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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homeopathic Medicines
At Fulton's Drug Store, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth sts.

Short Naps For Sale.
Dr. C. Sill, 246 Penn street, has opened an establishment where he sleeps people for half a dollar per half minute, and if they wake up too soon he teases them by pulling their teeth. A very strange amusement for a professional man. Come, its done by taking pure gas.

The President
Will be sustained by the people, so will Sawyers Barber's Soap.

Cassimeres
For Gents and Boys. A full line at very low prices on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Dry Goods.
A full and complete assortment of all articles usually wanted at this season of the year, which we will sell as low as the lowest, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins
Of all grade and prices, which we will sell as low as you can buy them in the eastern cities. Remember we are now on the North-east corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

To the Ladies.
We advise all wishing to purchase Hats, Caps or Ladies Furs to call immediately at No. 139, Wood street, and compare the goods and prices of this establishment with those of others. We feel confident that Mr. Fleming's stock for variety, quality, beauty, and low price, cannot be surpassed in the city. Remember the place, No. 139, Wood street.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits,"
Or Worm Lozenges, contain no form of mercury to which many worm remedies owe their efficacy. The ingredients are well calculated for the purpose they are intended to accomplish, having been used with success by eminent medical men in Europe. Sold by Joseph Fleming, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Browning Association.
It is with pleasure that we announce to our readers that by the urgent request of many of our citizens the exhibition given by the Browning Association, on last Friday evening, will be repeated at the Chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Friday evening, March 2, with the addition of several new and attractive scenes. The last exhibition was a decided success, and we know our readers will hail the announcement of its repetition with pleasure, and avail themselves of this opportunity to witness those splendid tableaus, besides aiding a worthy institution. Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's, Wood street.

A Timely Warning to the Sick.
It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called *liquors* are impure, and all the *Tonics* containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing *amyl* or *fusel oil*, a *mortal poison*, Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters contain none of those things, but a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious, and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world [illegible] sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk in life. Beware of imitations and impostors.

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 Charle Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

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 Weler, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 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 mad Pants coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found his establishment. Persons in want of any ing in the clothing line should not fail to e Mr. Weier a call.

Pearls and Rubies.
hite teeth cropping from out of ridges of a breath spicy as the airs from Araby lest. Who can resist such fascinations. realize them, to perpetuate them, to make 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.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate 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 afte. is put on.

Corns, Bunions,
And Diseased Nails instantaneously cured without pain or bleeding. Dr. Rendall has re visited this city, and can be consulted, as here tofore, at No. 20 Fifth street. Office hours, from 12 to 5 p. m. fe21:21

Country Merchants
Will find this a good time to buy, as Barker & Co., are offering extra inducements this week in Dress Goods, and all kinds of Staple Goods, also.

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

The Greatest Sale
Of Dress Goods, that ever took place in our city, will come off this week at Barker & Co's. 59 Market street.

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

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.

A Question.—It is reported that a prominent member of Congress asked one of the Secretaries to appoint a constituent to a clerical position in his department, whereupon the following query was proposed: "Does he sustain the President?" The negative having been given, he was informed that "there were no vacancies."

The Gallipolis (Ohio) *Journal* is informed by Mr. James Preston, one of our largest peach growers, that the crop for this year is gone—killed by the sudden cold weather of last week.

It is said that Barnum despairs of discovering the Copperhead or rebel who does not regard President Johnson as the grandest moral hero of the country.

A Union servant, a colored man, was flogged to death in Kentucky, recently, for no other offence than his devotion to the Union.

From the Rio Grande.
New York, Feb. 26.—The *Herald's* Brazos letter notices the visit of General Sheridan, who had an interview with General Wright, and returned to New Orleans. General Comstock, of General Grant's staff, also visited the Rio Grande.

A Lima letter gives an abstract from a speech of General Hovey, the American Minister, delivered at a banquet given by the Chilian Ambassador, advising the European governments not to meddle with affairs on this continent.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM OTTAWA, CANADA WEST.

ORDER CONCERNING CATTLE DISEASE.

The Reciprocity Treaty Ended.

Ottawa, Canada West, Feb. 26.—The Canada *Gazette* contains orders in council, passed on the 20th inst., to prevent the introduction of contagious infections and disorders affecting cattle, sheep, horses, &c., now prevailing in Europe. It is ordered that from the first day of March next, the importation or introduction into the Provinces, by sea, of cattle, sheep, horses, swine, asses, and mules, meat, skins, horse's hoofs, or other parts of such animals, and any straw or fodder, be prohibited, except such as his Excellency in council, may hereafter see fit to exempt from the prohibition. The following is the substance of the proclamation:

Whereas, A certain treaty was made between her majesty and the United States of America, on the 7th of June, 1854, providing for the reciprocal treaty, and the United States have given notice for the termination thereof. Whereas, The treaty will expire on the 17th of March, 1866, and whereas, under said treaty, many persons, citizens of the United States, have invested monies and fitted out ships for carrying on in shore fisheries within the territory of Canada, and may be unaware that their right to carry on such fisheries will end on the 17th of March, 1866. Therefore, to prevent injury or loss to our subjects, or citizens of States with which we are in amity, we do caution and warn all such persons not subject to our realm, that after the said 17th of March next, no vessels owned and manned in the United States of America, can pursue the inshore fisheries without rendering themselves liable to the confiscation of their vessels, and such other penalties as are imposed by law.

CUSTOMS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO.

KANSAS BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LETTER FROM GENERAL CUSTAR

Peace Proclamation Expected Soon.

SECRETARY STANTON'S RESIGNATION

Spotted Fever near Washington.

New York, February 27.—The *Tribune's* special says: Recent reports received by the Commissioner of Customs from the inspecting agents sent out for the purpose of investigation into the collection of customs on the Atlantic coast are far from being satisfactory. The report represents that the faithful performance of the duty of the Collectors is materially interfered with by ex-rebel blockade runners and their sympathisers, and that especially on the coast of Florida the enforcement of the United States revenue laws is extremely difficult and hazardous.

Private advices from Paris state that whatever the interpretation given to the vague language of the Emperor's speech may be, the French Government is determined to effect a withdrawal of the French forces from the Mexican soil with the shortest possible delay.

A delegation from the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad are now here seeking permission to change the location of their road, so as to extend up the Smoky Hill River and form a junction with the Union Pacific main branch at Denver city.

The *World's* special says that a letter has been received in Washington from Maj. Gen. Custar, dated Austin, Texas, in which he denies the statement published in December that he has been making secession speeches. He says: "I have made no public speech since coming to Texas, but if I had, my voice would not have been raised in support of and in sympathy with the statements and doctrines of ex-rebels, whose hostility and opposition to the government is now as strongly and openly manifested as at any time during the rebellion. I hope my course during the war will be accepted as ... [illegible]"

[illegible] authority asserts that the President will, in a few days, issue a peace proclamation.

There is no doubt that Secretary Stanton's resignation is in the hands of the President.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that the Comptroller of the currency, Mr. Clark, is of the opinion that the temporary four, five and six per cent. loan, should be paid off by the money in the treasury, now over one hundred and fifty millions, and opposes its exchange for new securities.

The disbursements at the Treasury Department, last week, were over thirty million dollars, the largest of any one week since the close of the rebellion.

The spotted fever has lately broken out in one of the asylums near Washington.

THE SALISBURY PRISON BARBARITIES.

PARTICULARS OF THE TRIAL OF JAILOR GEE.

Interest Manifested in the Case.

New York, Feb. 26.—The *Tribune's* Raleigh, (N. C.) correspondent gives the particulars of the trial by a Military Commission, of Major John H. Gee, formerly rebel commandant of the Salisbury prison, which was begun in that city on the 21st, inst. Out of ten thousand prisoners confined in Salisbury, at least five thousand of them died from ill treatment in five months. Before Stoneman's forces entered Salisbury, Major Gee escaped with a few of the prisoners left there, went to Georgia, and gave himself up at Augusta, subsequent to General Johnson's surrender, to General Sherman. Gee then proceeded to Florida, and was there arrested in November last, on the charge of treating the prisoners under him with inhumanity and barbarity, and being guilty of conduct not in accordance with the rules of war. Since then he has been in close custody. The prisoner appeared in court, careworn, thin and anxious.

The military commission engaged is composed of Colonel W. W. Wheeler, of the 28th Michigan infantry, as president; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Hamilton, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel R. K. Miller, of the 13th Indiana infantry; Brevet Major John John R. Myrick, U. S. A.; Brevet Major P. S. Connor, U. S. A.; Captain John Corlin, of the 128th Indiana infantry; Captain Dwight Frazier, 128th Indiana infantry; Major Francis E. Walcott, Judge Advocate; D. P. Halland, of Florida, former Attorney General of that State, and John Wilder, of Massachusetts, to act as the counsel for the defence. The witnesses present for the prosecution number about thirty persons, including Union soldiers who were confined at Salisburg, two war correspondents also confined here, several rebel officers of the military garrison, and a number of citizens of that town. A large number of witnesses are present for the defense.

The correspondent says much interest is felt in the trial there, by the secessionists of Raleigh, particularly by the feminine portion, who sympathize deeply with Gee. The friends of the rebel jailor pleads that he is not responsible for their treatment. Major Gee pleads in bar, that by the terms of capitulation agreed to between Generals Sherman and Johnston, and by the paroles granted to the officers and soldiers surrendered under General Johnson, the United States, by its authorized agent, agreed and pledged their faith that these officers and soldiers shall not be molested, so long as they comply with the terms of the parole. The defence is very anxious for a postponement of the trial.

Attempted Murder by a Policeman—Return of Secretary Seward to Washington—General Grant.

New York, February 26.—James G. Taylor, late a policeman, was yesterday arrested on a charge of attempting to kill roundsman John McCullough by shooting him in the head with a pistol, about ten o'clock yesterday morning. It is alleged that the shooting was done in revenge for the roundsman having made charges of neglect of duty on the part of Taylor, which led to the latter's dismissal from the police force.

Secretary Seward, who had not designed leaving the city till next Wednesday, yesterday, received a telegraphic dispatch which caused him to leave for Washington at once.

General Grant attended Grace Church yesterday.

Policeman McKeown was shot at by an unknown man on Saturday afternoon. The ball lodged in his overcoat, failing to injure him. The assailant escaped.

Bishop Lynch in New York—Correspondence Between Henry A. Wise and Fernando Wood.

New York, Feb. 26.—Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, appealing for charity that the churches may be rebuilt and for the spirit of kindness and pacification towards the South.

The correspondence between Henry A. Wise and Fernando Wood, published by the former, asking political information, the latter replying that the present is an inter-regnum to be followed by such measures as will adopt the fundamental form of the Government to the new order of things. State sovereignty and slavery both have been decided against. For the former we must hereafter have unity, and for the latter freedom. He adds that this consolidation is not inconsistent with a free government nor with republicanism.

The steamer Hecla, from Boston, has arrived.

The Late Bond Robbery in New York.

New York, Feb. 26.—Luther S. Lawrence, a banker, Henry C. Hyon and Spencer Pettus, were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, this morning, on a charge of having stolen $3,000 United States Bonds, from the pocket of Mr. Bromburn, in June 1863. Some of the stolen bonds recently found in Mr. Lawrence's office, he alleges that he purchased from Hyon, who, upon being arrested, gave information which led to the arrest of Pettus.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR COX.

Account of His Interview with the President.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The following important letter was read to-night, by Governor Cox, of Ohio, to the representatives in Congress from that State:

Washington, February, 26, 1866.

To General George A. Wright, Chairman of the Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio:

My Dear Sir: On Saturday last, I had an interview with the President, which I regarded of sufficient importance to reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements while fresh in my memory. I waited upon him this morning to make known what I had done, to ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. He frankly gave his consent and asserted to the accuracy of my report. The President said that he was not willing to avow that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on a basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, and therefore when he entered upon the duties of his office he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He had in some sense inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that was the one he had carried out. Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so for they had not been let to declare their views or adopt any measure embodying what could be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied that no long continuance of Military Government could be tolerated, that the whole country would promptly demand the restoration of a truly civil Government, and not to give it to the lately rebellious States, would be an admission of the failure of the administration and of the party which had come through the war, to prove themselves equal to the emergency. Now the work of destruction was over and rebuilding had begun. Military government alone, would not pacify the South. At the end of a long period of such government, we could be no nearer, and probably not so near the end as now, and would have the same work to do. Hence, there is real necessity of adopting a policy which should restore civil government just as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and those conditions accepted by the South, which are to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. The proper system of pacification should be one which tended everywhere, to stimulate the loyalty of the South, rather than to impose upon their laws and conditions by direct external force.

This was in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau. He was not against the idea of the Bureau for he had used it and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year, yet he had contemplated that either by a proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, a condition of peace, the technical end of the rebellion would probably be declared at some period not very remote, and as he understood by the present law the Bureau might continue a year from that time. Meanwhile he could say to the South "It depends upon yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier day, for I will put an end to it just as soon as you, for the protection of Freedmen, make it unnecessary." Thus the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulates them to do right, while they are not discouraged by the idea that there is no hope of aid from what they regard as a sort of Military Government! If the Bureau were made permanent, as his objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and instead of encouraging the South to loyalty, it would tend to make the hatred of the Government inveterate. Some principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner he had held martial law over them. Whenever they should show that martial law was not needed it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people be increased to obey the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the interference of the military arm in their affairs in precisely the same way he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary to impose conditions upon the rebellious States which would guarantee the safety of the country, and regarding the existing affairs of the local governments as having disqualified themselves by their treason for continuance in power. He deposed them and established Provisional Governments. Then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions were the amendment of the State Constitutions excluding slavery, the acceptance of some amendment of the Constitution of the United States, repudiation of the rebel debt and the admission of freedmen to various rights. As [illegible] to accept these conditions, being [illegible] best judgment and in the absence of any Congressional plan, [illegible] He engaged that on their acceptance, with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their States, elect legislators, &c., and so far as Executive acts could do, would restore them to their position in the Union of States. They had so far accepted his conditions, that he regarded the experiment as a success. He had accordingly reorganized the Post Office Department among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury Department, and in like manner in all the Executive Departments had recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough military hold to protect the freedmen, and to induce them to do something more thorough in that direction.

Now, but one thing remained, in which these States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that was representation in Congress. In this he had advised that some principle of stimulating loyalty be applied, as in other respects named. He would admit only such representatives as are loyal men, and who can give satisfactory evidence of the fact. Whenever a state or district sent those loyal men, properly elected, and qualified, he, for one, would think it perfectly right to admit them the same as from any other state, and he would admit none but such loyal men, so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this, their representation would be full and the work would be done. Such was his plan. He did not ask to judge of the election and qualifications of members of Congress, or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had a dread of interfering with its Constitutional rights.

But he felt like urging upon them and upon the country, that his mode of finishing the work so newly completed, in other respects it was the only feasible one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising her rights, and enjoying her privileges within the Union—were, in short, restored in all other respects, and it is too late to question their fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him that I suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress, purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen the United States Courts of inferior jurisdiction in all cases where the States did not do so.

He replied that such an idea would run exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to give his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing this, and because we had a margin of time, lasting till after the next session of Congress during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could continue in operation, and if, before that time, the southern States should recognize the necessity of passing proper laws themselves, and providing a proper system of protection for the freedman, nothing more on our part would be necessary. If they do not do what they ought there would then be time enough to elaborate the plan.

He then referred briefly to the fact that disloyal men have been rejoicing over his veto message, saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of his policy, he had himself lived and acted upon, and which he had so fully elaborated in his annual message and explained to me, the country scarcely could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and rebels everywhere, North and South, should cordially give their adherence to conditions of reconstruction, he had informally insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere would rejoice. The more they were committed to such a course the better he would like it, for if they were not sincere, they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in the future. His whole heart was with the body of true men who had carried the country through the war, and he earnestly sought to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with the determined opposition to the obstruction policy of these extremes, who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us.

Such, my dear sir, is the statement of the President on this important matter, and if you could meet his straight-forward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice as I did, I am well assured you could believe with me that, although he may not receive personal assaults with the forbearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected.
Very truly yours,
J. D. Cox.

Important Case to be Argued.

Washington, Feb. 26.—At the close of the case now on argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, that of John Maggulre against the State of Massachusetts, will be argued.

General Cushing will open the case for the liquor dealers. Attorney General Read will argue for the State, and Mr. Richardson, of Boston, will close for the liquor dealers. It is said that the case presents only one of the points raised by the laws of Massachusetts, and will not settle the general question.

Railroad Controversy Decided.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—The great controversy between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and the Catawissa and Reading Railroad, was decided this morning by Justice Read, of the Supreme Court, in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The injunction prayed for being granted.

Embankment Washed Away.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26.—About one hundred feet of a high embankment on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, about half a mile north-east of Saratoga, was washed away on Sunday morning. It will take several days to repair it, and in the meantime trains will meet and change passengers at the break.

Political Excitement in Washington.

New York, February 26.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The political excitement here shows no abatement, but juster and calmer views of affairs prevail.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Washington, February 26, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, in presenting a petition from the citizens of Iowa, said he would take occasion to refer to a despatch published in the *Intelligencer* this morning, stating that an immense ratification meeting had been held in Keokuk, at which the veto message and the present Administration had been endorsed. He said the author of that dispatch had been opposed to the war all along, that his press had been thrown into the river, for the utterance of disloyal sentiments. He was unwilling the dispatch above referred to should go forth as a reflex of the sentiments of the people of Iowa.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to take from the files the papers in the case of Messrs. Baxter and Snow, Senators elect from Arkansas, and refer them to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Clark called for a discussion of the motion, and the question was called for. On withdrawing the papers from the files it was declared in the affirmative.

Mr. Clark then moved that the credentials be laid on the table with those of other lately rebellious States.

Mr. Lane called for the yeas and nays. It was decided in the negative. Yeas, 17; nays, 29.

Mr. Lane moved to admit Messrs. Baxter and Snow to seats on this floor, which was laid on the table.

At one o'clock the regular order was taken up, being the concurrent resolution that no Senator nor Representative from any seceded States shall be admitted till such State shall have been declared fitted to representation.

Mr. Sherman took the floor. He maintained that the resolution could confer no power not already vested in Congress. A similar resolution had been adopted at the last Congress.

Mr. Sherman spoke in favor of the President's reconstruction policy, yet he was in favor of the Freedmen's bill, and voted for it and against the veto, but he considered the President exerted only a constitutional right in exercising the veto power. While he thought there was much that was ridiculous in the President's speech of the 22d there was yet much in it for consideration, prompted by the desire to see the southern States speedily restored to their constitutional relations. While he (Sherman) was anxious to see a mode adopted by which the loyal States might be admitted to Congress, he never would consent to the admission of any man who had taken part in the rebellion, and never vote for the repeal of the test oath. He also favored voters and not population, as a basis of representation. Though he should not probably vote for the proposition now in the Senate, recognizing population as a basis, he did not believe Mr. Sumner's proposition to declare suffrage by an act of Congress, was practicable.

Mr. Sherman referred to the speech made by the President on the 22d of February. He thought that no man who was a friend of the President's would be unwilling to wipe that out of his history. It was impossible to conceive of a more humiliating spectacle than that of the President of the United States addressing such a crowd as called upon him on the 22d of February. He regretted especially the paragraph in the speech made by the President on that day referring by name to Messrs. Stevens and Sumner, but it should be remembered that President Johnson was a very combative man, and that he has always been noted for his force in repelling assaults made upon him. Mr. Sumner had recently accused him of white washing, and while no affront was intended, this language was evidently construed into an affront. It could not be forgotten that Mr. Stevens proclaimed Andrew Johnson an "alien enemy," in the convention held in Baltimore, and that he recently said, in the House, that for certain language used by him, (the President,) "a British King would have lost his head two hundred years ago." These facts must be taken into consideration on making a judgment upon this unfortunate speech. The most injudicious paragraph in it was that which charged certain gentlemen with conspiring at his assassination. This was simply ridiculous, and he believed there was not a man in the country who thought differently. Still, there was much in the speech worthy of consideration, prompted as it was by the President's anxiety to see stubborn States speedily restored to their Constitutional relations.

Mr. Sherman said in conclusion: "I have thus, Mr President, endeavored to show that to this hour, no act has been done by the President inconsistent with his obligations to the great Union party that elected him. Differences have arisen, but they have arisen upon new questions not within the Constitution of the Union party or Union people whom the President was nominated by. I have also shown that he has acted on privileges of a policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln and approved by the people, and that no event has yet transpired that will preclude from a hearty co-operation with the great mass of the Union party in securing to the country an object for which we conducted successfully a great war; that events have transpired, that utterances have been made tending in that direction, no one will deny. The surest evidence of it is the joy of the worst enemies of the country over our divisions. I find in a recent paper this significant paragraph:

"Dayton, O., Feb. 23.—The Democrats of Dayton had a jolification over President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill this afternoon, firing 100 guns. Mr. Vallandigham made a brief speech, saying the Democrats did not elect Mr. Johnson, but it is now their duty to stand by him. He announced a mass meeting, for exultation. A flag now floats from Mr. Vallandigham's window."

Mr. Pollard—Permit me to ask which flag it was!

Mr. Sherman—I don't know; the dispatch don't state.

Mr. Nye—If he flew his own flag is was a rebel one.

Mr. Sherman—Now I am aware of no calamity more disgraceful than for us, by our diversions to surrender to men who were enemies to their country in time of war, all the powers of the Government. He who contributes, in any way to these results, deserves the execration of his countrymen. This may be done by thrusting upon the President new issues, in which the well known principles of his life do not agree with the judgment of his political associations. It may be done by inviting controversies of a personal character. It may be done by the President turning his back upon those who trusted him with high powers, and thus linking his name with one of the most disgraceful in American history, and that of John Tyler. I feel an abiding confidence that Andrew Johnson will not, cannot, do this; and, sir, who will deny that the overbearing and intolerant will of Henry Clay contributed very much to the defection of John Tyler. But the division of the Whig party is an event utterly insignificant in comparison with the evil results of a division in the Union party. Where will be the four millions of slaves, whom, by your policy, you have emancipated. What would be their inevitable fate if now surrendered to the custody of the rebels of the South. Will you, by your demand of universal suffrage, destroy the power of the Union party to protect them in their dearly purchased liberty? Will you, by new issues, upon which you know you have not the views of the people, jeopardize those rights which you can by the aid of the Union party secure to these freedmen. We know that the President cannot, will not, and never will agree to unite with us upon the issues of universal suffrage. No such dogmas were contemplated, when for his heroic services in the cause of the Union, we placed him side by side with Mr. Lincoln as our standard bearer. Why dwell upon them? Why not complete the work so gloriously begun by our soldiers, by securing Union and liberty to all men without distinction of color, leaving to the States, as before, the right of suffrage? The curse of God, the malediction of millions of our people, and the tears and blood of new made freedmen, will, in my judgment, rest upon those who, for no cause, are destroying the unity of the great party that has led us through the wilderness of war to peace and repose. We must now look forward to our public credit. We have duties to perform to the business interest of the country in which we need the assistance of the President. We have every motive for harmony with him, and with each other, and for a generous manly trust in his patriotism. I can no longer confide in his devotion to the principles upon which he was elected. I will bid farewell to Andrew Johnson with unaffected sorrow. I well remember when he stood on this very spot five years ago refuting with unexampled courage the assaults of traitors, he left in their hands wife, children, property and home, and staked his all on the result. I well remember that when a retreating general would have left Nashville to its fate, that again with heroic courage he maintained his post, I well remember the fierce conflicts and trials through which he and his follow compatriots in East Tennessee maintained our cause in the heart of the Confederacy. I well remember the struggle he had with the aristocratic element of Tennessee. Never ashamed of his origin, and never absent from the hearts of the people. Sir, gentlemen must not sever the great Union party from the loyal element of the Southern States. No theories of possible Utopian good can compensate for the loss of such patriotism and devotion. Time as he tells you in his message is a great element of reform, and time is on your side. I remember the homely and encouraging words of a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause, an expelled Methodist preacher from the south, who told those men who were in prison, 'Well, friends, I'll block awhile; we must all travel together.'" He trusted Andrew Johnson, and those who wish to move more rapidly than he can to block up a while, to consolidate their great victory, with the certainty that reason and the Almighty will continue the work. All wisdom will not die with us, the highest human wisdom is to do all the good you can, but not to sacrifice a possible good to attempt the impracticable. God knows that I do not urge harmony and consolidation from personal motives, the people of my native State have entrusted me with a position here, extending four years beyond the termination of the Presidential office of the present incumbent. He can grant me no favors. If I thought for a moment that he would seek an allegiance with those arms, council, or, even by apathy, were against the country in the recent war, and would turn over the high powers entrusted to him, then, sir, he is dishonest, and would receive no assistance from me, but I will force him into this attitude. If he shall not prove false to the declarations made by him in his late veto message that his strongest desire was to secure to freedmen, the full enjoyment of their freedom and property. Then I will not quarrel with him as to the means used, and which as he tells us, in this same message he only asks for the States to be represented which are in an attitude for loyalty and harmony, and in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal test, surely we ought not to be separate from him until at least we prescribe a test of their loyalty, upon which we are willing to stand. We have not done it yet. I will not try him by the new creed. I will not denounce him for hasty words uttered in repelling effronts. I see him yet surrounded by the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, pursuing his policy. No words from me shall drive him into political fellowship with those who when he has one of the moral heroes of the war denounced him, spat upon him, and despitefully used him. The association must be self-sought and even then I will part from him in sorrow, but with the abiding hope that the same Almighty power that has guided through the rebellion will be with us still through all difficulties until every State is restored to its full communion and fellowship and until our country is purified by war, will assume among the nations of the earth, the grand position hoped for by George Washington, Clay, Webster, Lincoln and hundreds of thousands of unnamed heroes who gave up their lives for glory.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech, Mr. Trumbull said he had heard it said there were men in Congress in favor of keeping the southern States out indefinitely. He had never met any man in either House who was not anxious to see those States readmitted at the earliest possible time consistent with the safety of the country.

Mr. Trumbull was anxious to see these States re-admitted at the earliest possible time consistent with the safety of the Union. After a personal explanation by Mr. Wade, the consideration of the resolution was postponed until one o'clock to-morrow.

The bill to authorize the establishment of telegraphic communication between New York and the West Indies was taken up.

Mr. Grimes doubted the jurisdiction of Congress.

Mr. Chandler held that Congress had full jurisdiction.

Messrs. Fessenden, Clark and Conness opposed the bill.

Mr. Clark withdrew his amendment, and moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, which was adopted.

The Senate adjourned at 4:15, P. M.

HOUSE.

Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, introduced a bill to continue in force, and to amend the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Trowbridge, of Michigan, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the quality of artificial limbs supplied to the soldiers and sailors, and if found defective, to report the needful legislation.

Mr. McClurg, of Missouri, offered a preamble, instructing the Joint Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether the late seceded States are still in contumacy, and if so, to inquire into the expediency of levying contribution on the least loyal inhabitants thereof, towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, the resolution was referred, for instruction, to the Reconstruction Committee, by a vote of 100 yeas to 27 nays.

Mr. Bingham reported from the Committee on reconstruction, a general resolution to amend the Constitution, by adding the following article: "That Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property."

Mr. Bingham supported the measure in a brief speech.

Mr. Rogers, of New York, spoke against it as a most dangerous movement toward centralization.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a bill to provide for the admission, duty free, of certain machinery. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Kuykendall introduced a bill for a navy yard at Mound City, Illinois. Referred to the Naval Committee.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying to soldiers or their heirs, all pay and bounties withheld by sentence of any Military Court.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means, to consider the expediency of relieving auctioneers from the tax on property sold under legal judgment.

A resolution was adopted, directing standing and select committees to report whether their clerks are necessary, and what portion of their time is occupied in their duties, and what portion by private business, of members of the Congress.

The Committee on Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a donation to A. Ziegler, of Port Byron, Illinois, for sending seven sons into the army.

Mr. Defrees offered a resolution that Congress has no right to fix the qualification of elections in the States.

Mr. Wilson proposed to debate the resolution, and it was laid over.

A communication from Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, relative to taxes in that State, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Niblock on the committee on Appropriations in place of Mr. Voorhees, and Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, on the Committee on Claims in place of Mr. Niblock.

A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer certain properties to a national home, for the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

A resolution was referred to the Printing Committee for printing thirty thousand copies of the address of the speaker, and Mr. Cresswell's eulogium of Henry Winter Davis.

The Committee on Commerce were instructed to consider the expediency of an appropriation for Monitower Harbor, Wisconsin.

In support of a resolution from the Committee on Reconstruction, Mr. Bingham said if the proposed legislation had been on the statute books, the rebellion would have been an impossibility. The proposed amendment placed no obligation on any State or citizen not now enjoined by the letter of the Constitution. By orders of the Committee on Reconstruction, and for the purpose of giving to the whole people the care of the General Government, he would press the resolution upon the consideration of the House.

Mr. Rogers, in reply, thought the proposed amendment contained the principles of centralization and disfranchisement of the States. The framers of the Constitution never designed to grant such powers. The proposed amendment would enable Congress to legislate on any subject affecting the interests of the States. It would renew all ill-feeling between the Northern and Southern States, and make the latter more dependent on the United States.

Mr. Rogers was particularly severe on the Reconstruction Committee, which he denounced as a Committee of despotism.

Mr. Rogers spoke an hour and a half, his time being extended, and he was frequently interrupted by Messrs. Kelly, McKee, Washburne, of Indiana, and others.

The Constitutional Amendment went over, to come up to-morrow.

After a reading of the Journal the House refused to suspend the rules to take up the joint resolution relative to the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Rogers asked leave to introduce a petition in favor of the eight hour labor system. Objection was made.

The Speaker was authorized to assign a seat on the floor of the House for a reporter of the Associated Press.

Mr. Ross introduced a resolution inquiring whether the clerks to the Standing and Election Committees are necessary, and what portion of their time is occupied in the private business of the members of the Committees.

The House then adjourned.

The New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The bill introduced by Representative Beaman to-day, and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, provides for amending the Freedmen's Bureau Act, and continuing its existence five years. It authorizes a supervision over all loyal refugees and freedmen, and all matters relating to them, to enable them as speedily as practicable, to become self-supporting citizens of the United States, so that their freedom may be rendered available and beneficial to the Republic. It authorizes the appointment of two additional Assistant Commissioners, and a division of districts into sub-districts, not exceeding the number of counties or parishes in the district. It allows details of military officers without an increase of pay.

If agents are taken from civil life, their salaries are confined within the limits of five hundred and twelve hundred dollars per annum. If found necessary, such Commissioners may have three clerks each, and each agent one clerk each, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners when it can be done consistently with the public interests, to appoint as Assistant Commissioners, agents and clerks, such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the Union during the rebellion.

All employees are placed under military jurisdiction. It authorizes the Secretary of War to assign medical and other stores only to persons unable, by proper industry, to help themselves, and gives the President power, under the Homestead Law, to assign to loyal refugees and freedmen, lands, not exceeding forty acres to each, and not exceeding three millions of acres in all, in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, subject to annual rental. It also confirms, for three years, the lands assigned by General Sherman's field order, with a provision for exchange with other land, in certain cases. It requires the co-operation of the Bureau officers with private benevolent associations, and their agents and teachers, in furnishing facilities for the education of the Freedmen, and requires the furnishing of sites and buildings, for school houses. It accords to the Freedmen the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities enjoyed by white persons, under the common law, including the right to testify, hold property, and bear arms, and accords them military protection until the State Governments are restored, and the States represented in Congress. Persecutions of Freedmen are punished by fine.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Frame Law Ordinance in Allegheny.

Mayor Morrison, in pursuance of a resolution of Councils, has issued his proclamation, calling a special election to be held on the second Tuesday (13th,) of March, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and seven o'clock in the evening of said day. The election will be held at the usual places, and by the regular election officers. The subject of a repeal of the law prohibiting the erection of wooden dwellings has now been before Councils for two or three months, and the people of Allegheny should be sufficiently well posted on the matter to decide whether the change is likely to prove beneficial or otherwise. The friends of the measure will vote "for repeal," and those opposed "against repeal." The subject is one of sufficient importance to bring out a full vote, and we presume that every property holder, at least, will express his views by his vote.

Assault and Battery.—James Hanlon yesterday made oath before Alderman Taylor that George Cummings and another man, name unknown, had knocked him down, and beat him in a most brutal manner. A warrant was issued for their arrest.

The License Law.

In order to give full information of all that has been said and done on this bill, we publish, by request, the official proceedings of the Senate, from the *Legislative Record*:

LIQUOR LICENSES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. Bigham moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 199, entitled An act regulating the granting of liquor licenses to eating houses, and punishing the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny county.

Mr. Donovan—Mr. Speaker, I trust that the gentleman from Allegheny will not press the passage of this bill now. It appears to be very stringent in its measures, and I intended to offer some amendments, but I am not prepared to do so now. I hope the consideration of the bill will be postponed.

Mr. Bigham—The bill is based upon the Philadelphia system.

Mr. Donovan—It is much more stringent than the Philadelphia system. I ask, as a matter of courtesy that it be postponed until I can prepare my amendments.

Mr. Graham—I presume there is no objection on the part of my colleague or myself, to postponing the bill until next week. The bill is intended to be much more stringent than the law now in operation in Philadelphia, and I give the Senator from Philadelphia warning of that fact.

The bill was then ordered to be transcribed for a third hearing.

After the transaction of some other business, Mr. Bigham moved that the Senate now resume the consideration of Senate bill, No. 199, entitled an Act regulating the granting of liquor licenses to eating houses, and punishing the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny county. I understand the Senator from Philadelphia has his amendment prepared.

Mr. Donovan—I move that the Senate go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of special amendment.

The amendment is to strike out the second section of the bill, requiring that each applicant applying for a license to sell liquors by any inn or tavern, with or without other goods, shall file with the clerk of quarter sessions a bond in one thousand dollars, and each applicant for a license to keep an eating house, a bond in five hundred dollars, &c.

On the motion that the Senate resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for special amendment, Mr. Graham said: Mr. Speaker, if there was a bill pending before the Senate at this time to prevent the entire manufacture and use of ardent spirits in this Commonwealth, and if such a bill could be enforced in the State of Pennsylvania, I would hold up both hands in favor of it. But, sir, the evil, is in our midst, and it is for us as wise men to endeavor to control it as best we can.

Mr. Donovan—I would ask the Senator from Allegheny [Mr. Graham] why it is required of *eating houses* to give bonds?

Mr. Graham—For the reason that eating houses in our county—I do not know how it is in Philadelphia—have the privilege of selling fermented and malt liquors, and we require them therefore to give bonds.

I was going to say, Mr. Speaker, that we have for many years felt the inefficiency of our license system in Allegheny county. There has been no restraint on the selling or use of liquors there. All who could raise the money could purchase liquors. Every street, lane and alley in our city and in the surrounding boroughs have been cursed and marred by these rum holes. After consulting with the judges of our courts, and our county officials, it was considered that an improvement could be made upon our license law. The present bill has been framed with that improvement in view. I am aware, sir, that some very strict temperance men will object to the passage of this bill, because it throws open the selling of liquor to every one—it allows every one to go into the business who can procure the requisite bond and pay the licenses. It does not require the form under which licenses were formerly obtained. In that respect we are adopting the Philadelphia system. But you will observe under the proposed law we will derive a revenue to the State of, perhaps, three times the amount derived under the former law. We will derive for the workhouse, a charter for which passed here some three weeks ago, enough money, under the operation of this law, to defray in two, three or four years the entire cost of erecting and maintaining a workhouse.

The gentleman asks that the bill may be so modified as to allow parties to take out licenses without giving a bond. If that is stricken out, I will insist, I must insist, in behalf of our county, that the entire bill shall fall, and that we go back to the old system. I trust, sir, as this bill has been carefully prepared and approved by the judges and officers of our county, that it will pass. I may also say that it meets the approbation of all respectable liquor dealers of our county. I trust that it will pass without being changed or marred by the proposed amendment.

Mr. Bigham—To strike out that part of the bill requiring the bond to be given, would make it an exception, for in the Philadelphia system a bond is given, and also in the general laws of the State.

Mr. Donovan—What is the bond given in Philadelphia?

Mr. Bigham—I cannot answer that question. The bond required in this bill is only one thousand dollars for the license to sell liquors, and only five hundred dollars for eating houses. I think our people will not object to the amount of the bond.

Mr. Graham—I will say, while this question is up, that copies of this bill have been sent home, and hundreds of copies distributed among those who are interested in the business, including temperance men and respectable liquor dealers, and not a remonstrance has reached Harrisburg against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Donovan—I have received letters from the Senator's own constituents requesting me to have this section stricken out of the bill.

Mr. Graham—It is very singular that they should send remonstrances to the Senator from Philadelphia in regard to a bill exclusively for Allegheny county.

Mr. Donovan—I did not say that I received a remonstrance, but a letter to that effect.

Mr. Bigham—I am aware that some of the liquor dealers desire this section stricken out but I think they will accept it as it is.

Mr. Graham—This is one of the features that I desired to insist upon. I want to make the bill as stringent as it can be made.

On the motion to go into Committee of the Whole.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Donovan and Mr. Graham, and were as follows, viz: Yeas, 1, Nays, 21.

So the question was determined in the negative.

The question then recurred on the final passage of the bill. The bill passed finally.

The following letters will show the recollection of the parties signing them as to what took place at the consultation with the Judges and county officers:

Office of the Controller of Allegheny County, Penn'a.,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19, 1866.

Hon. James L. Graham—*Dear Sir*: In compliance with your request, I beg leave to state, that a change in the mode of granting liquor license was proposed and advocated at a meeting of the Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison, to which the members of the Legislature had been invited.

No definite system was submitted or acted on, but an understanding appeared to prevail that the Philadelphia law on the subject would be extended to this county with such modifications as might be necessary.
Yours, respectfully,
Henry Lambert, *Controller*.

Our recollection is the same as that of Mr. Lambert.
John H. Stewart, *Sheriff*.
R. B. Carnahan,
U. S. District Attorney.

Our recollection fully accords with the above.
E. H. Stowe,
Judge Common Pleas.
H. W. Williams,
M. Hampton,
Judges District Court.

The above is in accordance with our recollection of the sentiments of the meeting spoken of.
Geo. Hamilton,
A. Pillow,
Jonathan Neely,
County Commissioners.

February 23, 1866.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1866.

Hon. Jas. L. Graham:

Dear Sir: In regard to the discussion of a change of our license system, which was had at the meeting of the Prison Board and county officials with the county delegation, no bill or particular system was submitted or agreed on. The Philadelphia system was highly recommended by many, but each one seemed to have his own views as to details. The only point on which all seemed unanimous was the necessity for a change of some sort: that no change could be for the worse. The present system was deemed wholly inefficient, either to suppress intemperance, produce revenue, or to punish offenders, and was calculated to work injustice to applicants for license as well as to the public.

I left the discussion under the impression that some such bill as that now pending in the House would be presented, only with a higher tariff of rates of license.

My individual preference is for such a bill with higher rates, a stringent bond, and a provision (which I think of your suggestion) allowing the people of each ward, borough or township to decide for themselves whether or no liquor should be retailed among them.

If a tribunal to pass upon the character and qualifications of the applicant is deemed advisable, it should be some local tribunal personally cognizant of the facts, such as the School Board of the district, who might certify to the Treasurer as to the fitness of the applicant and the validity of his bond. The present mode of informing the Courts on this subject is found to be unreliable and unsatisfactory.
Yours, respectfully,
Thos. Mellon,
Judge of the Common Pleas.

*We are authorized to say by Senator Graham, that this report is incorrect, in attributing these words to him. What he did say was that "this bill has been carefully prepared after consultation with the Judges" &c.

Gymnastic Exhibition.

The exhibition given by the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association last evening in Wilkins Hall, if possible, exceeded in brilliancy and acrobatic skill the one given last week. The house was crowded by a large and respectable audience, many of whom came in several miles from the country. The programme was as follows: Stilt dance by nine performers, "wrestle for the lance," flying rings, double trapeze, ladder pyramids, and many other athletic exercises and acrobatic feats. The performers were all amateurs, and acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Board of Managers for their assiduous attention to the spectators and the excellent and orderly manner in which every thing was conducted.

John McClarren, Esq., made an eloquent address, thanking the audience for their liberal patronage, and explaining the wonderful and innumerable combinations of the gymnasium.

The exhibition concluded with a magnificent tableaux-grouping which was a wonderful performance.

THE PRESIDENT AND OUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

A MASS MEETING TO BE CALLED.

An adjourned meeting of citizens was held at the Mayor's office, on Monday afternoon, to take action in reference to a call for a mass meeting for the purpose of sustaining our members of Congress in their acts and votes on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

On motion of Mr. J. F. Keeler, Jas. S. Craft, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. W. Riddell, and Joseph M. Gazzam, Esqs., were continued as secretaries. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, Capt. B. W. Morgan moved the appointment of a Committee of thirteen, (of which his Honor, Wm. C. McCarthy, Mayor, shall be Chairman,) to call a mass meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, who were in favor of sustaining our members of Congress.

James Robb, Esq., favored the meeting, but he was also in favor of circulating a "call" for the purpose of getting a full meeting, and placing upon the record the names of those who are supposed to be with us. For one, he was in favor of extending a hearty support to our members in Congress, and he wished to know exactly where other gentlemen stand—whether they are with us or against us. (Applause.)

A. W. Foster, Esq., raised the point whether there was any necessity for a meeting at this time. The Freedmen's Bill was a dead measure. Our members had done the best they could to carry it through; while the Executive exercising his constitutional right, had vetoed it. The bill having been defeated, what necessity was there for a meeting? If we should start these meetings in the present agitated state of the public mind, they would spread all over the country, and the most mischievous consequences would ensue. The present was a most critical time, and we ought to be very careful how we acted. He came to lift his voice against hurried meetings of this character. He did not wish to see the men who elevated Andrew Johnson to his present position, hasten to denounce him. We would find many men in this community who voted for Andrew Johnson, and yet were not prepared to vote for negro suffrage. Neither were they in favor of the Freedmen's Bill, which proposed to make paupers of the emancipated slaves, and support them at Government expense. If we were going to ally ourselves to one or two members of Congress, in this manner, we would be made to shoulder the "negro suffrage" question, and next fall, so sure as the sun shone, we would be "whipped out of our boots."

Capt. Morgan called the gentlemen to order.

The Chairman suggested that the speaker confine himself as closely as possible to the point under discussion.

Mr. Foster asked what question it was proposed to sustain our members of Congress upon?

Mr. J. M. Roberts replied: "Sustain them in carrying out the views of the Republican party that elected them." (Applause.)

Several gentlemen objected to Mr. Foster proceeding, as he was not speaking to the question.

Mr. Foster appealed to the meeting for the right of speech.

Thomas Steel, Esq., believed that the gentleman was out of order, but he was nevertheless in favor of hearing him through.

Mr. Robb—If we are called here for the purpose of sustaining our members in Congress, and the gentleman speaks in opposition, is he in order?

Mr. Foster doubted whether the call was for the purpose of sustaining our members of Congress.

The call was quoted from, and Mr. Robb was declared correct. It was decided, however, that Mr. Foster should go on, when he replied that he had said about all he wanted to say. (Laughter.)

Mr. Robb contended that *now* was the time to speak out. Let the people make themselves heard. Certain parties, claiming to be Republicans, had betrayed the Republican cause, and we ought to let them know what we think of them. [Applause.] He had made it a rule to endeavor to *do right*, and parties, as well as individuals, should endeavor to do what is right, without regard to consequences. He would not shrink form the discharge of his duty, as a citizen, or a partizen, because gentlemen might choose to predict defeat next fall, or at some future time. He was in favor of standing by our members in Congress, who were carrying out our wishes and reflecting our sentiments, and also of expressing our disapprobation of those who betray us. (Applause.)

J. W. Riddell, Esq., favored Mr. Robb's suggestion as to the issue of a call, for the purpose of placing gentlemen fairly and inequivocally upon the record, and moved this as an amendment to the original motion.

Mr. Roberts objected, for the reason that it would necessarily consume time. We ought to act quickly—"strike while the iron is hot." While words of encouragement for the President were going up from every rebel hole in the South, and while Northern Copperheads were congratulating him on his veto message, and his rupture with Congress, we should for our voices be heard—and heard in tones that will not be misunderstood. (Applause.) He was opposed to the call, only because it interfered with a speedy meeting, and he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. Riddell withdrew the amendment, and the original motion was passed unanimously.

The Chair asked, "How shall the Committee be appointed?" Several gentlemen responded, "by the Chair," whereupon it was announced that the names of the committee would be published in the morning papers, when the meeting adjourned.

The following is the committee of arrangements: Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Thos. Steel, James Marshall, John W. Riddell, James Robb, A. M. Brown, S. H. Gever, J. M. Kirkpatrick, R. B. Francis, Gen'l A. J. Pentecost, Capt. B. W. Morgan, Dr. T. W. Shaw, E. P. Irish.

The Committee will meet at the Mayor's office to-day at eleven o'clock.

Amusements.

Theatre.—The beautiful play of the "Colleen Bawn, or the Bride's of Garrowen," was produced last night at the Theatre with great effect. It is really a beautiful play, and one that has never failed to draw well. Miss Julia Daly performed the part of Eily O'Connor in a very creditable manner, and was well sustained throughout by Mr. Sam Ryan, and all the members of the stock company. The same piece will be repeated to-night.

At the Matinee on Saturday afternoon, the sensation play of "The Workmen of the World" will be produced. The magnificent scene of the Engine Room at the work-shops, is well worth seeing. Miss Daly will perform the part of "Martha Savage."

Opera House.—The very few moments that we are able to spare at the Opera House last night assured us of the fact that the bright star of Miss Laura Keene's popularity was still in the ascendant. The house was well filled in every part, and the audience appeared to be highly delighted. The St. Clair street bridge was the only scene which we had an opportunity of seeing, and it was very fine. The play was "Lost in Pittsburgh," and abounded in local allusions. It will be repeated to-night, and those who have not had an opportunity, can embrace the occasion this evening.

Skating.—The anticipations of the lovers of skating were yesterday nipped in the bud by the announcement that the Parks were being flooded, and no one was allowed on the ice. To-day, however, we are under the impression that the ice will be fair condition. Look on the street cars, and if the usual signs are out, pick up your skates and start. The ice was being put in condition at both parks.

Diabolical Outrage.

One of the most villianous outrages which it has ever been our lot to record, took place at Lawrenceville yesterday afternoon. The circumstances are too revolting to mention in detail, and the main facts are as follows: A man by the name of Peter Shendoff, finding a young girl—whose name we suppress—alone and unprotected in a place where her screams and resistance would fail to reach the ears of any persons who might have gone to her assistance, seized her and subjected her to the most brutal abuse. After he had gone, she crawled forth in search of assistance. Her uncle first came to her relief, when she related to him all the circumstances. Dr. Venn was called to see the girl, and a police officer was sent for, who took Shendoff into custody. Dr. Venn called at the Mayor's office, and requested the Mayor not to take bail for Shendoff, as he did not think the girl would live. Her injuries are indeed frightful. Shendoff is a married man and has a family living in Lawrenceville. He was committed to jail to await the girls recovery or death. The victim of this outrage is not yet thirteen years of age.

New Marriage Law—Adjourned Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the clergymen of these cities and vicinity will be held in the Lecture Room of Dr. Howard's Church, Penn street, this (Tuesday) afternoon at three o'clock, to hear the report of the committee appointed on Friday, in regard to the new marriage bill now before the Legislature. Great interest is taken in this subject and most of the clergy have signified their intention to be present.

We understand that the committee, at their meeting yesterday, agreed to recommend the enactment of the Ohio marriage law, with a few slight modifications.

We are authorized to state that the clergymen will be glad to have the presence of all the Justices of the Peace, who can make it convenient to attend.

Serious Illness of John S. Cosgrave, Esq.—The many friends of John S. Cosgrave, Esq., will be pained to learn that he was not expected to live through last night. We saw him on Saturday evening, at which time he was in the enjoyment of perfect health. On Sunday morning, however, he was attacked with erysipelas, which spread with great rapidity, and yesterday afternoon he was delirious, and apparently sinking rapidly. Mr. Cosgrave is one of our oldest business men, and well-known in this community.

Surety of the Peace.—Jacob Shaner made oath that Sarah Weber had made threats of violence against himself and family, and he requested Alderman Taylor to issue a warrant for her arrest, which was accordingly done.

At the same time, Stewart Shepherd made oath that Rosanna Cox had whipped him and his wife, and he requested a warrant might be issued for her arrest. Granted.

Temperance Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of temperance was held in the First U. P. Church, Rev. W. J. Reid's, Seventh street, last evening. Dr. A. G. McCandless occupied the Chair, and R. C. Miller, Esq., acted as Secretary. Rev. Professor Wilson opened the meeting by prayer. The minutes of the former meeting were read and approved. The Committees appointed at the last meeting to obtain signatures to a remonstrance against the liquor law now pending in the Legislature, reported progress, and on motion were continued, with instructions to obtain as many signatures as possible.

Dr. Douglas remarked that Senator Graham was in the house, and he thought he should have an opportunity of addressing the meeting. He thought that Mr. Graham's letter, which appeared in some of the morning papers, was satisfactory, and sufficiently exculpated him from blame, but it was due to the Senator, if he desired it, that he should be heard.

Senator Graham then addressed the meeting at some length. He never spent a dollar in a grog shop to obtain votes. He had many friends among dealers in intoxicating liquors, because for many years he was thrown among them in business transactions. Some objected to building a workhouse out of the proceeds of a grog shop. But we should be consistent. All the appropriations made to charitable and benevolent institutions are drawn in part from the liquor traffic. His experience taught him that any bill would be better than the one now in operation. He did not hurry the bill through the Senate. He never sent a copy to a liquor man. He had it published in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* the very day it was read in place at Harrisburg. He never knew it was the liquor dealers' bill. He knew nothing of money having been raised to secure its passage. If he has erred he had done so unintentionally, and it was not too late to correct any errors that had been made. The bill was still before the House, and amendments could be made yet.

Mr. McGonnigle, of Allegheny, asked, "If the present liquor law is so inefficient, how does it come that there are no licensed houses in Mansfield, Manchester and Tarentum?"

Mr. Graham responded that he desired an amendment to the law providing that in every ward, borough or township where a majority of the legal voters should declare against it, no license should be granted.

Mr. McGonnigle addressed the meeting showing the superiority of the law in operation to the one now before the Legislature.

Mr. McGonnigle, of Birmingham, said it was evident that the fault was not in the present law, but in the people who were not faithful to the temperance cause by having its provisions enforced.

J. D. Bailey, Esq., thought that the Senator and all who speak on that side commence on a wrong basis, namely, that it was an improvement on the present law. The present law requires the certificate of *one* respectable man to enable a liquor dealer to obtain license. If the Legislature would appoint a committee of investigation he would give the name of the President of the Liquor League and its Treasurer, and the names of two of the men who went around and collected the money to secure the passage of the bill, and the names of two who were so honorable as to refuse to contribute. Politicians should be aware of what they are doing. The temperance people are aroused. Two weeks ago we could not have got such a meeting as this. We were dead. Now we are alive. He believed the present would almost amount to a prohibitory law, if properly enforced.

Mr. Danks, a member of the House, being present, was called upon to address the meeting. He said they should be agreed among themselves. Men say different things in such meetings from what they say on the street. Long petitions had great weight. He was willing to banish the demon of intemperance from Pennsylvania. But he must obey the will of the people. The people wish legislators to do what they will not do themselves.

Rev. W. A. Davidson, A. M., wanted to know whether the legislators would obey the will of the liquor men or the temperance men. The lion was aroused, and he desired to let him roar. If the old law is not as good as it should be, let something be added to it to make it better. Let the money clause for the erection of the workhouse, be engrafted on the old law. He would require the twelve men who vouched for the character of a man, that he was fit "to deal out this stuff," to enter into bonds to be responsible for all the damage that man would do by selling liquor.

Dr. Robert Wray moved that a collection be taken up to defray the expenses incurred already, and likely to be incurred. Passed.

Mr. Graham said, "If Mr. Bailey will furnish the remotest proof that any Senator or Representative pocketed a single dollar of the money referred to as having been raised by the Liquor League, he would guarantee a committee of investigation, and have everything sifted to the bottom." That money is raised sometimes to secure the passage of bills, he did not deny. But Senators and Representatives knew nothing about it. There were professional borers, he was sorry to say, at Harrisburgh, who made their living in that way. They were unprincipled men—very vampires, and beneath the notice of any gentlemen. They were so low and contemptible that he did not even *speak* to one of them this year. The people at home were foolish enough to believe these vampires when they wrote home that a certain bill could be defeated for so many hundred or thousand dollars. In some cases he believed the money was sent, and it went into the pocket of these vampires, but legislators should not be blamed for this. Mr. Bailey had asked "why were not such men expelled?" He would answer by saying that he had done all he could to expel them. It was a shame that such men were permitted to be there.

After remarks from several gentlemen, the committee appointed at the former meeting reported a plan for permanent organization. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare amendments to the present law: Rev. W. A. Davidson, Dr Robert Wray, Professor Pierson and Mr. A. N. McGonigle.

The meeting was large and respectable, the church being comfortably filled, which gave evidence that the cause of temperance has been revived.

The League adjourned to meet in the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, on next Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Western Penitentiary—The Inspector's Report

We are indebted to Dr. H. Campbell, Warden of the Western Penitentiary, for a copy of the annual report of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary for 1865. On the 1st of January, 1865, there were 294 prisoners—285 males and 9 females—in confinement. Received during the year, 160; discharged, 95—leaving 259 in prison January 1st, 1866. Of this number 13 are females. The total for the year was 354. Of those discharged, 70 served their full term, 17 were pardoned, and 5 died.

The Inspectors say: "The financial and sanitary condition of the institution during the year has been in a high degree satisfactory." A large proportion of those received during the year attribute their imprisonment to intemperance. The Inspectors, in order to meet the necessary expenditures of the present year, ask an appropriation of $500 for the library, $4,000 for repairs to roofs of Blocks A and C, and $5,000 for hospital building. These appropriations, together with the annual salaries, ($16,900,) foot up $26,400.

The Warden, in his report, suggests the modification of the law in regard to the use of tobacco, so that it may be left discretionary with the officers of the prison to administer tobacco in limited quantities, as a reward for good behavior. In regard to pardoning convicts the Warden says: "Nothing so much hinders the proper management and reformation of the prisoner as his restless anxiety to obtain pardon. Almost every man enters prison with the hope of pardon, and that hope is based principally upon the fact that so many of his fellow prisoners have been released. The release of the prisoner before the expiration of his sentence, besides defeating the ends of justice in many cases, has an injurious effect upon those who remain, making them restless and unwilling to work. From January 1, 1862, to October 28, 1864, the number of pardons were sixty-seven; the aggregate time of their sentences was two hundred and seventy-four years, and the time served was one hundred and forty-eight years and seven months."

The Warden recommends a suitable hospital, the present building being imperfect and ill-contrived, and new roofs for blocks A and C, both of which suggestions the Inspectors refer to the favorable action of the Legislature.

The report of the Clerk, Mr. John Miller, exhibits the financial condition of the prison, which the Inspectors pronounce satisfactory in a high degree.

The reports of Dr. D. N. Rankin, Physician, gives full information in reference to the sanitary condition of the prisoners. Of the eight deaths, two were caused by consumption; two by typhoid pneumonia; one committed suicide by starvation, one by dropsy; one by calculous obstruction of hepatic duct, and one by acute peritonitis. The ratio of deaths was one in forty-five.

The Doctor says: "Of the number received during the year, seventy-one were soldiers, who had served from one to twenty years in the U. S. Army, and as a general thing, with constitutions broken down, from the effects of exposure, disease, and intemperance, when received into prison, they were both morally and physically in the worst imaginable condition."

The report of the Moral Instructor, Rev. Thomas Compton, is brief but pointed and satisfactory.

The Board of Inspectors is composed as follows: James B. Lyon, T. H. Nevin, James Marshall, John Birmingham, and Walter H. Lowrie.

The Westminster Review, for January, contains articles: 1. John Stuart Mill, on the "Philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton;" 2. "Precursors of the French Revolution"—Saint Pierre and D'Argenson; 3. "Lord Palmerston;" 4. "Coleridge's Writings;" 5. "Philosophical Experiments"—Vivisection; 6. "The Polish Insurrection of 1863;" 7. "Dr. Livingstone's Recent Travels." Contemporaneous Literature.
For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth St.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine for March.
For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth St.

"Steady Hand," being No. 57 of Monroe's Ten Cent Novels.
For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth St.

Beadle's Dime Song Book, No. 17. Is finished.
For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth St.

His Name.—The name of the man who was injured yesterday morning by the explosion of the Robert Fulton, was Christopher Bender. He is a resident of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and was employed as a fireman on board the boat. His injuries are of a very serious nature, but it is not thought that they will prove fatal.

For Additional Local News See Fourth Page