THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

F. E. SCHUNEMAN, } EDITORS.
HERBERT EWING, }
E. COSTAMAGNA, BUSINESS MANAGER.
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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homeopathic Medicines
At Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

A Gaay Dentist.
C. Sill, 246 Penn street, gives the most beautiful gum teeth for ten dollars. He administers the purest gas, and extracts teeth with the least pain of any person in Pittsburgh.

Blankets, Flannels & Coverlets.
Closing out cheap, on the northeast Corner of Market street. C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

The Veto Message
And the good qualities of Sawyer's Barbers Soap appeared to be the general topics of conversation yesterday.

Tickings, Checks and Drillings,
A good assortment, which we are selling at less than market rates. On the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Muslins, Prints and Ginghams,
A large and fresh stock, which we will sell lower than you can buy them elsewhere. Wholesale as well as retail buyers will please recollect this fact. We are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Yard Wide Sheeting 25 Cents.
Fine Shirting 25c.; extra quality and wide do, 31½c.; good fast colored prints, 18¾c., all the very best makes 25c., at Barker's & Co., 59 Market street.

Wives of Ireland.
This great play will be acted at the Opera House, to-night. The splendid actress and accomplished lady, Miss Keene, will personate her favorite character of "Nelly." The piece will be produced under the immediate direction of Miss Keene.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Great Sale
Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will offer, commencing this day some $50,000 worth of Dress Goods, embracing almost everything required for the coming season at such prices as will command their immediate sale at Barker's, & Co., 59 Market street.

Strangulated Hernia.
This is the result of carelessness or neglect. It need not occur, as a proper remedy can always be had by the timely application of a truss or brace. Be careful you do not mistake some other protrusion for hernia, and thereby do mischief. Properly fitting trusses, for children and grown persons can always be obtained for every kind of hernia or rupture, at Dr. Keyser's, 149 Wood street, or at his private office, 120 Penn street.

Slaughter of the Show Bullock.
The show bullock recently raffled for at the price of $500, will be slaughtered by the undersigned and the meat offered for sale at his stall in the Diamond Market, No. 114, on Friday evening and Saturday morning, Feb. 23d and 24th. This bullock weighs 3,000 pounds, and is the largest and fattest animal ever slaughtered for this market.
JOHN H. YOUNG.

Great Closing out Sale.
A rare chance is offered at the extensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood St., where you can get Ladies' Furs at a great reduction, in order to close out our immense stock. Our stock consists in part of full sets of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Pitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, Black and Brown Sables, Ladies' Fur Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps, Gents' Fine Silk Hats, and all the latest styles of Men and Boys' French and Felt Hats. The above mentioned goods can be had at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street—sign of the large Golden Hat.

Thread.
To the Editors of the Evening Post:
The Hartford *Times* boasts that the Thread Works at Willimantic, owned chiefly by Hartford capitalists, are the most extensive in the country, and says that their new mill, four hundred feet long, five stories high, and built of granite, costly as it is, *was built of the company's profits of over three hundred per cent. pushing dividend, their capital*, which is now a million of dollars.

It further admits that "thread that used to cost the needlewoman four cents a spool, now costs ten—the same as the imported English thread of J. & P. Coats, (the reason why Coats's thread works more smoothly on the machine, and is better liked than ours, is in the fact that the greater dampness of the English climate is more favorable than our dry air to spinning cotton. Again, the highly electric condition of the atmosphere of the western world is probably unfavorable to the necessary compactness and smoothness sought for in the fabrication of this article, the strands and fibres being more inclined to rough up and 'fly off.'"

Here is a manufacture which, from physical causes, cannot be brought to perfection in this country, but which, by enormous protection, has been made to pay three hundred per cent. profit. Specific and *ad valorem* duties have been piled upon each other to keep out the better goods made in climates adapted to this delicate work. The tariff on imported threads has been raised until it is equal to seventy per cent. on the cost. The tax on domestic is six per cent., and all this difference is for the benefit of such enterprises as this, whereby a single company has within the past three years accumulated a million of dollars, besides building a very costly factory. Who pays for it? The poor needlewomen of the United States, the millions who have to patch and darn to make their old clothes hold out through these times of high prices. But for, the tariff the best of threads would now while gold is 140, be sold at six cents a spool.

This does not show the whole extent of the protection. In England the three-cord glazed threads, such as made by this company, cost much less, and are sold at lower prices, than the best six cord goods. But here as the manufacturers are protected, the sewing-woman must pay as much for the one as for the other.

The revenue of the country has also suffered to pile up this three hundred per cent. of profits. Spool cotton used to pay an annual revenue of half a million in gold into the treasury; now the amount is much less.

Such protection as this robs the revenue and robs the poor, but it pays the lucky few three hundred per cent.

Give Nature a Lift.
People expect too much of Nature. They trifle with their health and their constitutions, and then they are surprised that they fall sick.

The pressure of constant mental or bodily labor upon the animal powers is tremendous. Very few systems and constitutions can bear up against this pressure unassisted. Add to this the unhealthy influences which lurk unseen in the air we breathe, the water we drink, the artificial heat with which we endeavor to chase away the cold and narrow-searching moisture of winter, and it would seem to require almost superhuman vigor to keep in perfect health at this rigorous season without reinforcing the physical energies.

But how reinforce them? Certainly not with adulterated stimulants. There is no poison in the outer air, or in the atmosphere of furnace heated rooms, or workshops, or factories, so pernicious as those deadly-burning fluids.

Why use them, when

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

a vegetable tonic without alloy, are everywhere obtainable. Nothing has ever been offered to the feeble and debilitated so harmless in its nature, so powerful in its invigorating effects, as this celebrated

STOMACHIC AND ALTERATIVE.

In the army and the navy, in new settlements, and in crowded cities, by old and young, rich and poor, it is used as a

PROTECTIVE AND RESTORATIVE MEDICINE,

with the most gratifying results.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

CITY ITEMS.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slates of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Pearls and Rubies.
White teeth cropping from out of ripe gums of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations, to realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

Fall and Winter Goods.
It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western Market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

GENERAL NEWS.

GENERAL LEE AT ARLINGTON.—A gentleman of this city, having occasion to pass through Arlington at dusk on Saturday, saw a lonely figure standing with folded arms at the foot of a tree. Struck with the sorrowful attitude of the person, he walked past him, and saw that it was Robert E. Lee, standing in the street that passes through the middle of his old estate. Mrs. Lee has applied to the President for a restoration of this estate, which has virtually become a National Union soldiers' cemetery. The expectation is general that the President will order its restoration.—*Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.*

POOR WRITES OF ALABAMA.—An agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in a report to the Assistant Commissioner for Alabama, states that in his visits among the poor whites and freedmen of Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson and Calhoun counties of Alabama, he found great destitution among the whites. Their scanty supplies have been exhausted, and they now look to the Government alone for aid. Many are without homes to shelter them. On one road leading to Talladega he saw fifty white families were living in the woods, with no better shelter from the inclemency of mid winter than huts of pine boughs. He is authority, he states, are living in this manner, on the roads leading to the towns, many of whom are widows with families of children. He adds he thinks that camps of widows and orphans will have to be established, barring children from them together, they can be more readily supplied with the necessaries of life.

BAD LABORATORY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.—This is the testimony of the Memphis *Morning Post*: "In scarcely any portion of the South, away from the garrisoned towns, is the property or life of a Northern man who is known to have opposed the cause of the Government in the late war, now safe. Even here in Memphis, within two hours' ride of the headquarters of the Department, the lives of men who have done nothing but strive to preserve the Union—offence of the Government even—are threatened openly and boldly by Secessionists and armed ruffians, who, if the public sentiment were not wholly corrupted, would be branded as outlaws, and driven from the community which now sustains them in their infamous outrages."

FENIAN HUMOR.—The Canadian Fenians have issued a protest to their brethren this side of the line, against the traitorous entry of a co to Canada, instead of "On to Ireland." The Fenians in the provinces manifestly fail to appreciate the joke. There is just as little prospect of an invasion of Canada as of Ireland. Hardly one Fenian in a hundred will ever cross the water to establish the Irish republic. Fair, and isn't it already comfortably established in a Republic? Why should Tony O'Mahony and his attendants live like princes, with an Administrator at their beck, ready to spend for the purchase of roast beef and whisky and other munitions of war.

A MOST INTERESTING correspondence has taken place between Gen. Palmer and a Committee of the Kentucky Legislature, who were deputated to confer with him in relation to alleged outrages by negroes, and the failure of the military authorities to punish them. The resolutions of the Legislature appointing the committee, and stating the charges into which they were to bring the negroes, are in very insulting terms, and the General therefore declined to have anything to do with the committee.

A RECENT decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa subjects the earnings of married women to the judgments of their husbands' creditors. The Legislature doesn't like this, and a bill to repeal the law under which the decision was made, has been passed by the House unanimously.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A little girl named Annie Sullivan was frozen to death in this city on Friday last. She was on her way to school, and fell on ice. Her arms were benumbed before she was discovered, she was so badly frozen as to cause her death.

THE St. Louis Teachers' Association has reported in favor of establishing schools for the colored children of the city. The plan will be carried into effect as soon as suitable buildings can be provided.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says of the vote on the Freedmen's bureau Bill:

It can be stated on the highest authority that Senator Morgan sold his vote for President's patronage. Enough more have been demonstrated that there is not a two-thirds majority in the Senate on this question, the President has gained nothing, and his course is considered by all as short sighted in the extreme. The majority of thirty is against him and is stronger than ever.

From Rio Janeiro—Gen. Wood's Emigration Expedition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—*The Herald's* Rio Janeiro correspondent of the 2d, states that Gen. Wood, the agent of the Southern States Association of Emigrants, in his exploring trip arrived at Rio Janeiro, and was received with courtesy and attention by the officials and the people generally. He had an interview with the Emperor and all his ministers, and received the promise of all the land he required at the minimum Government price, immediate citizenship for all colonists, freedom of religion and the press, control of their own municipal regulations and educational institutions, and free importation for five years of all the necessary articles.

From Rio Janeiro Gen. Wood and party passed into the interior of the country, to make an inspection of it, transportation being furnished them gratuitously, and in all the towns they were received with ovations, entertained at balls and dinners, and enthusiastically welcomed. The General will report favorably on the project of emigration thither.

Texas State Convention.

AUSTIN, Feb. 15, *via New Orleans.*—The Texas State Convention is still engaged in shaping out business, but is doing very little. Mr. Jones, of Bastrop county, offered a proposition to divide Texas into three States, for the purpose of effecting a balance of power in the Union. The committee on Elections reported that four of the delegates had not been pardoned. A majority of the House Committee on the subject of changing the State Constitution, reported favorably, while the minority reported that they were in favor of changing the Constitution only so far as it would tend to re-establish the relation of the State to the General Government. The majority report was laid on the table, by a vote of 51 to 28.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—The bill amending the usury laws was again rejected in the House to-day.

The Senate passed the Valley Railroad bill, with a proviso that the road shall not connect with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad until the Covington Railroad is completed.

The Senate also passed the House bill, authorizing the construction of a Railroad to Lynchburg and Danville.

The above railroad schemes were protested against by Gov. Pierpoint in a lengthy message communicated to the Legislature some ten days ago.

North Carolina Legislature—Act Relating to Freedmen.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21.—The House of Commons to-day passed to the second reading of the bill relating to Indians and negroes, with amendment. The eleventh section of the bill providing that negroes shall testify in all cases where they are concerned in person or property, was amended as follows: That this section shall not go into effect until the jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be fully considered by the Courts of the State. Thus modified, the bill passed by a vote of 63 to 40.

Indiana Union State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—The Union State Convention, to-morrow, will be largely attended. Caucuses were held to-night for a general interchange of opinion and discussion of the question of indorsing the President or Congress. The Conservative element seems to be in the ascendency. Both wings are disposed to harmonize.

Fire at Alton, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The tobacco factory of Myers and Drummond, Alton, Illinois, and one or two adjoining stores, were burned on Saturday last. Loss about $20,000. Insured for $14,000.

Treasure from Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brings a million and a quarter in treasure.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

DECISIONS OF SECOND COMPTROLLER.

SECRETARY SEWARD ON NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The Disruption of the Louisiana Freedmen's Bureau.

THE RICHMOND "EXAMINER."

Grant's Order to Gen. Terry.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The *Tribune's* special says: General Terry has testified before the Reconstruction Committee and left for Richmond.

It is stated that Mr. Doolittle will introduce a new Freedmen's Bureau bill to-day, incorporating the Presidential features.

Brigadier General Gregory, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas, under date of January 21st, reports to General Howard a very satisfactory state of affairs throughout the State.

The Second Comptroller yesterday decided that disbursing officers, when paying fees to witnesses, are not required to deduct therefrom the five per cent. revenue tax, as such fees are not of the nature of salary to a government officer.

The same officer, in reply to an inquiry addressed him by a person temporarily residing in Segra, as to whether he has forfeited his claim to the bounty provided by law, in the case of a deceased son who died in the military service of the United States, leaving neither wife nor child, has decided that no citizen, temporarily a resident of any foreign country, forfeits his right to the bounty due his son killed in the military service of the United States; and that it will be paid on proper application.

In the reply of Secretary Seward to Mr. Bigelow's dispatch, enclosing the speech of the Emperor Napoleon, in reference to Mexican affairs, has been printed and which will be forwarded to Europe to-day, Mr. Seward alludes with considerable severity to, and denies the assertion of the Emperor that our Government had been invited to join France in her Mexican convention, before the introduction of French forces into the army of Maximilian.

The *Tribune* special says it has now come to light, that the instructions under which the freedmen's bureau in Louisiana was so confidently expected to disrupt the rebel democratic schools brought to a close soon afterward, the freedmen and discharged colored soldiers were marched at vagrants in the streets of New Orleans, without trial or process of law, and compelled to resume the relation of former slaveholders as apprentices, were imparted by the President himself, and that instructions issued in 1864, accordance with Executive instructions.

The following is the official order of General Grant permitting the publication of the Richmond *Examiner:*

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, February 19, 1866.

Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding Department Virginia.

GENERAL—Your order of date the 13th inst., taking military possession of the Richmond *Examiner*, a newspaper published in the City of Richmond, Virginia, and prohibiting its publication, is by me pronounced unauthorized by the Lieutenant General Commanding, is hereby temporarily suspended, and the Richmond *Examiner* is allowed to resume its publication, upon the express condition that in the future it will not pursue a course inimical to the government which, by the grace of expression, in other words, of Union sentiments among the people of the States lately in rebellion, or to the cultivation of friendly relations between the people of these States, and the people of the North, or to the Union. Union, and that it will not in anywise fail in its editorials, correspondence, or transfer of articles from other newspapers, to give support, countenance and encouragement, to acts and purposes of hostility to the Union and its supporters.

By command of
T. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.
(Signed) T. S. BOWERS.

The *Tribune's* special says: The enormous amounts paid by the Government during the war, have been a great embarrassment to it, by the fact that the accounts of Colonel Crossman, quartermaster at New York, and Colonel Taylor's office, involve disbursements to the amount of $97,000, or over $1,000,000 per month for clothing and army supplies.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN THE SOUTH.

Interesting from South America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says rumors of Cabinet changes are rife, and it appears well founded that Secretary Stanton's friends say he will not resign, and the President's friends say there must be a new Secretary of War.

Assistant Secretary Chandler's account of the recent extensive investigations in the South, will startle the country. The frauds are most comprehensive, and involve military as well as civil officials. Within the last year the Government has been swindled out of more than a hundred million dollars. A committee of investigation will be instituted that will unravel the system of rascality.

The *Express* states that B. F. Butler has paid to Smith Brothers, of New Orleans, eighty thousand dollars in gold, which they allege to be abstracted from their vaults, together with interest, all costs and Sheriff's costs, making in aggregate over $100,000.

A letter from a member of Congress announces that Secretary Seward will speak at the Cooper Institute meeting to-morrow evening.

The St James Hotel was sold to-day for $30,000.

Reports from Colonel Bulkly's exploring parties show that the obstacles are far less magnitude than predicted. The connection between Russia and America will be completed in two or three months.

Files of Valparaiso and Santiagopapers have been received to the 10th of January. The news of the rumored mediation of France and England in Spanish Chilian affairs has not been confirmed. It is believed that Spain is not expected that Spain will voluntarily relinquish her pretensions.

There is a diplomatic quarrel between Chili and Uraguay, and the interchange of notes was continued until the offended Uraguayan Government revoked the exequatur of the Chilian Minister, and issued a decree prohibiting citizenship for all colonists, offering a bounty for all colonists, offering a bounty for religion and the press, control of their own municipal regulations and educational institutions, and free importation for five years of all the necessary articles.

From Rio Janeiro Gen. Wood and party passed into the interior of the country, to make an inspection of it, transportation being furnished them gratuitously, and in all the towns they were received with ovations, entertained at balls and dinners, and enthusiastically welcomed. The General will report favorably on the project of emigration thither.

SUFFRAGE AND FREEDMEN'S BILLS.

Resolutions in New Jersey Legislature Endorsing the President Tabled.

ORANGEMEN AND FENIANS IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The *Post's* special says: The Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report the House Suffrage Bill; and ask its immediate passage by the Senate.

The chairman of the House Committee on the Freedmen Bill is preparing a new bill for the Freedmen's Bureau.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board of Alderman to-day, endorsing President Johnson's veto.

An alleged defaulter from Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, named Ed. Dawson, was arrested in New York. The prisoner was Supervisor and Collector in Jacksonville, and it is alleged he decamped on the 15th with $7,000 of the public monies. About $4,000 were found in his possession. He is held to await the requisition of the Illinois authorities.

The *Tribune's* special from Trenton, New Jersey, Feb. 21st, says Senator Winfield, Democrat, offered a resolution to-day, indorsing President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

On motion of Mr. Sevill, President, the Senate resolutions were laid on the table by a strictly party vote.

The *Herald's* Toronto special of the 21th, says: The Orange body are in convention at Montreal, Owen Sound and Ottawa. Their ostensible object is to discuss the best means to meet the expected Fenian invasion. Pictures of General Sweeney, and the O'Mahony bonds are going off rapidly.

The Toronto *Globe* to-day, is out with a scathing article against the Reciprocity Commission, declaring that they proposed to give the manufacturers of America, concessions for which the English manufacturers asked in vain.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1866.

SENATE.

After the presentation of Mr. Henderson's petition for suffrage to be extended to women, Mr. Yates asked if the Senator from Missouri would accept the amendment of the Constitution, that there should be no distinction on account of sex.

The latter, replied, he thought it was not in order to discuss the question on the mere pretension of a petition.

A brief discussion followed between Messrs. Sumner and Yates on the same subject. After Mr. Fessenden's motion had been discussed, and the resolution was read the first time, Mr. Dixon objected to the second reading. The chair sustained the objection, and decided that the resolution must lie over.

Mr. Fessenden gave notice that he would call it up on Friday next.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, gave notice on Friday that he would introduce a bill to compel the enforce the existing Freedmen's Bureau, which by the terms of the law, establishing it expires one year after the termination of the rebellion.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee:

Resolved, That it is the sole and exclusive privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the nation to its officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, by whose valor and endurance on the land and on the sea, the rebellion has been crushed, and its power and power humbled; by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom, the Government of the people has been saved from the overthrow which its enemies, early return from the field and to the peaceful pursuits of private life, the exalting and ennobling influences of free institutions upon a nation, have been signally manifested to the world.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the joint resolution to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents which was passed with some slight verbal amendments.

Mr. Fessenden moved that the regular order, being the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Buckalew took the floor in opposition to the measure.

In his remarks on the Constitutional amendment, Mr. Buckalew spoke on the general subject of representation in Congress, under the following heads: First—The Senatorial representation of the States; Second—Representation in the House; Third—The proposed amendment to the Constitution, fixing representation in the House for the future.

He argued that the present proportion of representation in the Senate between New England and the Middle and Western States, is not equal to the rights and the political power and influence of the east in over-representation was shown. They had the chairmanships of nearly one third of the committees, and last session had one-half the chairmanships.

Mr. Buckalew said the Lincoln governments set up during the war were legitimate and constitutional governments for the purposes of the military power. The delegates, claiming seats under these governments were very properly rejected by the Senate. Most of the Southern States have had their governments reorganized in pursuance of the guarantee of a republican form of government. They have in fact been made by the people, and the senators and representatives from those States should be admitted.

Mr. Buckalew then spoke at length on the subject of amending the Constitution, and particularly upon the Blaine amendment, pending before the Senate. After an elaborate argument against the amendment, and in favor of the amendment, he stated the general objections to submitting the Constitutional amendments adopted by Congress to the States at this time, which he stated as follows: First, the elements of unrepresented in Congress; Second, that the amendments now adopted will be partisan in spirit; Third, that this was a Congress the members of which were not chosen with reference to the subject of the Constitutional amendment; Fourth, The amendments are submitted to the Legislatures now in session without any provision for popular conventions. Neither in submitting them nor adopting them, are the people to act directly. They are not even to choose members of their legislatures, with reference to the ratification of amendments; Fifth, that in submitting amendments Congress is invite disputes upon the amount of legislative assent necessary to their ratification. Sixth, if more than three-fourths of all the States their validity will be denied.

Messrs. Anthony and Wilson replied briefly to Mr. Buckalew's strictures upon New England promulgance in the Senate, after which Mr. Nye took the floor and fire, but gave way for a motion for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned till Friday next.

HOUSE.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, caused to be read a resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, giving the resolution of a caucus of the Union members of the Legislature of that State. The resolution recognizes in the action of the Union Representatives in Congress, an exposition of their principles.

The House, by a vote of 108 against 37, laid on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House, yesterday, passed a resolution to the effect that no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the late rebellious States until Congress shall have first declared such States entitled to such representation.

Mr. Davis called up the contested election case from Indiana, concluding with a resolution that Daniel W. Voorhees is not entitled to the seat in place of Henry S. Lane. Henry L. Washburne is entitled to the seat.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means. The resolution was unanimously agreed to by the, declaring it is the sense of the House that it is inexpedient to make any change in the internal duty on distilled spirits.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was declared to have the floor for a moment, to call the attention of the House to the effect of the resolution of the Banks, passed by the House on Monday, in regard to giving the use of a manor-way to the Russian and American Telegraph Company, but objection was made.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, sporitively said they had taken no action upon the subject now, as eleven States were absent, and they had better wait till they are represented.

The Loan bill was then taken up.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said that it was not in order to allude to what had recently taken place in the Senate, but he happen, which, Union man will not forget they have a country to save. The measure under consideration may be called the apple of the eye of the public credit. It was proposed to pledge not only our past accumulations and resources, but, prospectively, the wealth of thirty-six millions of people, who earn more annually than any other nation of fifty millions on the globe, in order to carry a loan on favorable terms.

The present bill was only a patch on an old garment, pending the act of March 3d, 1865, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is a supplement. The bill, it is true, conferred large powers, but it merely constituted a new debt for an old one. Our entire debt cannot be increased a single dollar.

It was known that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplated a return to specie payment at the earliest day. This bill gave to him the same power as was restored on his predecessor. Our present debt is $2,714,000,000; leaving $103,700,000 to if to be funded. Let no one doubt the fact that all our financial dangers are not yet passed, the perils of high rates of interest, and even commercial revulsion may overtake us unless our affairs are managed with consummate skill.

The Secretary hopes to get along without loans for the present year. If it should be considered necessary hereafter to resort to that expedient, it will be time enough to act upon the subject at the close of the present session. A gradual extinction of the public debt should and will be carried on. Owing to the treachery of those who engaged in treason and rebellion, the entire receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1865, were only $1,127,000, but which amount was pledged to the payment of all the expenses of the government, amounting to $1,300,000,000, and yet we have paid on the principal of the debt $1,000,000,000 in the three years and a half since the commencement of the war. The receipts for the present year will be $1,000,000,000, and over $50,000,000 of the receipts of 1865 are estimated in paper currency.

There would be no modification of the revenue laws to reduce the receipts of the Treasury to a large extent, until our debt is permanently funded, and never below the points to cover our ordinary expenses, and to pay the interest on the public debt. Perhaps the revenue from whisky will be set aside and applied to the reduction of the principle of the public debt. This could be understood by all, and about which there could be no embarrassment, but the securities are the safest and best in the world, and it was best that the people should hold them. He hoped the time would never come when foreigners would pick up our bonds higher than we ourselves. The bill contained authority to make a foreign loan, but this was optional, and might not be exercised. He further expressed his views on the financial question.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, said that this bill placed one thousand six hundred and forty-four millions in the absolute control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he proposed to amend the bill by striking out various portions of it; so that it might simply provide that the act of March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and continued to authorize the issue of any description of bonds authorized by said act, to such an amount and in such manner and rates not less than par, as the Secretary may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value which have been or which may be passed under any act of Congress, and the proceeds thereof shall be used only for redeeming Treasury notes or other obligations bearing interest issued under the authority of Congress; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt.

The essential changes proposed by Mr. Stevens were striking out the discretionary power of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also the foreign loan clause. He intended, he said, to make a bill in this form as a substitute for the one which the English manufacturers asked in vain.

Mr. Powell, of Massachusetts, then addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He regretted said United States notes and fractional currency took the place of the gold which had been previously circulated. It is very certain that they did not displace the bank notes, for they have increased in amount instead of diminishing since the issue of United States notes. While the supply of money was regulated by the State banks, there never was sufficient amount of money for the proper business of the country.

It seems to me, that the Treasury should redeem specie payment without regard to banks, and until reference was sufficient, continued in circulation, as the equivalent of coin, after specie payments have been resumed, and until the Government could redeem, but gave way to a motion for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned till Friday next.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of this company was held at Philadelphia on Tuesday. From the annual report we glean the following facts:

Gross earnings in 1865	$17,468,169
Expenditures	13,370,038
Nett profit	$4,189,111

The gross revenue exceeds that of 1864, $2,700,111.

The whole number of passengers carried over the road during the year was 18,231,324, and the average distance traveled by each passenger was 30 miles.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 243,104 tons of fuel and other materials transported for the company,) was 2,798,610, embracing 1,074,707 tons of coal.

The decrease in the coal traffic is 22,025 tons, and the whole tonnage of the road exceeds that of last year 32,024 tons.

The receipts from the Canals owned by the Company were $115,675; and the expenses $270,865, showing a loss of $38,828. Since the company bought the canals in 1857, they yielded $1,850,000, and cost $1,600,000, leaving a small loss in the aggregate. The company proposes to sell the main line to a company to be organized for that purpose, which it is supposed will deepen the canal as far west as Huntingdon, for the purpose of accommodating the coal traffic.

The Philadelphia and Erie R. R., which has been leased by the Pa. R. R. earned during the year $2,074,140 and its expenses were $2,344,780, showing a loss of $270,640.

The stockholders passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the stockholders approve of the policy of the Company disposing of its canals, or any part of them, either by a sale or lease, and authorize the Board of Directors to take such measures in reference thereto, as they shall deem expedient.

Resolved, That the Directors are hereby authorized to take such measures as may seem to them best to meet the obligations of the Company, either by borrowing money or otherwise, under the limitation of the charter.

Resolved, That the stockholders approve of the establishment by the Company of a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and refer the subject to the Board of Directors to carry out the details in such manner in their opinion will best promote the interests of the Company.

New Music.

POSTILION DE LONJUMEAN being a selection of favorite Potpourris of celebrated operas; arranged for two performers, by J. A. Getze. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

THE LIGHTS GAY; Brinley Richard's transcription of Popular Melodies for the Piano. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

MEMORIES OF HOME. Brinley Richard's transcription of Popular Melodies for the Piano. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

AVION MURMURATEUR. Transcription for the Piano. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

THE DUPPEL MARCHES. Performed by the U. S. Bands. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

MAIDEN'S EYES. By Felix Schelling. For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

Burned to Death.—The *Genius of Liberty* states that Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, an aged lady of Upper Middletown, Fayette county, was so severely burned a few nights ago, by her clothes taking fire, that she died on the following Thursday. She was somewhat infirm and having occupied a room by herself, it is supposed that while stirring the fire her clothes caught, and before assistance could reach her she was burned so badly as to cause her death.

The Fenian Meeting Last Night.

At an early hour last evening crowds were wending their way towards Masonic Hall, and by half past seven o'clock, the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Without any unnecessary delay, Mr. McWilliams, of Pennsylvania, a young man, was introduced. He apologized for appearing before the audience before other speakers, older in years and in experience than he, but stated that he was only the advance guard, and that the heavy guns would come after. He said, we have met during the past few days in your city, to deliberate upon the best practical method by which our native country—Ireland—could be disenthralled. We are here from all parts of the country, and have met with a warm greeting from both Irishmen and Irishwomen. The meeting has been very largely attended, and the proceedings have been of the most enthusiastic character. Irishmen have shown their faith in the cause, and proved that they are sincere in their protestations of love for their country, by coming forward and supplying with a liberal hand the sinews of war—dollars. That is what I call showing a practical nationality. It shows that the heart and the sentiment are in unison. Now is the time to strike. The workingmen, the bone and sinew of the people, have put their shoulders to the wheel with the determination to do or die; and although we have been defeated once, there is a stern determination now to go forward to victory. If you allow the present golden opportunity to pass, it will never come again. Since the memorable days of '98 there was never such a chance. Then they knew no difference of creeds, but were bound together in the bonds of one common brotherhood, and now the Fenian organization has brought about the same happy result. We will lay aside all sectionalism, and fight for the liberty of our common country. There are no noble lords to lead us to the red field of battle, but brawny arms and willing hearts are ready to lift themselves up, and swear to the great God of Nations to achieve our country's nationality.—If Fenianism, up to this present time, has done nothing else, it has brought Irishmen together, irrespective of creed. We know, no religion that interferes with our national affairs. Some fourteen months since, I visited Ireland, and there met many of my old school-mates, and I tell you that they grow sick at heart as they see the opportunity to strike, passing away. When Red Centre Stevens, twenty thirty bolts and bars could not restrain, sent out word to the farmers not to "pay the rent, or sell their crops," as he "would do it for them, he fully relied upon assistance from the men of the Belfast Empire. While the men at home are giving them a box on one ear, we can give them a box on the other. The representatives of the Fenian brotherhood are among you, and it rests with you, as well as Irishmen everywhere, to give us the means by which we can equip our armies, man our navies and strike the blow. No matter where you are to be found, we are about to conquer the enemy at last. We must either do this, or go down to the grave covered with infamy. We came from home with vengeance, but we brought the vendetta with us. Like the Shamrock, the more we are trampled upon, the more we fructify and grow. What have we to fear in meeting the Saxon on the battle-field? Did they ever gain an advantage over us there? The speaker referred to the battle-field of Fontenois as an example worthy of imitation, giving the historical account of that struggle in detail. "I think the men of the present day are as able to act a Fontenois as they were the first time in Flanders. I am a great lover of the superstitions of old Ireland, and I will relate one that has credence among the peasants of the present day. It is said that the bones of the great Hugh O'Neil repose in the cave of Inishkowen, where surrounded by his warriors he awaits the day of the liberation of Ireland. A peasant having strayed into the cave, stepped upon something which, upon examination proved to be a spur. Immediately an armed horseman rose up, and said 'that the day arrived.' The terror stricken peasant made his escape as rapidly as possible, and soon the story was spread all over the country. This proves that although three hundred years have rolled away since Hugh O'Neil led the clans of Ireland, his memory still exists, and the day for the liberation of Ireland is looked for ere long. They may exterminate us, but as long as a soul of us lives, that undying thirst for vengeance will live in our souls.

I have often thought that if our country should ever rise out of this political death, and Ireland should be free, would there be any thing else