Lancaster and New Holland Turnpike to Roland