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VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 32. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

All in Wool
Of canned fruits and vegetables are invited to inspect the assortment kept by Geo. Heaven, at 117 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Drugs and Medicines.
Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

Wonderful Inducements
To buy boots and shoes for the next sixty days, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy
Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

The Best Indigo,
For the least money, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street.

Closing Out Sale.
Going into the wholesale trade April 1st. Opera House Shoe Store.

Still Catawba Wine,
A splendid article—sold at low rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street.

Selling Boots and Shoes
At any price, for the next sixty days—Fifth street.

Two Pairs of Opera Glasses
For sale cheap. Apply at 69 Fifth street.

You Can Buy
per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy
New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Kenton Woolen Mills in Covington, Kentucky, owned by Glazier A. Bros., of Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire this morning.

The New York *Times*' Montreal special says that London dispatches to the Montreal papers announce the expectation that the confederation bill will pass the Imperial Parliament without opposition before the close of February. Canada is the name recommended for the new nation by the delegates, but the ultimate choice rests with her Majesty.

An entire block of buildings, in Springfield, Missouri, including the Union Hotel, *Union Press* office, several stores and residences, and a large livery stable, were burned on Sunday night. Loss from thirty to forty thousand dollars. Insurance unknown.

The building belonging to the Seymour Paper Company, at Windsor Locks, Conn., and filled with three hundred barrels of lime and rosin, was burned on last Sunday.

John F. Haddorp was executed yesterday about noon, at Norristown, Pa., for the murder of Julius Wochele, a young German, in November, 1865. His object was to obtain money belonging to Wochele in Germany, and he was ejected by letter written to obtain it. He died after delivering a speech in German protesting his innocence.

At Danville, Ky., on Tuesday night, a horse thief named Trowbridge was taken from the jail and hung by a mob.

The funeral of Governor Hunt took place at Lockport, N. Y., yesterday.

The Maine House of Representatives has refused to concur in the action of the Senate, in amending the laws so as to permit white persons to inter-marry with negro, Indian or mulatto, by a vote of 45 yeas to 76 nays.

The Government organs at Montreal, says the cable dispatch announcing that England had demanded Lauriarade, are incorrect. What she did demand was an explanation, which France immediately gave, and which was satisfactory.

A forty-five ounce nugget, from the Gilbert river Canada gold mines, was exhibited in Montreal, yesterday.

Henry Lee, a prominent citizen of Boston, died yesterday, aged 85 years.

The walls of a building on Holliday street, in Baltimore, fell yesterday. Two laborers were killed and six injured.

From Washington.

THE NEW POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.

[From the Times Correspondence.]

The Southerners who executed that their reconstruction plan would be acceptable to Congress, are much mistaken, for there is but an inconsiderable number who will accept any modification of the Constitutional Amendment. It will be submitted to the Reconstruction Committee to-day.

The letters sent by the Governors with the plan, to the Southern Legislatures, while it recommends the adoption of the proposition, is decidedly non-committal. They say the acceptance would virtually effect a compromise between the President and Congress, which they consider desirable.

It is known the President has telegraphed, as a private citizen, to the Southern Legislatures urging them to adopt this proposition. So far not heard from, the Southern press are against the proposition.

[From the Evening Chronicle Dispatches.]

The letter which accompanies the newly devised proposition for amending the Constitution of the excluded States, seems to have been written with the utmost *finesse* by Messrs. Sharkey, Orr, Parson and other prominent Southerners who are identified with the new policy of the administration. The communication in question was first prepared by Governor Orr and was decided to be too committal, and resulted in Sharkey's assuming the authorship of the document, which, when completed, extended over exactly nine lines of common letter paper. This latter essay was accepted, as it went no further than the intimation that the enclosed amendment proposed to the Federal Constitutions and the State Constitutions in the South was likely to be a basis of compromise between the President and Congress, and therefore worthy of very earnest consideration. Not a word was added as to the part taken by the signers of the letter in framing the new policy, nor did those gentlemen dare to indulge in an unequivocal recommendation for the adoption of the same.

Governor Parson has left for Alabama, it is said, to urge the matter upon his State in person. Governor Sharkey goes this week. He is confident that Mississippi will accept the terms proposed.

THE AUTHOR OF THE NOTLEY LETTER.

[From the Tribune correspondence.]

Mr. McCracken, who wrote the letter concerning Mr. Motley, is about twenty-four years old. In his letter he says he made it his special business to see how our government was represented abroad, and found it deemed it his duty to inform the Secretary of state of the fact. Speaking of Mr. Motley, he calls him a Sumner man, who constantly call his owed his position to Sumner and not to Johnson, and endorsed Mr. Sumner's politics. Minister Hale, he says, takes every opportunity to say Congress is right and the President wrong. Mr. Murphy, Consul at Frankfort, he calls a blatant radical, and a tool of Senator Chandler's. He states that a majority of our foreign missions are held by Massachusetts partisans, controlled by Phillips, butler and Chandler.

River Telegrams.

By Merchants' National Telegraph Company.

OIL CITY, Feb. 6.—5 P. M.

Weather clear and cold. River about five feet and falling. No prospect of a break up.

Oil market quiet and unchanged. K.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—River rising slowly with 13 feet 5 inches in the Canal. The ice is very heavy. Arrivals—Mississippi Louisville from New Orleans. The Robert Burns, from Cincinnati to Memphis passed down. Argosy left for Cincinnati. Havana from Nashville to Cincinnati passed up. M. S. Mepham, Louisiana and Nick Longworth, left for New Orleans. The St. Charles leaves for New Orleans Sunday Weather clear, mercury 10 degrees.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—The river is still full of floating ice a number of barges passed down in the ice during the last twenty-four hours. Reports from above and below represent great destruction of property by breaking up of the ice.

NASHVILLE, February 6.—River stationary, with seven feet on the snoals; weather fair. Arrivals—Alert, from Burkesville; Nashville, from Carlo' Louisa, from Evansville, and Bowens from Cincinnati. Departed—J. L. Graham, and A. Baker, for Burkesville.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.—River rising about an inch per hour. The ice here is running quite heavy in both rivers. Weather clear; mercury 16. Business lively.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Weather cloudy; mercury 55. Arrivals—Messenger, from Cincinnati; Quitman, from Vicksburg. Departures—Continental, for St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—Arkansas river falling, with seven feet at Little Rock.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM HARRISBURG,

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature,

THE GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

Visit to Pittsburgh To-day.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. Lowry offered a resolution asking the Speaker to appoint two additional members favorable to a free Railroad law, on the committee considering that question.

Mr. Graham moved to amend by instructing the Railroad Committee to report a free Railroad law on Wednesday next, and making it the special order for that day.

The motion, as amended, was carried—22 ayes, 9 nays.

The Senate concurred in the House bill providing for an Assistant District Attorney for Allegheny county, by a unanimous vote.

The act allowing colored persons to ride in public conveyances was passed by a strict party vote—the Democrats voting in the negative, and the Republicans in the affirmative.

HOUSE.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Wilson: Of the citizens of Pittsburgh asking a reduction of fare on the Oakland Passenger Railway.

By Mr. Peters: Of the Judges and citizens of Allegheny county relative to the fees of the Coroner.

By Mr. Chadwick: Of thirteen hundred citizens of Allegheny county for the repeal of the Tonnage tax.

By Mr. Linton: Of the School Directors of Millville borough for authority to build a school house in said borough.

By Mr. Kimmell: Of two hundred women of Saltsburg against the repeal of the license law.

By Mr. Gallagher: Of four hundred citizens of New Alexander, Westmoreland county, for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

The following resolutions and bills in place were read:

A joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor the passage of a law re-imbursing the loyal States for moneys advanced for the payments of bounties.

For the repeal of the law of Congress imposing a tax on State bank circulation.

To incorporate the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company.

To incorate the Holidaysburg and Altoona Plank Road Company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Lawrenceville.

The Legislature will leave Harrisburg on Thursday morning at two o'clock. In compliance with the invitation, a majority of both branches of the Legislature will visit your city.

John W. Riddell, Esq., has been commissioned, this evening, as Assistant District Attorney for Allegheny county. Pittsburghers here are gratified by the appointment.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1867.

SENATE.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from the President, transmitting the letter of Mr. McCracken, which drew forth the Motley correspondence. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Also, the report of the survey for an inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Darien. Tabled.

Petitions were presented and referred, including one for the charter of a Northern railroad between Washington and Cincinnati.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill recently introduced by him, providing for the temporary increase of the pay of army officers, which was ordered printed.

GRANTS FOR A RAILROAD THROUGH MEXICO.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, the President was instructed to communicate, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence not heretofore communicated, in reference to grants to American citizens for a railroad and telegraph across the Republic of Mexico.

LANDS TO RAILROADS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to amend the act granting lands to Kansas to aid in the construction of the Southern Kansas Railroad and telegraph from Fort Riley to Fort Smith. Referred.

PAY OF TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court in Territories at $2,500 from April 1st, 1867. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported with amendments, the bill for the appointment of additional Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, providing regulations for the government of the Board of Commissioners, and making an additional appropriation for expenses attending the proper representation of the United States.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill fixing the time for choosing Electors of President and Vice President, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office. The pending question being on the House amendment to include Cabinet Ministers among those officers who may not be removed without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. HOWE spoke in favor of the amendment, contending that under the Constitution officers of the government could not be removed, except on impeachment. The only questions that ought to be put to a candidate for office were touching their capacity for the position.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in opposition to the amendment, advocating the right of the President to appoint and remove Cabinet officers.

Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. BUCKALEW opposed the House amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN doubted the propriety of the amendment, as under it the President would have to retain in office the Cabinet of his predecessor until the Senate consented to their removal, though they might be politically opposed to him.

After further debate the amendment was rejected—17 against 29.

YEAS.			
Brown,	Howe,	Sumner,	
Chandler,	Lane,	Trumbull,	
Cresswell,	Morrill,	Wade,	
Fogg,	Pomeroy,	Wilson,	
Fowler,	Ramsey,	Yates,	
Howard,	Ross,		—17.
NAYS.			
Anthony,	Freilinghuysen	Patterson,	
Buckalew,	Grimes,	Saulsbury,	
Cattell,	Harris,	Ruddle,	
Conness,	Henderson,	Sherman,	
Cowan,	Hendricks,	Stewart,	
Davis,	Johnson,	Willey,	
Dixon,	Kirkwood,		
Doolittle,	McDougall,		
Fessenden,	Nesmith,		
Foster,	Norton,		—29.

So the Senate refused to concur in the House amendment, and the subject must go to a Committee of Conference.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian appropriation bill, reported last evening from the Committee of the Whole, came up as unfinished business and gave rise to a lively discussion between Messrs. KASSON and WINDOM on the relative expenses of managing the Indians under the War Department and the Interior Department. The debate was also participated in by MAYNARD, SCHOFIELD, HENDERSON, THAYER and BROOMALL. Finally Mr. THAYER moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, so as to leave the bill open to a motion to re-commit. Reconsidered, and the House refused to order the main question.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back, excluding all appropriations not necessary to carry out treaty stipulations or maintain the Indians. The motion was agreed to.

THE STATES THAT HAVE RATIFIED THE AMENDMENT.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State as to the States now represented in Congress, which have ratified the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. The secretary reports authentic evidence of such ratification received from Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, and Missouri, and that a printed copy of a joint resolution ratifying it had been received from New Hampshire.

LEGISLATION RELATIVE TO THE ARMY.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Military Committee, reported bills, &c., as follows:

In reference to the publication of a work illustrative of the late war. Tabled.

The House bill to amend the act of July 28th, 1866, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States. Also tabled.

The House bill declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers as part of the army. This bill provides that in computing the length of service of army officers, in order to determine what allowance of additional pay or longevity rations be credited to, and fixing relative ranks of officers, there shall be taken into account the time such officer has actually served, continuously or otherwise, as commissioned officers, either in the regular or volunteer service since April 15, 1861. Passed.

The House bill to extend to general officers and officers on the retired list, the benefit of the additional ration for every five years' service. Passed.

The bill to amend the act establishing a national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers. It provides that the director may retain their positions after being elected a member of Congress. Passed.

The House joint resolution donating to the State of Ohio, the buildings, sheds, furniture, implements, and other property, at Camp Chase, Ohio, to be used in the erection of a State asylum for idiots, was passed.

The House joint resolution for the relief of the military reservation of Fort Smith, and to grant lands for bridge purposes to the State of Arkansas was passed.

The House joint resolution to pay Lieut. John A. Hamilt, First Lieutenant in the Michigan Cavalry, his pay as Second Lieutenant from July, 1863, to March, 1864, was passed.

The House joint resolution to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to cases of claims for Quartermaster's stores and Subsistence supplies actually furnished to troops under Major General Sheridan, while in command during Morgan's raid in Ohio and Indiana in 1863, was passed.

The House joint resolution for the payment of officers and enlisted men attached to General Wistar's brigade, who were not actually mustered into service on account of their capture or other wise, was passed.

The House bill reported yesterday for the payment for horses lost by drowning, &c., in transportation, was passed.

Mr. MARSTON reported a bill recognizing the organization of Captain David D. Beatty's company of scouts, in Tennessee, and it had been regularly mustered into the service. Passed.

The bill for the payment of bounties to soldiers of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was tabled.

The bill to repeal the 12th section of the act of July 17th, 1862, to define and pay the emoluments of certain officers of the army, was passed.

Mr. LAFLONA reported a bill amendatory of the bounty act of July 28, 1866, so as to allow soldiers who had lost their discharges to make application for service, to the Second Auditor's Bureau. Passed. Also a bill authorizing the purchase from the San Francisco Society, of the grounds adjoining the Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburg, with the buildings thereon. Passed.

Mr. ROSSEAU reported a bill to pay to Walter Whitaker pay and allowances as lieutenant of the 2d Kentucky Infantry, from September, 1864, to January, 1865. Passed.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill allowing transportation and bounty to soldiers discharged for the purpose of accepting civil service under the Government. Referred.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS OF LOYAL STATES.

Mr. BLAINE gave notice that he would, at the earliest opportunity, call up the House bill to pay loyal States for moneys furnished.

The Senate amendments to the House bill, declaring the sense of the act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and providing for the payment of certain claims for Quartermaster's stores, were concurred in.

DUTIES OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The Senate amendment to the House bill, regulating the duties of the Clerk of the House, was concurred in.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Jenckes, from the Joint select committee on the retrenchment, to regulate the civil service of the United States.

Mr. McKEE moved an amendment to the tenth section, so as to render ineligible to office those who voluntarily aided or encouraged any insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. JENCKES, the amendment was tabled—YEAS 84, NAYS 41.

Mr. JENCKES changed his vote to aye, and moved a reconsideration of the vote, but withdrew it to allow the transaction of other business.

GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary states, which was read twice and ordered printed.

Adjourned.

FROM NEW YORK.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the Central Railroad Ring of the Directors—General Nickles—The Alleged Chilian Privateer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1867.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Commodore Vanderbilt was examined before the New York House Railroad Committee yesterday. He had sold all his Central stock because he did not want to have anything to do with the new men. He had no confidence in their management. The Hudson had never claimed more than *pro rata*, but the Central wanted to use the road only three or four months at those rates, while the Hudson wanted them to use it the year round. He considered from three to five hundred thousand dollars would have only been a fair bonus for the way in which they wanted to use the Hudson road. His son Frederick had lost hundreds of dollars by management. He disapproved of it, but felt bound to abide by it. The rescinding of the agreement by the Central was the cause of his resignation of the presidency. He had not made the break until every means of conciliation was exhausted, and he had appointed committees to negotiate. He did not attend the meetings of this Committee in the morning. His evenings were devoted to whist, and not to business, and he did not let business interfere with the game. He had now got what suited him better than the hundred thousand dollars. He declined to state how much stock he held in the Hudson, and he did not know as he had a controlling interest.

DEATH OF A NOTED WOMAN.

The wife of General Nickles, who became noted some years ago, died to-day.

A REPEAL.

Charles O'Connor denies that McCracken, the author of the Motley letter, is either a relative or acquaintance of his.

A DEMAND.

The Columbian minister has made a formal demand for the release of the R. R. Cayler. An official investigation into the matter of her seizure is progressing.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

The subscription to the Southern relief fund amounts to $17,000.

THE CULVER CASE.

The Trial of Hon. C. V. Culver at Franklin—A Verdict of Not Guilty —The Prosecutor to Pay the Costs.

FRANKLIN, PA., Feb. 6.—The trial of C. V. Culver and Jas. S. Austin was concluded to-day. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor, John Dadield, pay the costs. The verdict was received with demonstrations of applause by the audience in Court, and gives general satisfaction.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

Annexation of Utah to Nevada—A Railroad Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—A joint memorial asking Congress to extend the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada over the Territory of Utah has been introduced in the Nevada Legislature.

It is intimated that information has been received from Senator Stewart and Representative Ashley that Congress will enact it if requested by Nevada.

A dispatch from Placerville says that two sets of officers were elected yesterday for the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, one by the stockholders, and the other by Wells, Fargo & Co., to whom the road was recently mortgaged.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reconstruction Measures Submitted to Congress,

THE PLAN OF THE PRESIDENT AND THAT OF MR. STEVENS.

A Change in the Time of Holding the Presidential Election,

THE LOCATION OF THE IRON CLAD NAVAL STATION.

Appointments Confirmed and Rejected.

A MEASURE FROM THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

In the House this afternoon, Mr. Stevens reported from the Reconstruction Committee "a bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States. It was read and ordered to be printed. The bill is substantially the same as that presented in the Senate on Monday, by Senator Williams, of Oregon, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. It embodies the views of a majority of that Committee in so far as it abolishes the pretended governments at the South, and substitutes military rule therefor. Mr. Stevens' bill is as follows:

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

WHEREAS, No legal or peaceable State governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were set up with the authority of Congress, and without the sanction of the people; and,

WHEREAS, These so-pretended governments afforded no adequate protection for life or property, and no security for law, liberty and crime; and,

WHEREAS, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the said so-called States and Districts, until loyal State Governments can be legally established therein; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the so-called States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for such purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second district, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi the third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the General of the army to assign to the command of each of the said districts such officer of the regular army but below the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail such military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority in the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned, as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the peace and criminals, to compel the obedience to his authority of all persons in the district, and to this end he may allow the civil officers to act, when in his judgment it may be safely done, and when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have the right to organize such military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and may lay the business of such civil or so-called States to the contrary notwithstanding, and all legislative and judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State governments with the exercise of military authority over the same, shall be void, and of no effect.

SEC. 4. That Courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of Habeas Corpus in behalf of persons in military custody, unless the Commissioner or officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained, shall refuse to discharge said petition a statement certifying, upon honor, that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be without legal authority, that he believes the endorsed petition is preferred in good faith, without collusion or fraud, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of any person who may be under military arrest by virtue of this act and laws of war, without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

SEC. 5. No sentence of any military commission, or military court, shall be binding, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be subject to revision by the superior officer in command of the District, and the proceedings, findings, and judgment of the army shall not be disturbed by courts, except in so far as they conflict with the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW POLICY IN THE SENATE.

While in the House to-day Mr. Stevens submitted the plan of the Reconstruction Committee, for the government of the insurrectionary States, in the Senate Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, presented a preamble and resolution, the result arrived at in the recent interview between the President and the representative Governors, as embodied in a new constitutional amendment.

Mr. Dixon's proposition is substantially as follows:

WHEREAS, At the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which said amendment has not yet been ratified by the States to which the resolution submitted the United States recently was addressed; and,

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, would, if passed by Congress, be ratified by the Legislatures of said States; and,

WHEREAS, There is also reason to believe that the ratification of said amendment would be amended by the voluntary act of the Legislatures of the people thereof, by the adoption of an article to the Constitution of every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, or who may be the owner of two hundred and fifty dollars of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at any election for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all State officers elected by the people; provided, that persons disqualified from voting who has the qualifications of an elective franchise under the Constitution and laws of the State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment, may be entitled to vote under such Constitution and laws, shall, therefore, in view of the foregoing premises and the confident hope of an early and fraternal restoration of union.

Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE FOURTEEN—SECTION 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in Union under the Constitution shall be perpetual.

SEC. 2. The public debt of the United States authorized by law shall ever be held sacred and inviolate; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of the insurrection or rebellion against the United States.

SEC. 3. All persons born in or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the State in which they reside, and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or any property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when any State shall, on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the elective franchise at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, members of Legislature, and other officers elected by the people, to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age and a citizen of the United States, from the entire class of persons so excluded, or shall not be counted in the basis of representation. No State shall require a property qualification for voters of more than the value of $250 in taxable property, nor as an educational qualification more education than enough to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his own name.

CHANGE OF TIME OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing that hereafter Presidential electors shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October; but each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy in its electors. Provision is made in the bill that whenever the office of President and Vice President shall become vacant, for the election of electors on the second Tuesday of October following, provided that two calendar months shall intervene between the dates of the notification and election; but if there be not the space of two months between the notification of the vacancy and the second Tuesday of October following, then, if the term of the President and Vice President does not expire on the 3d of March succeeding, such election shall be held on the second Tuesday of October in the year following. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCONISTS.

The Convention of Tobacconists assembled to-day and temporarily organized by appointing E. A. Mayo, of Richmond, chairman, and Alex. McDonald, of Lynchburg, Secretary. Some debate occurred as to whether tobacco commission merchants were entitled to seats in the Convention, which resulted in their withdrawing, but subsequently a Committee on Credentials reported in favor of their admission. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow. Delegates are present from Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn Chicago, Cincinnati, and other places.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following Collectors of Internal Revenue: David Little, Eighth District of Illinois; Barton Abel, First District of Illinois; Morgan L. Smith, Consul at Honolulu; H. A. Hurlbut, Comptroller of Currency; Thomas O'Brien, Surveyor of Customs; Edward Wynkoop, Agent of the Cherokee Indians; Colonel Benjamin W. Price, Paymaster in the United States Army, with rank of Brigadier General; Alfred Kilgore, United States Attorney for the District of Indiana; John E. Bennett, United States District Attorney for the District of Illinois.

The following Major Generals by brevet were confirmed:

Brigadier General Edgar M. Gregory, for battle of Five Forks; Brigadier General Thomas L. Kane, for battle of Gettysburg; Brigadier General H. A. Payne, for attack at Fort Hudson; Brevet Brigadier General Daniel C. McCallum.

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Johnny Gossip, Lucien Stewart and Tom Cannon, all professional gamblers, have been in the Common charge of being concerned, treason to take insurrection and try offenders; and when, in the judgment of the President it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have the right to appoint such military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and bring the offenders to trial before such military tribunals or commissions, and shall have the same jurisdiction, power and authority in the premises as the President has and shall have in the case of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN—SECTION 1. The Convention of the insurrectionary States shall not be recognized or paid in behalf of persons in military custody, unless the Commissioner or officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained, shall endorse upon said petition a statement certifying, upon honor, that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be without legal authority, that he believes the endorsed petition is preferred in good faith, without collusion or fraud, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of any person who may be under military arrest by virtue of this act and laws of war, without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

SEC. 2. No sentence of any military commission, or military court, shall be binding, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be subject to revision by the superior officer in command of the District, and the proceedings, findings, and judgment of the army shall not be disturbed by courts, except in so far as they conflict with the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW POLICY IN THE SENATE.

While in the House to-day Mr. Stevens submitted the plan of the Reconstruction Committee, for the government of the insurrectionary States, in the Senate Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, presented a preamble and resolution, the result arrived at in the recent interview between the President and the representative Governors, as embodied in a new constitutional amendment.

Mr. Dixon's proposition is substantially as follows:

WHEREAS, At the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which said amendment has not yet been ratified by the States to which the resolution submitted the United States recently was addressed; and,

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, would, if passed by Congress, be ratified by the Legislatures of said States; and,

WHEREAS, There is also reason to believe that the ratification of said amendment would be amended by the voluntary act of the Legislatures of the people thereof, by the adoption of an article to the Constitution of every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, or who may be the owner of two hundred and fifty dollars of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at any election for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all State officers elected by the people; provided, that persons disqualified from voting who has the qualifications of an elective franchise under the Constitution and laws of the State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment, may be entitled to vote under such Constitution and laws, shall, therefore, in view of the foregoing premises and the confident hope of an early and fraternal restoration of union.

Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE FOURTEEN—SECTION 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in Union under the Constitution shall be perpetual.

SEC. 2. The public debt of the United States authorized by law shall ever be held sacred and inviolate; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of the insurrection or rebellion against the United States.

SEC. 3. All persons born in or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the State in which they reside, and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or any property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when any State shall, on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the elective franchise at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, members of Legislature, and other officers elected by the people, to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age and a citizen of the United States, from the entire class of persons so excluded, or shall not be counted in the basis of representation. No State shall require a property qualification for voters of more than the value of $250 in taxable property, nor as an educational qualification more education than enough to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his own name.

CHANGE OF TIME OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing that hereafter Presidential electors shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October; but each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy in its electors. Provision is made in the bill that whenever the office of President and Vice President shall become vacant, for the election of electors on the second Tuesday of October following, provided that two calendar months shall intervene between the dates of the notification and election; but if there be not the space of two months between the notification of the vacancy and the second Tuesday of October following, then, if the term of the President and Vice President does not expire on the 3d of March succeeding, such election shall be held on the second Tuesday of October in the year following. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCONISTS.

The Convention of Tobacconists assembled to-day and temporarily organized by appointing E. A. Mayo, of Richmond, chairman, and Alex. McDonald, of Lynchburg, Secretary. Some debate occurred as to whether tobacco commission merchants were entitled to seats in the Convention, which resulted in their withdrawing, but subsequently a Committee on Credentials reported in favor of their admission. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow. Delegates are present from Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn Chicago, Cincinnati, and other places.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following Collectors of Internal Revenue: David Little, Eighth District of Illinois; Barton Abel, First District of Illinois; Morgan L. Smith, Consul at Honolulu; H. A. Hurlbut, Comptroller of Currency; Thomas O'Brien, Surveyor of Customs; Edward Wynkoop, Agent of the Cherokee Indians; Colonel Benjamin W. Price, Paymaster in the United States Army, with rank of Brigadier General; Alfred Kilgore, United States Attorney for the District of Indiana; John E. Bennett, United States District Attorney for the District of Illinois.

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