THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
AT GAZETTE BUILDING,
No. 86 Fifth Street.
J. R. PENNIMAN, T. F. HOUSTON, } Editors.
JOSIAH KING, NELSON P. REED, } Business Manag's.
TERMS:
Single Copies ..... 3 cents.
Delivered by carrier, (per week)..... 15 cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $8,00.
Liberal reductions to Newsboys and Agents.
TERMS FOR WEEKLY:
Three Copies, per year, by mail..... $1 50
Five do. do. do. each..... 1 25
Ten or more copies, to one address, and one free to club, each..... 1 15

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 41. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine To be given away to-night by Macallister, at Masonic Hall.

Bill Shakspeare and Cassius.

"Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek headed men—Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look; such men are dangerous." So said Shakspeare. Now Cassius, like many another simple man, was slim because he knew not how to appreciate good living. If he were living to-day he would not be reproached because lean, for at Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon, he would repair like all sensible men do; and partake of the splendidly gotten up meals and be as sleek and fat as his tormentor. Cassius would appreciate Holtzheimer's bill of fare and would be one of the numerous patrons who throng this popular restaurant day and night. As Cassius is dead, we can only advise lean men like him to patronize no other restaurant than the Continental, next door to the Post office Fifth street, unless they want to keep lean and spare-boned.

A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine To be given away to-night by Macallister, at Masonic Hall.

To Housekeepers.
Good Tomatoes at 30 cents per can.
Strawberries at 40 cents.
Blackberries at 40 cents.
Peaches at 50 cents.
Peach Marmalade at 50 cents.
Peach Jam at 50 cents.
Good Raisins at 20 cents per pound.
Good Prunes at 25 cents per pound.
Good Currants at 22 cents per pound.
At 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.
GEO. BRAYER.

A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine To be given away to-night by Macallister, at Masonic Hall.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil. The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by
CASWELL, MACK & CO. New York.
Sold by all druggists. nw

A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine To be given away to-night by Macallister, at Masonic Hall.

Will Open March 1st, 1867.
E. R. Gardiner having disposed of his old place of business, will open an entire new stock of Spring Dry Goods, at No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth. March 1st. mwf

To Country Merchants.
We are offering full lines of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at Eastern prices.
J. W. BARKER & Co., 69 Market street.

A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine To be given away to-night by Macallister, at Masonic Hall.

You can Get
Your Spoons, Forks, and Castors replated with silver, as good as new, at Beggs', No. 3 St. Clair street.

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

Notice.
Scissors and Razors ground and sleeded; also Penknife blades inserted, at Beggs', No. 3 St. Clair street.

A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine To be given away to-night by Macallister, at Masonic Hall.

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

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

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

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Commonwealth has power to regulate the passenger fares and freight tolls on the railroads and canals of the State, to secure the interests of the general public. This committee consists of Messrs. Sloan (chairman), Bigham, (Allegheny,) M'Connaughy, (Adams,) Wallace, (Clearfield,) and Schall, (Lehigh) and has been given power to compel the attendance of witnesses and to send for papers. Any individuals, firms or corporations desiring to appear before this committee and make complaint of exorbitant rates charged by any railroad company or canal, or anything else coal, iron, or other kind of freight, can communicate with any member of the committee at Harrisburg.

The news from Ireland has caused a great deal of excitement in Fenian circles at the East.

Since January 1st, five and a half millions in treasure have been exported from San Francisco.

"Brick Pomeroy," an unmitigated blackguard, is South on a lecturing tour. He publishes a card in the Memphis *Avalanche*, refuting Ben Butler's letter to the New York *Herald*. He denounces Butler as a liar. His arrival created great excitement in Memphis!

The Kentucky House of Representatives, on Saturday, passed, by a vote of 70 to 23 the joint resolution that the people of Kentucky are unalterably opposed to the movements in Congress to place the people of the Southern States under military rule, the tendency whereof is to military despotism, contrary to the spirit of the Union, and subversive of the principles whereon the Government was founded; and they enter their solemn protest against all such Congressional action.

The Western rivers appear to have very generally reached flood heights at the close of last week. Many of the railroads were inundated so that the trains could not run, and railroad bridges in Kansas and Missouri were carried away.

In Boston, Abiral Lorbtener has been held for trial on a charge of poisoning Laura J. Brown, whom she suspected of too great intimacy with her husband.

The New York Stock Exchange has given five thousand dollars for the purchase of food for the poor of the South, by the South ern Relief Committee.

In the Tennessee Senate, a bill to prevent and punish the utterance or printing of seditious language, calculated to provoke assaults or mob violence against the State Government, or its officers, was debated at length in the Senate on the 15th, and passed on second reading, 13 to 5.

The steamship Nestorian, which left Liverpool on the 21st ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday. The steamship Moravian sailed from Portland last night.

FROM MEXICO.

The Departure of the French Troops—Imprintina Victory over the Liberals at Zacatecas.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 12th, have been received. The capture of Juarez is not credited.

The French transport Vonne arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th, and will take home a large detachment of the Imperial troops.

The Government has received a dispatch from Queretaro, stating that Miramon was at Zacatecas on the 27th of January; had gained a victory over the Liberals, and caused the flight of Juarez and his ministers.

The *Sociedad* newspaper states positively that the French Expeditionary Corps leaves Mexico on the 15th inst.; that the City of Mexico would soon be evacuated; that orders for the movement of troops had been received, and great caution would be used in transporting them.

The *Times'* Schepies (1) letter of January 23d, says that Porfirio Diaz, with fifteen thousand men, was near the city and an attack momentarily expected. The commandant feels certain he can hold the city three months against fifty thousand men.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

THE FENIAN RISING IN IRELAND.

O'Connor, the Leader, said to be Stephens in Disguise.

THE BRITISH STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

Napoleon's Address to the French Chambers.

HIS VIEWS ON THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

A Terrible Earthquake on the Grecian Islands.

THE OUTBREAK IN IRELAND.

LONDON, February 14.—*Evening.*—The Government denies the truth of the stories of the landing of a ship-load of Fenians at Valentia. It is admitted there is a revolt in the county of Killarney. The telegraph wires near Valentia were destroyed for a long distance, and riot and pillage were rampant. A coast guard policeman was killed.

LONDON, February 15.—About eight hundred Fenians, commanded by Colonel O'Connor, retreated to the hills near Killarney. British troops have been posted at Milton Junction, in the County Cork, commanding the whole district.

The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and many are precipitously leaving.

An ex-United States captain has been arrested at Kilfarney on suspicion of being a Fenian.

A large number of marines at Plymouth are ordered to proceed immediately to Ireland.

LONDON, February 15—*Noon.*—The telegraph wires in the insurrectionary districts of Ireland have been cut in all directions, and the meagre news received from that quarter is suppressed by the authorities for prudential reasons.

A large Fenian party has been surrounded by national troops in Toomie's wood. Their chances for escape look exceedingly desperate.

The band of eight hundred which retreated to the hill near Killarney is still at large.

The uprising is thus far confined to Kerry and Cork counties, and it is not believed the trouble will spread any further.

The Government stated to Parliament today, that Colonel Horsford's force was altogether too small to follow the armed bands of Fenians into Toomie's wood, but that the Colonel had already hopes of surrounding the insurgents and preventing their escape.

The authorities of Ireland have assured the British Government that the present rising is totally stopped.

LONDON, February 16.—Ireland is entirely quiet. Chief Organizer O'Connor is reported there, but the danger seems past.

Toomie's wood, where the closely pressed Fenians took refuge, was scoured by the British troops, and the insurrectionary bands dispersed.

The Government, however, will immediately send more ships and troops to Ireland.

LONDON, February 16—*Evening.*—The county of Kerry has been proclaimed in a state of siege. The policeman who was shot was not killed. A large sum is offered by the Government for the arrest of the assailants.

It is now said that Colonel O'Connor is none other than Stephens. Twenty Americans are reported as acting with the Fenians.

OPENING OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF—THE SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, February 16.—The Emperor Napoleon, in his speech before the Corps Legislatif, on the assembling of that body, said

"Serious events have happened in Europe, since by fulfilling the great Napoleonic ideas to unite all the great homogeneous nations of Europe, I succeeded in effecting the only possible balance of power in Europe. German and Italian events have paved the way for the unity which France cannot claim. France, I stood aloof, and helped the peace which Prussia and Italy made with Austria, remembering Austria.

"France was just and neutral in another part of the globe. We have been obliged to employ force to redress legitimate claims and to prevent anarchy from taking an ancient empire. The results at first obtained were compromised by an inopportune concurrence of circumstances. The sudden idea of the Mexican expedition was not intended one—to regenerate a people, and impart civilization, free from all foreign influence, open vast outlets to our commerce, and leave the recognition of services rendered to civilization, to the future. Such was my desire and yours; but as soon as the effect of the sacrifices appeared to me to exceed the interests which had called us across the ocean, I spontaneously determined upon the recall of our army corps, that the Government of the United States might understand that the want of conciliation had not embittered relations which, for the welfare of both countries, should remain friendly."

The Emperor then proceeds to say that the great powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the Christians, protect the rights of the Porte, and to prevent complications.

The Roman question is thus referred to:

"The Roman treaty of September has been executed, whereby the government of the Pope has been placed on a new phrase and he is sustained by his own strength and the veneration of the great powers as the head of the Church. Europe will sustain his temporal power against demagogues.

"Our relations with England are intimate, and both the powers agree on all the great questions.

"The perpetuation of Austria is necessary to the balance of power."

The Emperor says he is certain the peace of the world is not to be disturbed; and concludes as follows:

"Sure of the present, confident of the future, I have fulfilled your wishes in regard to the development of our institutions on a liberal scale. France will use her new rights wisely. She is respected abroad, but the conditions of war being changed, she must increase her defenses. The army bill has been so drawn as to lighten the burden in times of peace, and increase our resources in time of war. Our neighbors assume far warlier bareles. Let us ever keep our flag high, as the best means of preserving peace. The prosperity of France advances. The indirect revenues has increased 50,000,000 of francs, and we shall soon be able to satisfy all interests, reduce the land tax, whereby the working classes are to be benefited, and liberty to be solid, lasting and glorious. I trust in my policy, my right, and my conscience."

THE FRENCH ARMY PROJECT.

PARIS, February 15.—The army organization plan of Napoleon is rapidly breeding distrust.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, February 16.—The French Blue Book says the Government of France sincerely applauds the activity of the United States in repairing the evils of civil war. There is now no subject of discussion between France and the United States. Everything tends to the assimilation of their policies.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, February 15.—Dispatches from Athens state that affairs in Crete are unchanged.

The Czar of Russia has written a note in which he objects to the rising of the Servians against Turkey.

LONDON, February 16.—The French Blue Book shows that the Great Power did not more than tell the Porte to conciliate the Cretans and Servians. The House of Commons applaud this course.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 16—*Evening.*—The Czar will protect the Christians if Turkey refuses to treat them with equity.

THE LIBERALS IN THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, February 16.—At the elections for members of Parliament the Prussian Liberals have been triumphant. Ten districts have returned Count Bismarck as their representative.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

FLORENCE, February 15.—The Ministry question is partly settled. Ricasoli is to remain Home Minister.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN THE MEDITERANEAN.

LONDON, February 16—*Evening.*—A terrible earthquake occurred in the Island of Cephalonia. Every town on the island is in ruins. The loss of life and property was very great. The King of Greece has gone there.

THE LATEST.

FENIAN OUTBREAK SUPPRESSED.

DUBLIN, February 17.—The outbreak at Killarney has come to an end, and the bands of insurgents have disappeared.

One hundred and forty Fenians have been arrested and are now in jail.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, February 17.—The Budget presented in the chambers yesterday, by the Minister of Finance, gives a very favorable report of the condition of finances. Rentes, in consequence, have recovered from the recent depression and advanced.

SPANISH NAVY.

MADRID, February 17.—Spain is about to augment her fleet in the West Indies.

ITALIAN MINISTRY.

FLORENCE, February 17.—The new ministry has been formed with Baron Ricasoli at its head, and Agostino Depretis, former premier, at the interior department of finance. The Radical party is much elated at the dissolution of Parliament.

PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

BERLIN, February 17.—The Prussian troops will withdraw from Dresden on the 1st of July, but the Prussian garrisons will still be maintained in Leipsic, Bautzene and Konigstein.

PRUSSIAN ELECTION.

Prince Frederick Charles has been elected to the North German Parliament.

PROBABLE INDEPENDENCE OF CANDIA.

LONDON, February 17.—It is now considered certain that the determined resistance of the Cretans and the support of Candia by Greece will compel the Turkish Government to accept the compromise independence of the Island of Candia.

BANQUET TO THE YACHTMEN.

PARIS, February 17.—A grand banquet given to the American yachtsmen, took place last night. Mr. Norton, Secretary of the New York, before Wednesday, and M. Chapey, President of the Paris Club, toasted the New York Club.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, February 15—*Noon.*—Cotton opened this mornings with a fair demand for 1000 bales; middling uplands 14d; Orleans 14¼d. The Manchester market for goods and yarns continues dull and prices are tending downward. Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Mixed western corn 29s 3d. Provisions are firm. Lard advanced to 58s 6d for American. Petroleum firm. Petroleum 15½ for refined, and 9s 9d for common. Linseed Oil; considerable advances; quoted at 3s. Tallow quiet and firm. Rosin 4s 6d for stock pips.

LONDON, February 15—*Noon.*—Consols 90. Erie 39¾. Five-twenties 72½. Illinois Central 79. Pennsylvania Central 57½.

PARIS, February 15—*Evening.*—Bonds 69¾.

FRANKFORT, February 16.—United States bonds 71.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—*Noon.*—Cotton market dull but steady; uplands 14d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn 29s 3d. Provisions steady; Lard 58s. Petroleum Pale Yellow, 9½ declined and quoted at 4½ d. Petroleum refined 9d per barrel. Rosin 4s; for fine white oil, 31s. Tallow 52s 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Race Between Hamill and Brown —The Forfeit Money Put in Court—A Fenian Prisoner Seeks Relief—A Bail-Road Swindle—American Cotton in England.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1867.

HAMILL AND BROWN.

The final arrangements for a single oared race between Brown and Hamill have been made, by a deposit of $100 to row a five mile race in May next, at Pittsburgh, for $1,000.

RAID ON THE GAMBLERS.

John Woods and Thomas Young, proprietors of a gambling house in Prince street, together with fifty-eight gamblers, were arrested last night.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

Further heavy whisky frauds have been reported. Two distilleries and one thousand barrels of whisky have been seized.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

Thirty-one thousand dollars have been received for Southern relief.

REBEL COTTON IN ENGLAND.

The grounds on which the United States pledging themselves to pay adversely to the Government of Great Britain for the rapacity of the rebel pirates operated, and which is the only possible balance of power in Europe. German and Italian events have paved the way for the assimilation of the cannon Claiment France. I stood aloof, and helped the peace which Prussia and Italy made with Austria, remembering Austria.

"France was just and neutral in another part of the globe. We have been obliged to employ force to redress legitimate claims and to prevent anarchy from taking an ancient empire. The results at first obtained were compromised by an inopportune concurrence of circumstances. The sudden idea of the Mexican expedition was not intended one—to regenerate a people, and impart civilization, free from all foreign influence, open vast outlets to our commerce, and leave the recognition of services rendered to civilization, to the future. Such was my desire and yours; but as soon as the effect of the sacrifices appeared to me to exceed the interests which had called us across the ocean, I spontaneously determined upon the recall of our army corps, that the Government of the United States might understand that the want of conciliation had not embittered relations which, for the welfare of both countries, should remain friendly."

The Emperor then proceeds to say that the great powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the Christians, protect the rights of the Porte, and to prevent complications.

The Roman question is thus referred to:

"The Roman treaty of September has been executed, whereby the government of the Pope has been placed in a new phrase and he is sustained by his own strength and the veneration of the great powers as the head of the Church. Europe will sustain his temporal power against demagogues.

"Our relations with England are intimate, and both the powers agree on all the great questions.

"The perpetuation of Austria is necessary to the balance of power."

The Emperor says he is certain the peace of the world is not to be disturbed; and concludes as follows:

"Sure of the present, confident of the future, I have fulfilled your wishes in regard to the development of our institutions on a liberal scale. France will use her new rights wisely. She is respected abroad, but the conditions of war being changed, she must increase her defenses. The army bill has been so drawn as to lighten the burden in times of peace, and increase our resources in time of war. Our neighbors assume far warlier bareles. Let us ever keep our flag high, as the best means of preserving peace. The prosperity of France advances. The indirect revenues has increased 50,000,000 of francs, and we shall soon be able to satisfy all interests, reduce the land tax, whereby the working classes are to be benefited, and liberty to be solid, lasting and glorious. I trust in my policy, my right, and my conscience."

THE FRENCH ARMY PROJECT.

PARIS, February 15.—The army organization plan of Napoleon is rapidly breeding distrust.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, February 16.—The French Blue Book says the Government of France sincerely applauds the activity of the United States in repairing the evils of civil war. There is now no subject of discussion between France and the United States. Everything tends to the assimilation of their policies.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, February 15.—Dispatches from Athens state that affairs in Crete are unchanged.

The Czar of Russia has written a note in which he objects to the rising of the Servians against Turkey.

LONDON, February 16.—The French Blue Book shows that the Great Power did not more than tell the Porte to conciliate the Cretans and Servians. The House of Commons applaud this course.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 16—*Evening.*—The Czar will protect the Christians if Turkey refuses to treat them with equity.

THE LIBERALS IN THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, February 16.—At the elections for members of Parliament the Prussian Liberals have been triumphant. Ten districts have returned Count Bismarck as their representative.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

FLORENCE, February 15.—The Ministry question is partly settled. Ricasoli is to remain Home Minister.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN THE MEDITERANEAN.

LONDON, February 16—*Evening.*—A terrible earthquake occurred in the Island of Cephalonia. Every town on the island is in ruins. The loss of life and property was very great. The King of Greece has gone there.

THE LATEST.

FENIAN OUTBREAK SUPPRESSED.

DUBLIN, February 17.—The outbreak at Killarney has come to an end, and the bands of insurgents have disappeared.

One hundred and forty Fenians have been arrested and are now in jail.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, February 17.—The Budget presented in the chambers yesterday, by the Minister of Finance, gives a very favorable report of the condition of finances. Rentes, in consequence, have recovered from the recent depression and advanced.

SPANISH NAVY.

MADRID, February 17.—Spain is about to augment her fleet in the West Indies.

ITALIAN MINISTRY.

FLORENCE, February 17.—The new ministry has been formed with Baron Ricasoli at its head, and Agostino Depretis, former premier, at the interior department of finance. The Radical party is much elated at the dissolution of Parliament.

PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

BERLIN, February 17.—The Prussian troops will withdraw from Dresden on the 1st of July, but the Prussian garrisons will still be maintained in Leipsic, Bautzene and Konigstein.

PRUSSIAN ELECTION.

Prince Frederick Charles has been elected to the North German Parliament.

PROBABLE INDEPENDENCE OF CANDIA.

LONDON, February 17.—It is now considered certain that the determined resistance of the Cretans and the support of Candia by Greece will compel the Turkish Government to accept the compromise independence of the Island of Candia.

BANQUET TO THE YACHTMEN.

PARIS, February 17.—A grand banquet given to the American yachtsmen, took place last night. Mr. Norton, Secretary of the New York, before Wednesday, and M. Chapey, President of the Paris Club, toasted the New York Club.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, February 15—*Noon.*—Cotton opened this mornings with a fair demand for 1000 bales; middling uplands 14d; Orleans 14¼d. The Manchester market for goods and yarns continues dull and prices are tending downward. Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Mixed western corn 29s 3d. Provisions are firm. Lard advanced to 58s 6d for American. Petroleum firm. Petroleum 15½ for refined, and 9s 9d for common. Linseed Oil; considerable advances; quoted at 3s. Tallow quiet and firm. Rosin 4s 6d for stock pips.

LONDON, February 15—*Noon.*—Consols 90. Erie 39¾. Five-twenties 72½. Illinois Central 79. Pennsylvania Central 57½.

PARIS, February 15—*Evening.*—Bonds 69¾.

FRANKFORT, February 16.—United States bonds 71.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—*Noon.*—Cotton market dull but steady; uplands 14d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn 29s 3d. Provisions steady; Lard 58s. Petroleum Pale Yellow, 9½ declined and quoted at 4½ d. Petroleum refined 9d per barrel. Rosin 4s; for fine white oil, 31s. Tallow 52s 6d.

FENIANS.

Departure of a Mysterious Fenian Expedition from Boston.

BOSTON, February 17.—The *Herald* says that on Friday evening last, a number of men, apparently Fenian officers, left the depot of the Boston and Worcester railroad in this city, but their final destination is unknown. A large number of persons witnessed their departure, and upon taking leave of his friends, he who appeared to be the leader of the party, was requested to keep the field until the party could enlist New York in triumph. The train left the depot amidst the cheers of the spectators.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Award of Salvage Against an Iron Clad—Vessels in a Libel Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—Judge Hoffman, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Cosse Wrecking Company against the materials of the iron clad Canandaigua, awarding twenty-four thousand dollars salvage, with seven and a half per cent. interest, since the commencement of the suit.

The jury in the one hundred thousand dollar libel suit, of Howell against the *Examiner* newspaper, has returned a verdict of six thousand dollars damages.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1867.

SENATE.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

At 2.15 A. M., (Saturday,) Mr. WILSON endeavored to effect a compromise to get a vote by eight o'clock to-night.

Mr. DOOLITTLE would agree to ten, but not to eight.

The question was taken at 2.35 on Mr. SUMNER'S amendment declaring that the Constitutional Amendment shall be declared adopted when ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, and it was disagreed to—7 to 26.

At three A. M., Mr. HENDERSON offered the Louisiana bill in a modified form, as a substitute for the pending bill, and it was read at length.

The Senate adjourned at 3.30 this morning, without any understanding as to when the vote on reconstruction would be taken, and assembled at the usual hour to-day.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

On motion of Mr. POLAND, the Senate insisted on its amendment to the Bankrupt bill. Agreed to, and referred to a committee of conference.

RELIEF OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Claims, reported adversely on several bills for the relief of disbursing officers who lost vouchers in the rebel states, during the war. There was already an act which covered almost every case, providing for their settlement in the Court of Claims.

THE FRANCHISE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely on a petition for the enfranchisement of the unnaturalized citizens of the District.

ALLOTMENT OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

The bill to provide for the allotment by the Court of the members of the Supreme Courts among the circuits, and to provide for a marshal for the Supreme Court, was called up by Mr Trumbull, and passed.

GRANT OF LANDS TO A PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Public Lands, reported a bill granting to Kansas public lands to aid in the extension of the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Fort Riley to Junction with the central branch.

THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Military Reconstruction Bill was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE made a speech vindicating his course, in reply to the request of Mr. Sumner, in regard to the majority report and opposing the Military bill, concluding as follows: "After one hundred of peaceful propositions which have been introduced and adopted, the majority now propose to reconstruct with the sword—I power that should not be entrusted to angels from heaven."

Mr. SAULSBURY also opposed the bill.

Evening Session.—Mr. SAULSBURY concluded his speech against the bill.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a bill and Mr. Sherman's amendment.

At 6 o'clock, Mr. SAULSBURY moved to adjourn. Disagreed to.

A number of amendments to the 24 and 4th articles were offered and disagreed to.

After further debate the question taken on the adoption of Mr. Henderson's substitute as a substitute for the bill, and it was adopted, yeas 29, nays 18, as follows: Davis and Saulsbury in the negative.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an amendment, as an additional article, that no section of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President. Adopted by 21 to 16.

At 9.30 the papers, of Stock the floor and made a speech against the bill.

At 6.16 the bill as amended was passed.

Anthony,	Howard,	Sherman,	
Brown,	Howe,	Stewart,	
Cattell,	Kirkwood,	Trumbull,	
Chandler,	Lane,	Van Winkle,	
Conness,	Morgan,	Wade,	
Cragin,	Morrill,	Willey,	
Creswell,	Patterson,	Williams,	
Fogg,	Pomeroy,	Wilson,	
Frelinghuysen,	Ross,	Yates,	—35.
Grimes,			
	NAYS.		
Buckalew,	Hendricks,	Patterson,	
Cowan,	McDougall,	Saulsbury,	
Davis,	Nesmith,		
Doolittle,	Norton,		—10.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the title of the bill was amended so as to read, "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

A bill fixed six o'clock on Sunday morning, the time of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Civil Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Tuesday.

The Senate amendments to the Invalid Pension bill were concurred in.

THE BILLING AND COOING BETWEEN CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVES AND THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, submitted as a question of privilege, involving, as he said, the honor, purity and independence of the House, a long preamble and resolution recitingthat it has been for some time rumored, and has at last been asserted in public newspapers, that certain members of the House have been holding private meetings with a view to corrupt bargain, slandering the Chairman of the Judiciary in report of the Judiciary Committee in the matter of impeachment, and disturbers of the public peace and criminals; he may be arrested and brought to the bar of the House, to which they had hitherto been favorable, provided the President should declare himself hostile, and refrain from doing certain other things mentioned; that if the President declared himself favorable, and instructing Congressional committees, that inquiry be made into the fact whether such meetings have taken place and upon corrupt bargains, and if persons have carried communications from such members to the President and received from him promises of pardon in the matter of the communications, &c., and to report whether such action by the President and the Committee may deem necessary for the preservation of the honor, purity and independence of the House. Mr. WENTWORTH moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE wanted the resolution amended so as to direct an inquiry as to whether any action, if any, has been taken by members holding meetings for corrupt purposes, and had been, with corrupt objects, determined to impeach the President.

Mr. WENTWORTH insisted on the previous question, and the House seconded it.

The resolutions were adopted—So against 41. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the resolutions referred to a select committee of nine.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Ward, of New York, and Mr. Gholson, as the special committee on the resolution.

VACANCY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

The bill to amend the act declaring officers who shall act as President of the United States in case of vacancies in office, both of President and Vice-President, was passed without division.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED.

The Committee on Commerce reported a large number of bills, which were acted on. Also, the river and harbor bill, appropriating over $10,000, which was passed.

Recess till evening for debate on the President's message.

DEBATE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Evening Session.—Mr. MERCUR spoke in defense of the course of Congress on reconstruction.

Mr. DUMONT spoke of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court as a Tripod's bull asserting that the holding of a judicial office did not necessarily prevent a judge from being an ignoramus and an ass.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, spoke in defence of the policy of the President as consistent with truth, patriotism, and the former policy of the Republican party.

Adjourned.

SUBRATT.

Arrival of the Swatara with John H. Surratt on Board, at Hampton Roads, Yesterday Morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 17.—An anxious watch is being kept up at the Capes of Virginia for the gunboat Swatara, with Surratt on board, now fully due.

LATER.—The pilot boat William Starkey reported, this morning, having spoken the Swatara at Cape Henry, with Surratt on board, from Alexandria, *via* Lisbon, bound for Washington. A dark rigged gunboat, supposed to be the Swatara, was seen at daylight this morning, anchored near Willoughby's Spit light ship. The pilot boat Maryland put a pilot on board at 8 o'clock, when she got under way and proceeded up the Chesapeake Bay.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Union Republicans of Louisville—Resolutions Adopted.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—The Union party held a meeting last night and passed a series of resolutions asserting their belief in the right of the loyal people, through Congress, to settle the terms for the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, opposing the policy and projects of the rebel democracy of Kentucky in the effort to render treason respectable; approving the call for a Union State Convention at Frankfort on the 20th, and approving the course of their State Senator and Representative, who voted to ratify the fourteenth article of the amendment to the National Constitution. Delegates were appointed to the State Convention.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ACTION OF THE SENATE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Substitute Bill by Senator Sherman Passed on Sunday Morning.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BLAINE AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

The Origin of the New Bill.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Tariff Bill in the House Committee.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1867.

THE SENATE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Senate did not adjourn on Saturday morning until half past three o'clock. It not again assembled until half past seven, of routine business, proceeded to the consideration of the Military Reconstruction bill passed by the House. It was the evident determination of the majority of the Senate to pass the bill, before another adjournment, in order that it might be acted on by the House, and go to the President for approval, before Wednesday morning next, after which day he may "pocket" any bill passed by Congress. Speeches were made on the bill yesterday and this morning by Messrs. Cowan, Saulsbury, Davis, Doolittle, and others; the majority contented themselves, to a great degree, in voting down motions to adjourn and amendments to the bill, showing the comparative inconsequence thus and exhaust themselves in debate.

A vote on a subs titute for the House bill, offered by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was taken at four o'clock this (Sunday) morning, and it was adopted in lieu thereof, with only three opposing votes—Buckalew, Davis and Saulsbury. The substitute of Mr. Sherman amend the substitute bill, that no sentence of death under the act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President, was adopted, and a vote then reached on the final passage of the substituted bill of Mr. Sherman, six quarter after six o'clock. It was passed—yeas, 29; nays, 10. The senate adjourned at half past six o'clock, having been in constant session, with an intermission of but a few hours, since noon of Friday.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Sherman's substitute for the Stevens bill, as it passed the Senate:

The preamble declares that no legal subsisting governments or adequate protection for life or property, exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, and that it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established.

The first section provides that until said so called States shall be admitted to representation in Congress they shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the federal status, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida, the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Section two makes it the duty of the President to assign to the command of each district an officer of the army, and below the rank of brigadier-general, and to detail sufficient military force to enforce his authority within the district.

Section third makes it the duty of such officer to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish all disturbers of the peace and criminals; he may execute or cause to be executed all such offenders, or organize military commissions for the trial and punishment of them; the sentence of the State authority is declared null and void.

Section four provides that all persons arrested shall be tried without unnecessary delay; no cruel and unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence affecting life or liberty shall be executed until approved by the commander of the department.

Section five provides that when the people of any one of said States shall have formed a Constitution and Government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a Convention composed of delegates to be elected by the citizens of said States, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualification herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved of the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14; and—when said article shall be declared part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on taking the oath prescribed by law, and then, and thereafter, the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State.

ORIGIN OF THE SHERMAN AMENDMENT.

The origin of the Sherman substitute, adopted in the Senate this morning, is as follows: When the Senate adjourned after the Friday night sessions, with Blaine's amendment pending, the Republican Senators held a caucus at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, to agree about a common basis, if possible. At this caucus the whole subject was referred to a committee of seven Senators, viz: Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Sumner, Howard, Sherman, Harris and Frelinghuysen. The Committee was at work most of Saturday afternoon, and finally agreed upon the bill which Senator Sherman offered as a substitute at the Saturday evening session, and which was adopted after a whole night's discussion.

The last section of the substitute is simply the Blaine amendment, somewhat changed in phraseology, but covering just the same points.

From present indications there will be serious resistance in the House to-morrow to the passage of the Military Reconstruction bill as amended by the Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—A THRILLING SPEECH.

The first meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society was held to-night, in Representative Hall. The galleries were densely crowded. Senator Wilson presided.

Representative Price, of Iowa, said he had never witnessed a scene like that before him; of so much brilliancy and so full of interest.

The Chairman next introduced, in complimentary terms, Senator Yates, of Illinois.

Mr. Yates said that he had signed the pledge for good, and he had made his covenant with God some months before, when he signed the pledge, he said, he felt himself to be free. Although he had considered himself a moderate drinker, it was published throughout the land that he was a drunkard. There was some truth and error in this. He had the falling, when drunk, of letting everybody know it. His speeches were not frequent, but long and loud. The great Commonwealth of Illinois, had, for twenty-five years, honored him in all