TWELVE O'CLOCK; M.

THE CAPITAL.

Callers on the President Elect -George II. Stewart Will Not Be in the Cabinet-Consoli--The Public Credit Bill-Inauguration Arrangements.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Washington, Feb. 26, 1869. DEATH OF A PAYMASTER. Paymaster Wm. A. Winslow, son of Commodore Winslow, of the Kearsarge,

died in this city last night after a brief PUBLIC DEBT. The public debt statement for the present month will be issued earlier than usual in March. The indications of a large decrease continue very good.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE ARGUED. In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, the cases ex parte Samuel Arnold and Edward Spangler were argued by Phillip Phillips, counsel on behalf of the petitioners.

PUBLIC CREDIT BILL. The following are the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee to Mr. Schenck's bill, which make the first sec-

tion read as follows: Be it enacted, &c.. That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle confiction executions. settle conflicting questions and interpre-tations of its laws by virtue of which the obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in jawful money currency other than gold or silver.

The second section, legalizing com

contracts, is not changed. CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT ELECT. As usual, of late, large crowds of visitors called at the headquarters this morning to pay their respects to the President elect. Several delegations of visitors elect. Several delegations of visitors from various States, accompanied by members of Cougress from their respective districts, called during reception hours, and were gratified at shaking hands and passing a few words in conversation with General Grant. One delegation of visitors from Iowa, and two or three from Pennsylvania were among hose present. Several members of Congress from Southern States also called. Ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, was among the visitors. Impressions concerning the construction of the incoming Cabinet multiply rapidly, but as yet there is no ground for believing the yet there is no ground for beneving, the name of any of the proposed members will be made public, even an hour before their nomination to the Senate, as announced by General Grant to the Con-

gressional Committee two weeks ago.

The Philadelphia Bulletin's Washing. ton correspondent says: General Gran in conversation last evening, said posi-tively, that George H. Stuart would not go into his Cabinet. He said, while Mr. Stuart was a man of ability and culture, who would doubtless acquit himself creditably in any position, the state of his health, if there were no other research with the state of the state of the state of the health, if there were no other research was a state of the state of t sons, would preclude his taking a Cabi net appointn

THE PORTUGESE MISSION.

An interesting discussion took place in the House this afternoon on the proposition to give Mr. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, his salary for the time it has been withheld. Mr. Spalding, the only living member of the Committee on Appropriations who some years am Appropriations who some years ago was instrumental in stopping Mr. Harvey's salary, scknowledges he had wronged the man. Mr. Maynard was unwilling that Congress should confess it had been capable of a petty, unworthy soundble. They should wait until the connection of Mr Harvey with the Portugese mission should have closed, and then the matter should come up as a claim and be examined on principles of justice. Mr. Farasworth thoughs Mr. Harvey should have the good sense to resign and come afterwards to Congress for back calary. He and Mr. Paine expressed an unwillingness to stultify themselves in the matter. Mr. Washburne of Wisconsin, thought the stoppage of Mr. Harvey's pay a very small busi ness. Mr. Covode expressed a wish that he be paid, as he was poor and his family suffering. Mr. Schenek thought the question to be, simply, that Mr. Seward, or the administration, had insoplently resolved that they would keep a representative at the Portugese Court when Congress had decided not to do so. He was satisfied Congress had done right, and had not to go down its breeze. on its knees to Mr. Seward and the administration, and say you were right and we were wrong, and therefore we not only forgive that for which you deserved ment, but we will sanction it by backing out of our position. And that is the issue which is before us, and on that issue I will refer to the only means by which I can rebuke Mr. Seward for his insolence and defence of the law making power, by saying we will not pay your man, no matter the character of the service he may have performed, for you had no business to keep him there. Mr. Spalding again argued in favor of his proposition. Mr. Chanler declared the arraignment of Mr. Seward by a member of the Republican narty by a member of the Republican party was base ingratitude. He was the father that faction of political organization. He was their master spirit, and the members on the opposite side would not be in s to-day had not his mind found for them the dogma of the "irre-pressible conflict." Messrs Butler and Highee opposed the appropriation for Mr. Harvey, which was finally struck out.

BEORGANIZATION OF ABMY DEPART-MENTS. The House Committee of Military Affairs to day made a report on the organization and pay of the army. They recom mend the creation of a Supply Department of the Quartermasters, Subsistence

and Pay Departments, the consolidation up the pay of army officers, condemn the present system of brevet rank and sirge present system of brevet rank and sirge its abolition, coupled with legislation giving the President power to confer brevets for distinguished service in the field.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. dation of Military Departments—The Portugese Mission

The dispatch from Cheyenne alleging that the Union Pacific Railroad has been blocked for fifteen days by four inches of snow is considered as a part of snow is considered as a part of snow is considered. of snow, is considered absurd, as a despatch received from Echo, Utah, to-day, from the Superintendent of Construction,

says three miles of track were laid yes-Lieut. Gen. Sherman arrived to day rom St. Louis, and is stopping at the residence of his brother, Senator Sherman. The honse purchased from Gen. Grant for him is to be thoroughly repaired, and he will not remove to it before June.

The committee to arrange the inaugural procession have not yet fully determined on a programme for the procession. Hon. Columbus Delano had a long in-

day, and that fact, in connection with the Internal Revenue Connection with the Internal Revenue Bureau, invokes considerable interest.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 26, 1868. The Cobden Club gold medal has been awarded to Dr. Joshua Leavitt, of New York. The Marquis of Harlington, Postmaster General, has been elected to the House of Commons, from Radnor,

the House of Commons, that been elected to the House of Commons, from Radnor. London, February 26.—In the case of Lauren vs. Starr, during the trial of which exposures were made of convent life in England, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, who is awarded damages of five hundred pounds.

The War Office has received official dispatches from New Zealand announcing further successes over the rebels. The troops have carried by assault the main stronghold. The natives made a desperate defense and lost two hundred killed and wounded, while the British loss was twenty-two. loss was twenty-two

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 28.—In the Corps Legistatif to day, M. Rouber, Minister of State, ackowledged that loans to defray the expenses of improvements in Paris were not raised strictly according to law. Satisfaction was generally expressed by the members with the avowal and ex-planation of the Minister.

SPAIN,

MADRID, February 26, 1868.

It is expected the modifications which are to be made by Marshal Serrano in the Provisional Government, will, in all uphability. probability, provide for the introduction in the new Cabinet, of a representative of the radical element.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, February 26.—Evening-Consols, 93%. Five-twenties, 81%. Erie, 21. Illinois, 93%. The stock market is

FRANKFORT, Feb. 23.—Bonds, 83%. FRANKFORT, Feb. 26.—Evening—U. S. Bonds closed active and higher. Five-PARIS, February 26.—Bourse steady.
Rontes, 71 frants 50 centimes. ANTWERP. Feb. 26 .- Evening-Petro-

leum, 57@57)/sf.
London, February 26.—Tallow, 45s. 3d
@45s. 6d; Sportu Oil, £98; Sugar dull;
spot, 39; afloat, 29s. 6d. Whale Oil, 36s.

Calantte Lincold for

Calcutta Linseed, 59s.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—Cotton easier but not lower; Middling Orleans, 12½s.; Uplands, 11½s.; sales, 6,000 bales; sales for the week ending last evening, 57,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for export and 9,000 bales on speculation; stock estimated at 282,000 bales, of which 108,000 bales was a timelon. Collection 97s. Beef, 95s. Lard, 74s. 6d. Chee-e, firm at 76s. Bacon. 57s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum, 74d.; Refined, 1s. 94d. Tallow, 45s. Turpentine, 42s. Linseed Oil,

Proceedings of the Legislature-

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1 HARRISBURG, February 26, 1869. SENATE.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill was defeated-yeas 14, nays 20-Messrs. Fisher, Lowry, Osterhout, Stutzman and Taylor, Republicans, voting nay. This bill is effectually killed. Adjourned until Monday evening, iarch 8th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. BILLS PINALLY PASSED.

Conferring the chartered privileges of East Birmingham to Millvale, Allegheny county.

Further supplement to Washington borough.
Adjourned until Monday evening,
Murch 8th.

Denial from Gov. Geary,

HARRISBURG, February 26.—Governor Geary to-day telegraphed to Gen. Grant denying the published statement that he had written or telegraphed him on the subject of his cabinet. The Governor says if General Grant has received any such communication it is a forgery.

Charleston Decided Upon as the Capital of West Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gasette.] WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 26.-The House bill locating the Capital at Parkersburg was defeated in the Senate this morning, and Charleston, Kanawha county, substituted. Under a suspen-sion of the rules, the bill was passed and afternoon concurred, so Charlesion has been selected as the permanent seat of government. The bill takes effect April 1st, 1870.

of the Ordnance and Artiflery Corps and of the Engineer or Signal Corps, and think the engineers can do the work of the coast survey. They also recommend the substitution of annual salaries for commutation and allowances that make

FORTIETH CONGRESS. [THIRD SESSION.] The Constitutional Amend-

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

ment Adopted by the Senate After Considerable Debate-Appropriation Bills Further Considered. Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Washington, February 26, 1869.

SENATE. The report of the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill was made and concurred in.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill for strongthening the public credit, with an amendment. He will call it up to-morrow.

The Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to appearage the building of

of the bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a ship caual from Green Bay to Lake Michigan.

Mr. STRWART, from Committee on Public Lands, reported with amend-ments, the bill authorizing certain land grants to Belirod Court grants to Railroad Companies in Minne ota to connect their lines with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Committee was discharged from

bills for want of time.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution to pay the Senators from reconstructed States from the commencement of the

ive States
Mr. MORTON thought that did not set-

Mr. SHERMAN was willing to pay them from the beginning of the Second Session, but not from the commencement

Session, but not from the commencement of Congress.

Mr. FERRY was in favor of adhering to the decision of the Senate, already made, to pay them only from the date of of the admission of their respective

Rellogg took the same view, the latter stating that even if the resolution should pass, he would not await himself of it. He had held a federal office up to the time of his election, and had no desire to draw pay for a time prior to his admission to the Senate. At the expiration of the morning hour

the resolution went over.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Constitutional amend-had exceeded their powers and violated parliamentary law, by tampering with the text of the bill, as agreed upon at different times by both Houses.

Mr. HOWARD regarded the amend-

ment in the form agreed upon by the Committee as inadequate to the demands of the occasion, and likely, if adopted, to lead to difficulties in the

truth, and bad made the remaining half in reality a falsohood. From the amendment agreed upon by the Committee, it would seem that Congress was so eager to do something by way of amending the Constitution that they forgot that it made any difference what they old.

Mr. WILSON said for nearly thirty-three years he had done all he could by yote and work against slavery and all estimated at 232,000 bales, of which 103,000 bales were American. California White Wheat, 10s. 9d.; Red western, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. Western Flour, 25s. Corn, 3ls. 6d. for new. Oats, 35s. 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 42s. 6d. Pork 97s. Beef, 95s. Lard, 74s. 6d. Chee-e, firm at 76s. Bacon. 57s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum, 7kd.; Refined. 1s. 9kd. Talnest easier. He would act upon that principle too, though with more regret than ever before, and some degree of mortification, because he had hoped that early in the present session the majority HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature—
Adjournment Until March
Sth.

By Telegraph to the Pitteburgh Gazette, 1

By Telegraph to the Pitteburgh Gazette, 1

By Telegraph to the Pitteburgh Gazette, 1 all races, classes, and colors in this country. To such an amendment there could have been no considerable opposition anywhere, because the rights of all would be involved. But the amendment proposed by the Committee of Conference might be strongly opposed. Conference might be strongly opposed in Conference might be for the forth opposition. He would vote for this now, because he could get nothing better, but would continue to agitate it until the equal rights of the neuro and of

better, but would continue to agitate it un-til the equal rights of the negro and of all men should be undisputed here. He hoped and believed that that time would soon come, and then the people and their representatives would be at liberty to work to build up the United States into the foremost nation of the Mr. EDMUNDS asked the Senator from Massachusetts how he knew that was the best he could get?

Mr. POMEROY said that as soon as he could get the floor he would move to disagree with the report of the Committee and ask for a further conference.

Mr. WHSON would favor the

Mr. WILSON would favor that proposition, if it would secure a better amendment; but it was not safe to run much risk at this late time, Mr. POMEROY moved to disagree and ask for a further conference.

Mr. STEWART raised the point of order that the question of concurring had

precedence.

Mr. MORTON said the Committee had exceeded their powers by striking out a vital portion of the text which had already been agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING asked him whether

mittee of Conference had no right to strike it out, and both Houses had concurred in the provision in this Constitu-tional amendment that no State should deny the right vote or hold office for certain specific reasons; but the Committee of Conference had acted, not only mittee of Conference had acted, not only in violation of parliamentary law, but most unwisely, because they had timidly agreed upon a form of amendment which would be far weaker before the people than if its provisions were more comprehensive. The Republican party, if this amendment would be adopted, might reasonably be charged with being willing to let the negro vote upon the condition that the offices should be reserved for white men. Believing it was not wise to reject half a loaf, because one could not get a whole one, he would vote wise to reject mail a loat, because one could not get a whole one, he would vote to agree to the report of the Committee of Conference, if nothing better could be lad; but the result in this case would

be a warning to him never again to entrust any important measure in the hands of a Conference Committee. Mr. DOOLITTLE believed so important a measure, as an amendment to the Constitution, should never be sent to a Committee of Conference. He appealed to the Republican party, in view of their internal differences on the subject, to abandon the attempt to amend the Constitution and fell back. abandon the attempt to amend the Constitution and fall back upon their past avowals, that the right to regulate the suffrage lies with the States.

Mr. SAWYER said probably rather Mr. SAWYER said probably rather than lose the amendment altogether, he would agree to the report of the Committee, but before doing so, he wished to make the Senate understand clearly the position in which the adoption of that report would place the Republicans in the reconstructed States. For two years that had lain under a reprosed that the The Committee was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills for want of time.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution. in the South; they had met the charge

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution to pay the Senators from reconstructed States from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress.

The pending amendment was that effered by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to provide for payment only from the beginning of the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. MORRILL withdrew the amendment and Mr. MORTON renewed it.

Mr. WHYTE maintained the Senate had already so decided in its resolution that these Senators be paid only from the date of the admission of their respective States

Mr. MORTON thought the time of the South: they had met the charge by saying it was only a few weak-kneed Republicans who were afraid to stand up for equal rights in the North as well as in the South, and whenever the question should be fairly submitted to the great National Republican party, it would be decided by putting the negro on an equality with the white man all over the country. But here was an amendment proposed which plead guilty to the charge, and for what reason. It was said a more comprehensive manner than the south. The same was an amendment would be risk in nay case, and that whatever risk. risk. The answer was, there would be risk in any case, and that whatever risk was to be taken had better be taken for was to be taken had better be taken for the right. He put it to the conscience of every Republican Senator, whether he did not believe that every citizen had an equal right with every other to vote and hold office? The advocates of this proposition said, after all it meant that the negro should have the right to hold office, because the right to vote carried with it the right to hold office; but if that were

of the admission of their respective States.

Messrs. Trumbull, Williams and Kellogg took the same view, the latter stating that even if the respliction should pass, he would not respective to him by the inexorable logic of events, but not by this ancondment

Mr. STEWART said it was very easy to say that whatever risk must be taken ought to be taken for the right; but the difficulty was that no two Senators seemed to agree exactly as to what was right. The Senator from Kansas was right. The Senator from Kansas (Mr. Pomeroy) wanted female suffrage. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds,) and others, wanted to give the negro the right to hold office. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson,) desired that no discrimination should be made on account of nativity. Finder made on account of nativity. Under such circumstances the pending proposition seemed to be the only one upon which an agreement could be secured, and unless it was accounted. and unless it were acted upon now, the opportunity to amend the Constitution at all would be lost, because the session was near its close, and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had announced his intention to press bills from that Committee against this and all

other measures.
Mr. FREYLINGHUYSEN—And there will be no chance for the amendment, in the next Congress, because there will not be two-thirds in favor of it in the other

House.
Mr. STEWART-Yes; it will have no chance at the next session, because we will not have two-thirds in the House. The Legislatures are in session waiting, ready to act upon the amendment. If we act upon it now, it can be ratified; but if we disagree and ask for another con-ference, all is lost. This amendment might not be the best, but it is the only one that could now be had, and its adoption was absolutely necessary to meet the state of affairs in Georgia and elsewhere o the South.

Mr. SAWYER-I ask the Senator

what effect he thinks the adoption will what effect he thinks the adoption will have on Georgia?

Mr. STEWART—It will place in the hands of the black man of Georgia a rod of power, before which all politicians quall, and so it will protect him until some further action can be had to stay the hands of the oppressive rebels. Mr. DAVIS, to comfort the Senators

Mr. DAVIS, to comfort the Senators of from Nevada and New Jersey, remarked it that the case of the Republican party next session would not be so desperate as they seemed to fear; because, by resorting to their party tactics; they could expel Democrate enough to give the Republicans a two-thirds vote. [Laughter.] As to the proposed amendment, he was, of course, opposed to it, because he did not believe the negro was fit to vote or hold office; but if he could believe him fit to vote, he negro was at to vote or note outce; but it he could believe him fit to vote, he would not think of depriving him of the right to hold office. He believed, however, that it was mere demagogueism to

assert that either of those was a natural right, common to all men in this comtry. The real problem was not whether the white man himself was capable of self-government. Mr. HENDRICKS thought this debate was more extraordinary than any one preceding on this subject, because of the character of the appeals made to the majority of the Senaté, and he asked the Republicans to consider how those appeals would be regarded by the recommendation. ppeals would be regarded by the peo-

taken his chief reason from the Senator taken his chief reason from the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen.) And such a reason! That the Republican party would not have a two-thirds majority in the next Congress.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he had since ascertained that the Republican

mr. CONKLING asked him whether he meant to say the Senate Committee of Conference had agreed to anything that the Senate itself had not agreed to?

Mr. McRTON replied he did not. His assertion was that when the two Houses of the statement of the fact could not

and concurred in a proposition, a Com- hide or excuse the bad principle implied relative to army reduction, and in referin the reason given by the Senator from New Jersey for immediate action upon The parting proposition. If the first statement of that Senator had been true, it would be an excellent reason why the amendment should be delayed until it could be passed upon by the last elected could be passed upon by the last elected Representatives of the people. The theory of the Government was that the will of the people should govern, but the desire of the majority now seemed to be to take the people at a disadvantage and force this amendment upon them before their voice could be heard. The whole tenor of the debate on the Republican side seems to be: we

on the Republican side seems to be: we have started in this business, we must have something altered, whether our judgments approve it or not. An extraordinary spirit in which to consider so graves matteress a Constitutional amendment, changing the form of our Graves. nent, changing the form of our Government. His colleague had expressed his willingness to take nalf aloaf if he could not get a wholeone; but it was the people of Indiana, and not his collecture, who would have to eat the bread. Mr. Hen-

opinion more mules than horses in the draws to eat the bread. Mr. Hendricks had no intention to set up hisewin will in this matter, but merely desired to represent the people of Indiana.

Mr. DRAKE inquired whether the result of the Indiana election last fall might not be reasonably taken that the Senator (Mr. Hendricks) did not represent the will of the people of that Statet Mr. HENDRICKS replied that the Republican party had succeeded last fall in deceiving the plain, honest people of Indiana, by telling them that it was stander to say that that party meant to force negro equality upon them. If he looked only to party considerations, he might desire that the Republican party should force the samedment upon the people, and he believed that if the question whether they would surrender the right to regulate suffrage and the holdright to regulate suffrage and the holdng of office were now submitted to the people of Indiara, they would refuse by very large majority to make the sur-

Mr. Hendricks spoke urtil four o'clock,

Messrs. Sumner, Frelinghuysen and Whyte were appointed a new Conference committee on the Consular Appropriation till.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. POMEROY raised the point of or-

or that the Conference had 'exceeded their powers in striking out the words-"hold office," in regard to which there Mr. DRAKE fiercely-inquired if the

Senator from Kansas meant to impale the rights of man upon a point of order?

Mr. POMEROY said he felt bound to raise the point, but it would not cause any delay, as it must be decided upon at The President over-ruled the point of

Mr. BUCKALEW spoke in opposition to the amendment, which he denounced Mr. MCRRILL, of Vermont, urged a

Mr. ANTHONY favored the report. Mr. MORTON called attention to the fact that although this amendment would probably be adopted by the Senate, yet: it would not actually have the sanction of Senators constituting the two-thirds who would vote for it.

Mr. WARNER said he would vote for

this, if nothing better could be had, but would do so with regret and misgiving, and be in favor of rejecting this and making another effort to get a more comprehensi e amendment, if he believed it could possibly be done at this time.

Mr. FOWLER remarked the amendment reported by the Conference Committee was an admission that the Consti tution of the United States does not secure to all citizens equally the right to hold office, and an explicit ratification of the Georgia Legislature in expelling colored members, and Congress was about to put itself in this inconsistent and ignominious position from a weak regard for the prejudices of the people of certain Northern States, who wished to put upon the shoulders of others heavy burders which they would not touch with their own tingers.

The Senate then agrees to the report of of the Committee of Conference by the following vote:
Yeas -Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chan-Yeas -Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDanald, Morgan, Morrill, (Maine,) Morrill, (Vermont,) Morton, Nye, Osoorne, Patterson, Ramsey, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Welch, Willey, Williams and Winson—39.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks.

Nays—Messrs. Expand. Bluckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, (of Tennessee,) Pool, Vickers and Whyle—13.

The President announced that two-thirds of the Senators present having yoted in the affirmative, the joint resolution had massed.

tion had passed.

Mr. DAVIS raised the point of order that the Constitution expressly required for the passage of a proposition to amend the Constitution a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, and not merely of two-thirds of the Senators present, and there being now thirty-four States in the Union, the Senate properly consists of sixty-eight members, so a two-thirds yote would be forty-flve.

Mr. Davis went on to explain and elaborate his point of order. James M. Ashley, of the House, being present, was Ashley, of the House, being present, was greatly amused and laughed estentationsly in the face of Mr. Davis, who thereupon remarked, "Yes, chuckleheads may laugh and interlopes may laugh, but the point I make is technically, constitutionally, logically right." [Laughter not confined to Mr. Ashley.]

Mr. HENDRICKS made a suggestion in support of the point of order reised by in support of the point of order raised by Mr. Davis.

Mr. HOWARD objected to, any debate upon the question of order, and asked the Chair to decide.

Mr. TRUMBULL reminded the President the same point had been raised by him (Mr. Trumbull) on the passage of appears would be regarded by the people. The Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) had vehemently urged the adoption of the amendment, even in its present unsatisfactory form, but had the Senators present could pass taken his chief recent from the Senators present could pass a Constitutional amendment. The President decided, as this amend

ment had been passed in the same way as the preceding amendments, Mr. Davis' point of order was not well taken. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Civil Appropriation bill was ro ported and made the special order for to An order was passed that the testimony Twenty-five thousand dollars we e appropriated for the Custom House and Postoffice at St. Paul, Minnesota. Twelve thousand dollars were appropriated for the Ogdensburg Custom House. The appropriation of one hundred and twer ty-five thousand dollars for the San Francisco Mint was rejected. A motion to a educe the Quartermaster's appropriation from two and a half millions to half a million was rejected.

Mr. CHANLER moved to strike out= the appropriation of \$1,500,000 for cavalry and artillery horses, which, after

ence to bridging the Ohio, be p tinted.

The Deticiency birl, presented in Committee of the Whole, making an appropriation for the Custom House and Post-

office building at Nashville, was rejected,

discussion—in which Mr. Mullins appeared as the champion of the Committee on Appropriations. in reply to Mr. Chanler, who had said there was great stupidity or dishonesty at the basis of the whole matter, for there were in his pointon more mules than horses in the

Adopted.

After a long discussion the item to pay back salary to the Minister at Fortugal was struck out of the bill, and the bill was reported back to the House at id haid

aside for future action.

Reports of Conference Committees on the Navas Appropriation hill and on the when the Senate took a recess.

Evering Session.—Some thirty private collectors and Assistant of Liepaty Collectors and Assistant of Receptive Collectors and Receptive Collectors ternal Revenue, were made and a greed

The House then took up the as need-ments to the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill.

The amendment to discontinue the sal-

ary of Mr. Welles, Special Commissioner of Revenue, was withdrawn by Mr. Moerhead, who had originally offered it, stating as his reason that he had sufficient confidence in the incoming ad mineral control of the station to belleve it would not be only in istration to believe it would not keep im-proper officers in their positions.

The appropriation of \$60,000 for the commissioner of Education was agreed. Commiss to-73 to 39. On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massechusetts, leave was granted to increase-several items in the bill where such increase was made necessary by the voteincreasing the salary of temale clerks. The question then came up on Mr. of Clerks in Washington not receiving over \$1,800 a year, and on Mr. O'Neill's amendment thereto extending it to clerks, carriers and employees of the Philadelphia postoffice.

Mr. O'Neill'samendment was rejected. and after considerable discussion the

amerdment was agreed to-yeas, 87, navs 80. A motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was rejected-82 to 83: The vote was reconsidered-yeas 96, The vote was reconsidered year so, nave 69, and pending a final vote on the amendment the House took a recess.

Exening Session—The Speaker presiding, the House proceeded to vote on, Mr. Polend's amendment, and it was rejected—50 to 86.

-50 to 86. Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Ecm-MR. LATLEY, UNBITHEZ OF the Sema-mittee on Printing, called up the Senate joint resolution providing for publishing, the debates of Congress and effered amendments, adding to the names of Rives, and Bailey, the name of the other private-bidder, Joseph T. Crowell; and reducing the amount approprieted from \$350,00000 the amount appropriated from \$350,000 to

8250,000. The House seconded the previous. question, but refused by seven majority to order the main question, and the joint resolution went back to the Speaker's table unacted on.

table unacted on.

The consideration of the Deficiency bill and amendments for public buildings at the following places was agreed to—(yeas 79, nays 59): Madison, Wis., \$25,000; Springfield, Ill., \$25,000; Philadelphia Americans store \$37.000 Cairb. delphia Appraisers' store, \$37,000; Philadelphia Appraisers' store, \$37,000; Cairo, Ill., Postofice, \$25,000; St. Paul, Minn, Custom House, \$25,000; Ogdensbafg, N. Y., Custom House, \$12,500; Chicago Marine Hospital, \$25,000.

The amendment approximation of the control of the

The amendment appropriating \$3,624 for compensation for the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in Boise City, Idaho, office rent, Ac, was agreed to.
Mr. SPALDING asked a separate vote on the amendment striking out the para-graph for the salary of Mr. Harvey for

the time it was not paid.

The vote resulted, yeas 66, nays 68.

So the House refused to strike out the paragraph and the appropriation remains in the bill. All other amendments were agreed to

and the Deficiency bill passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, asked leave to offer an amendment for the pay of John D. Young, of Kentucky, and John G. Wimry, of Georgia, claiming seats as members, remark-ing that in the first case a resolution already adopted was not according to law, and in the second case the matter had been referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and could not possibly be

construction and could not possibly be acted on this session.
Objection was made
Mr. CULLOM, on leave, introduced a joint resolution declaring that the Congress and people of the United States are not indifferent to the struggls for national independence now going on in the Island of Cuba, which has been so long delayed by the exercise of European long delayed by the exercise of European monarchial powers and African slavery, but now begun under auspices as favorable to American interests as universal freedom. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. UPSON called up the election case

from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, and then gave way to a motion to adjourn. Adjourned.

incendiariem in California.

ByTelegraph to the Pittsburgh Garaite.] SAN FRANCISCO, February 26 .- The urning of Naglee's distillery is attributed to incendiarism, on account of the employment of two Chinese laborers. The Methodist church was burned in the same town, San Jose, recently, after the partor had received a letter threatening it, because he taught Chinese with a view to their conversion.