TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature-General Appropriation Bill-Philadelphia and Eric Rail.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] HARRISBURG, March 31, 1869. SENATE. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SEARIGHT: Incorporating the Uniontown Woolen Manufacturing Com-

Prohibiting liquor licenses in Patton township, Allegheny county. ... Changing the title of Justices of the Peace in the newly consolidated districts of Pittsburgh to Aldermen.

Incorporating J. S. Finch Manufcturing Company.
Supplement for Mercantile Hall Library Company, Pittsburgh, providing that their bonds shall not exceed the cash actually paid in, and allowing trustees, executors, administrators, guardians and corporations to invest in said bonds, and corporations to a same from taxation.

xempting the same from taxation.

By Mr. LOWRY: Incorporating the

Mr. LOWRY moved to amend by calling up the appropriation bill.

Mr. CONNELL, Chairman of the Finance Committee, refused to call up Mr. STINSON raised the point of or-

der that the appropriation bill took pre-cedence when called for. After some discussion the SPEAKER

thousand for incidental expenses in the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES...

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. STRANG introduced a bill relating suits brought by residents of other States against residents of Pennsylvania, providing that in such suits, upon deendant making affidavit and showing that witnesses of both parties reside in the county and State in which plaintiff resides, and where the cause of ac-tion originates, the Court shall order a discontinuance of suit, if defenden shall deliver to plaintiff a power of at-

Property September

The Market of the State

shall deliver to plaintin a power of ac-torney authorizing any attorney of the county and State, plaintiff to accept service of process, costs to abide result of the action. Passed finally. The bill repealing act of April 10th, 1867, changing the venue in certain cases from Allegheuy to Jefferson county, pass-and second reading.

ed second reading.

Mr. LESLIE, of Butier, called up the bill confirming the jurisdiction of Butier Common Pleas Court in the case of Butler County vs. Northwestern Rallroad Company, being for an injunction against the company transferring bonds owned by Lawrence county. Passed second ending.

Evening Session.—The bill from the

Senate authoring the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad to issue twenty millions of dollars of mortgage bonds, to build a double track and branches and improve equipments, passed finally.

The Tax bill from the Senate was discussed till adjournment.

The Cuban Insurrection. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] HAVANA, March 31.—Two volunteers have been convicted of committing ex-

cesses on Sunday last, and sentenced to exile and imprisonment. The zeports of the recapture of the steamer Commander are not confirmed Advices from patriot sources state that bas repried to Dulce's declargtion of war to the knife, by a decree that all persons taken hereafter, except re-

all persons taken herealter, except regular Spacian soldiers, are to be immediately put to death.

The B itish Consul has sent the gun boat Heron to Carribean, where the British ship Jeff. Davis, captured by a Spanish cruiser, has arrived. The volunteers at Carribean seized two Cuban passengers, Raffard Falero and Francisco Jeminez, as they landed from the Jeff. Davis, and immediately shot them. The Davis, and immediately shot them. The Captain and crew have been thrown into jail. The British Consul expects to have a British fleet soon cruising in the Baharman

hamas. Two steamers and two schooners have landed men and arms at Cape Maisi, in the eatern part of the island. Advices from Santiago to the 22d re-port the steamer Cricket and two schoon-

ers had landed expeditions on the northern shore. Lopez Camara has returned from Ma-

News received from Nuevitas to the 24th states the insurgents were very active in the vicinity.

The government troops had re-occupied Manail and expect to restore communication with Tunas.

KEY WEST, March 31.—Information

from the most reliable source is received, that the so-called Peruvian monitors are really in the service of the Cuban Reyo. Intionists, and it was believed they are now in the vicinity of Manzanilla.

THE CAPITAL.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, March 21, 1869. Lieutenant Governor Dunn, (colored,) of Louisiana, is in this city.
The President has acknowledged E. G.
Squires as Consul General of Honduras
in New York.
Among the nominations to be made
for Justices of the Peace of this district

will be one colored man.

Secretary Boutwell will nominate Mr.

Halsey to the President to-day for the position of Register of the Treasury. The Postmaster General has susp Special Agent G. W. Summers and reinstated Foster Blodgett, in charge of the Augusta, Ga., postoffice.

The President is quite well to day, and received callers as usual, among whom were Senators Cole, Sprague, Sherman, Morton and a number of Representatives. No delegations visited the White House. No delegations visited the White House.

The Senate confirmed this evening
Charles S. Hamilton, to be Marshal for
the District of Wisconsin, and Charles
Lafolett, Superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses, of the Senate, have ordered the Sercentral Associations of the Sersentral Association of the Ser

geant-at-Arms to discharge ninety-three men and boys, if it can be done without detriment to the business.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. The following nominations were sent in to-day: Emil Solchester, Consular Agent at Bremen, Prussia; Geo. M. Linn, By Mr. LOWKY: Incorporating the Presque Oil and Pipe Company.

By Mr. DAVIS: Making Good Friday a public holiday. Passed finally.

Evening Session.—Mr. RANDALL District, Wentucky; B. F. Wagenseller, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourteenth District, Penna; John S. Nixon, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Malphia cattle bill. tor of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Kentucky; Franklin J. Rollins, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District, Maine; Wm. A. Arnold, Receiver of Pubic Moneys, Central City, Cal.; P. B. Mason, Register Land Office, Humbolt, Kan.; W. Babcock, Surveyor General for Kan.; Levi S. Blake, Agent Blackfoot and neighboring Tadiana.

cedence when called for.

After some discussion the SPEAKER decided the point well taken, and the bill was put upon second reading and discussed all evening.

The most important amendments incorporated in this bill by the Senate Committee are the bill was put upon second reading and discussed all evening.

The most important amendments incorporated in this bill by the Senate Committee are three thousand dollars to each member of the Greenbank contested Election Committee; ten thousand dollars for additional building for Gettysburg battle painting, other paintings, battle flags and relics; three thousand dollars for railroad, canal and coal map, accompanying Auditor General's Report; six thousand dollars to print the botanical survey of Professor Porter, of Lafayette College; five hundred to each member of Committee on Board of State Charittes; one hundred thousand for Danville Asylum; twenty-five thousand for Erie Marine Hospital. The Pittsburgh School of Design was thrown out. The Senate amend by including fifteen hundred dollars for piano and one thousand for 'ncidental expenses in the Executive Mansion.

PACIFIC BAILROAD INVESTIGATION. The House Committee on the Pacific Rallroads to-day commenced an investigation into the charges contained in the resolution offered by Representative resolution offered by Representative Bingham, in relation to the issuing of bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad. Caleb Cushing and Wm. E. Chandler appeared before the Committee on the part of the Union Pacific Company, and L. E. Chittenden for the Central Pacific. C. P. Huntingdon. Vice President of the latter Company, was also present. After adopting a resolution calling on the proper departments for copies of documents to be used in evidence, the Committee listened to an argument by Mr. Chandler, in which he reviewed th various laws bearing on the subject. He discussed the progress of the roads and reiterated the charges of the resolution. The Committee then adjourned until to morrow, when the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Treas-ury will be present with the necessary

mans and papers. SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS. Secretary Boutwell has concluded to dismiss all Special Agents of the Treasury. His reason for it is that he does not know which are honest and which not, and he believes an investigation, after the dismissal of all, will prove the

Hor the dismissal of all, will prove the ones really worthy of trust.

Hon. George A. Halsey, who reluctantly consented to accept the Registry of the Treasury, cannot now, it appears, be appointed to that position, owing to the opinion of Attorney General Hoar, who holds that Mr. Harsey, being a manufacturer, is precluded from a procint ufacturer, is precluded from appointment by the act establishing the Treasury Department.

THE TWICHELL CASE, PHILADELPHIA. The Supreme Court of the United States has granted leave for the filing of a motion for a writ of error on behalf of Twitchell, condemned to be hung in Philadelphia, the argument to be heard Attorney General Hoar made his first argument in a case before the Court to-

day. NEW YORK CITY.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] NEW YORK, March 31. In the Union Pacific Railroad litigation, before the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Barnard directed the receiver to break open the Company's safe. This he attempted to do, assisted by some labor-ers and others, but Mr. Barlow, a member of the Company, warned the whole party off as trespassers, and they went away. The case was then adjourned

away. The case was then adjourned until to-morrow.

Virgil A. Krepps, the young man who attempted to kill Miss Carrie King in a Brooklyn store, in February, was sentenced in the Brooklyn Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, to eight years and seven months imprisonment in Sing Sing.

The annual book trade sale commenced yesterday. The catalogue is arranged to occupy four days. Several western traders were present and made liberal purchases.

Boston Police Correption By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.1 Bosrow, March 31.—At the hearing to-day before the Legislative Committee on the Metropolitan Police of Boslov, very —In the New Jersey Legislaturs, yesterday, a bill putting a tax of two percent, on the net income of bankers, brokers, incorporated banks and savings institutions, express companies and all corporations who do not now pay tax to the State by contract, was passed.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. [FIRST SESSION.]

SENATE: Question of Adjourn. ment Discussed-Indian Appropriation Bill Considered-Report of Conference Committee on Tenure-of-Office Bill Presented and Adopted.

Mr. THAYER, on the contrary, believed the people approved of all the sessions of Congress during the past three years. It was unjust to exclude States, By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1

SENATE. The House joint resolution for adjourn-

ment on April 6th, was taken up. Mr. FESSENDEN, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said in his opinien it would be impossible to finish by that time the business pending before the Senate; that the Senate ought not fix a day for adjournment until it should at least dispose of the Indian Appropria tion bill.

Mr. SUMNER agreed with the Senator from Maine, that the Senate ought not to concur in this resolution; but the Indian Appropriation bill was not the only, or even the most important, matter requiring the attention of Congress. There was the whole subject of Georgia involved, the question of the admission to representation, and the question as to what shall be done to secure the proper reconstruction of that State. This was reconstruction of that State. This was the most important subject before Congress, and Senators ought not even talk of going home until the case of Georgia, in all its branches, should have been fully considered and settled. The settlement of the case was important, not only to the people of that State, but also as an example for the other States of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. Another very important matter, demanding the attention of this session, was the revision of naturalization, so as to prevent frauds.

Mr. HOWE was unable to see why it was wrong to talk about adjournment. It was a peculiarity of the Senator from Massachusetts that the longer he stays It was a peculiarity of the Senator from Massachusetts that the longer he stays here, the more he found to be done. [Laughter.] He (Mr. Howe) would be willing to remain in session a white longer, for the purpose of settling the Georgia case. He could not see any prespect of making such settlement, but he had been here since 1862, trying to reconstruct Georgia and the other Southern States, and was he believed they were no States, and yet he believed they were no nearer to reconstruction than ever. If Congress could reconstruct the State, it had had time enough; but to reconstruct iully, in addition to Congress and

time one thing more was needed-good sense. Mr. SUMNER asked what the Senator from Wisconsin proposed to do with the pending executive business? Mr. HOWE did not believe there was enough such business to occupy an evening session: but thought, as a matter of course, the Senate would remain in session long enough to dispose of all business of that kind that might come

before it.

Mr. ANTHONY said so far as he could recollect, the Senater from Massachu-setts (Mr. Sumner) had never voted for an adjournment. He (Mr. Anthony) an adjournment. He (Mr. Anthony) thought there was no good reason why Congress should not adjourn at the time fixed in the House resolution.

Mr. SUMNER—What does the gentleman from Rhode Island propose to do with Georgia?

Mr. ANTHONY—Well, that is a ques-

tion that has troubled me a good deal; and I have pretty much come to the con-clusion to let Georgia take care of her-

necessary to do anything for Virginia at this session.

Mr. SUMNER—Or Texas?

Mr. ANTHONY—I suppose Texas will stand pretry nearly as she has done for the last few years. These States do not seem willing to come in, and I don't think we can help it.

Mr. CONKLING suggested the Senator from Rhode Island, in answering the gentleman from Massachusetts on this subject, bear in mind that the House Committee on' Reconstruction, which had for a long time been investigating and considering the whole subject, and which therefore might be presumed to know whether it required any further legislation at this session, had impliedly expressed the opinion that it did not, by twice acquiesting in the proposition to adjourn'at an early day.

Mr. SUMNER—I understand, then, that my friend from Rhode Island propose to abandon these States?

Mr. ANTHONY—Only so far as I propose to abandon the same time Massachusetts, Rhode Island and the other States.

Mr. SUMNER—Ahi But the Senator

States.

Mr. SUMNER—Ahf But the Senator

Mr. Substitution to require knows they are in a situation to require Congressional protection.

Mr. WARNER was unwilling to go knows they are in a situation to require
Congressional protection.

Mr. WARNER was unwilling to go home, or to have Congress adjourn, with out doing something to settle definitely. It he status of States now excluded from representation. If they were to be adjusted to the discordand to prolong, instead of the should be told so, and if new conditions were to be imposed, it was the duty of Congress, in justice to the people, to let them know what was required of them. Mr. WARNER dealined to discordand to prolong instead on the freedition so as to fir thorn fatting, and it was uspected by Union men that the proper of the sense to fire to hold the was not at the proper of the same thing, in a rather roundary, April 10th, as the day of adjournment.

Mr. FESSENDENEN said he was not at the whole game was got up in the interest of these candidates from that subject, which, at the proper of these candidates for office, the convention was upposed, however, for other reasons, to interest of these candidates from the whole game was got up in the interest of the convention. The proposed, however, for other reasons, to interest of the convention was to fire them had any charges to make a subject, which, at the proper of the convention was upperfered to the was not at the whole game was got up in the interest of the convention. The proposed, however, for other reasons, to interest of the convention was to fire them known that was required of them. Mr. HOAR opposed the report as put. Mr. HOAR opposed the report as put. Mr. HOAR opposed the report as put. Mr. HOAR opposed the report as a put. Mr. HOAR opposed the report as

seated by his colleague to that fixed by Mr. CONKLING was willing to vote for the amendment of the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Hamlin) but would prefer o adjourn on the day named in the res-

gress anoma have done an that in his judgment was necessary. The last three years had been filled with sessions of Congress, not merely regular, but extraordinary sessions, brought about by the war, and emblematic of it, and he beliand the reconstruction. lieved the people were thoroughly tired of the extraordinary proceedings, the justification for which was to be found only in the war, and anxious to resume the old modes and customs of our fa-

ference on Tenure-of-Office to adjourn now, and in the name of the double of Georgia he demanded Congrency Bill Referred.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1

WASHIKGTON. March 31, 1869.

WASHIKGTON. March 31, 1869.

April as the day of adjournment.
At the expiration of the morning hour the resolution went over, and the Indian appropriation bill came up as unfinished

Several amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

At 8:45 the bill was informally laid aside, and Mr. TRUMBULL, from the

nomination of his successor had been

confirmed. Mr. THURMAN would not vote for the report of the Committee, because, according to his understanding, it would prevent the President from removing any member of his Cabinet in a recess, no matter how obnoxious that member should have become no matter how obnoxious that member should have become. He supposed that the dominant party would pass the bill in the form that best suited them; but it was at least fair that the minority it was at least fair that the minority should be allowed to know what they were voting for, and therefore he moved the bill, as it had passed the Senate before, and the report of the Committee of Conference, should be life on the table and ordered printed. Lost—yeas 8, navs

The report of the Committee was then agreed to—yeas 42, nays 8. The nays were Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, McCreery, Sprague, Thurman and Vickers.

Mr. YATES rose to a question of privilege. He had seen a statement in some of the papers of his State that the previous debate on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of Office act, when Senator Edmunds quoted an opinion of his, (Mr. Yates'), expressed on the impeachment Yates'), expressed on the impeachment trial, he dissented from it. The state ment was incorrect. On the contrary, he had referred to the opinion and stated all he said on thet subject was good law.
The Senate, at 4:15, went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. An order was adopted to clear the floor f persons not entitled to the privilege, ten minutes before the hour of meeting. Several bills were introduced and referred, including one for the establishment of a Port of Entry and Custom House at Charleston, West Virginia.

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Lands to Inquire into the expedience of amending the into the expediency of amending the homestead laws, so as to count service

tion that has troubled me a good deal; and I have pretty much come to the conclusion to let Georgia take care of hersolf.

Mr. SUMNER—Then the Senator proposes to furnish no protection or security to the Union men of that State?

Mr. ANTHONY replied, a bill for Georgia could be passed in a very short time, whenever the Senator having charge of it would go to a quorum of the Senate and ask them to stand by it.

Mr. SUMNER—What does my excellent friend say as to Virginia?

Mr. ANTHONY—I don't think it is necessary to do anything for Virginia at this session.

struction Committee.

A resolution was adopted that the Ways and Means Committee consider the expediency of reviving and enforcing the direct tax in the late rebel [States. A resoultion was adopted that the Manufacturing Committee consider the Manuacturing Committee consider the expediency of government aid to the exhibition of industry in New York in 1876.

A bill extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal was referred to the Committee on Public Lands

Committee on Public Lands.
The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee for the organization of a Provisional Government for

Mr. FARNSWORTH, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, offered a substitute for the bill proposing a resubmission to the people of Mississippi of the Constitution already framed, with separate votes on some of its objectionable features. He argued against the bill re-ported from the Committee, which pro-poses to reassemble the convention and authorise it to appoint a Provisional Governor, with power on his part to fill all other State offices. That convention, he

peals the first and second sections of the original Tenure-of-Office act of March 2d, 1887. The first section of the Senate olution, as it had come from the House, though he would be very reluctant to bring the session to an end until Con-gress should have done all that in his indoment was recovered. amendment is left untouched. The second section is amended so as to read as follows: "That during any recess of the Senate the President is hereby empowsenate the rresident is nereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except Judges of the United States Court, until the end of the next session of the Senate,

the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some able person, subject to be removed, in his discretion, by the designation of another to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meentime, and such person so designated shall take the oath and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall, during the time he performs his duties, be entitled

was not willing to go home without do-ing something for the loyal people of the Southern States, and he moved to amend the resolution so as to fix the 15th day of

ticable to said session of the Senate for committee of Conference on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, made a report, which will be found in the proceedings of the House. He explained it as agreed upon by the Committee. The bill as it had passed the Senate required a direct vote of the Senate in refusing to said office." ence Committee, made an explanation of the report and said it would be accept able to the Republican party and to the bill as it had passed the Senate required a direct vote of the Senate in refusing to confirm the nomination of a new appointee, in order to reinstate the old officer, and the change made by the Committee simply provided that when an officer was suspended by the President he should be reinstated at the end of the next session of the Senate, unless the nomination of his successor had been thing was yielded to the Senate, in leaving the first section of the amendment

officers without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., Chairman o the Conference Committee, also made an explanation of the report, which struck out, he said, everything that gave to the senate power to reinstate the suspended officer. He was bound to say he thought the section on the removal and reinstatement of officers repealed the Tenure of Officers of the section of th Office act, as though it had never been passed. He did not think it altered the power of the President from what he had under the Constitution. Mr. LOGAN suggested whether the difference between the repeal of the Tenure of Office bill and the report of the Conference Committee was not the difference between tweedle dum and

tweedle dee?
Mr. BUPLER said he would not put it so strong. He thought the difference was right the other way. It was the dif-ference between tweedle dee and twee-

the place of any suspended officer, then

and not otherwise the President shall

nominate another person as soon as prac-

Mr. BINGHAM, one of the Confer-

country.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the whole

intouched, which forbids the removal of

officers without the advice and consent

to be the effect of the report. By the first section, if the President made a removal of an officer, calling it a removal, and if the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of the person designated to fill the office, then the removed officer

Mr. BUTLER-No, sir. Mr. BANKS-But if the President re move an officer and calls it asuspension, and if the Senate refuse to confirm the nomination made in place of that officer, then the suspended officer is not re-stored, and if the Senate fail to confirm a nomination at the end of the session, the President can make another nomination during the session.

Mr. BUTLER-He had the same power that he now has under the Constitution.

Mr BANKS—Suspension is a syononym for removal
Mr. BUTLER—Yes.

Mr. NIBLACK said he suggested the other day that the transfer of his allegiance to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) was only temporary. It had so turned out. He would have to cease following his lead. He regarded the Conference report as a hermaphrodite measure, of which neither the sense nor the color could be discerned. It was on measure, of which neither the sense nor the color could be discerned. It was an entire failure. He felt that he was out in the cold. He must announce a dissolution of the partnership in the matter. The Democrats could no longer safely follow the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was suggested to him that the partnership left no assets. He believed that that was entirely true. [Laughter.] He could not vote for this measure. It left the whole thing in a muddle, to be construed in one way muddle, to be construed in one way when the President was in favor with he party in power, and to be construed. n a different way when he was not in

Mr. WOOD said that under the construction which he put on the report, the Senate yielded none of its former positions on the question. The Senate would virtually and practically hold the power to censure the President in the appointment of such officers in the place of suspended officers, as the Senate might dictate. The Tenure-of-Office act might dictate. The Tenure-or-Unice act was in itself all wrong. It could not be amended, and should be repealed. He was astonished that the gentleman from Massachussetts (Mr. Butler) should have so completely changed his attitude. He hoped the House would not agree to the

Republican friends would be deceived by fast. The water in the river is still the notice of dissolution of partnership, given on behalf of the Democratic side. at 3:45 p. m. and 6 p. m. are lying at Hudgiven on behalf of the Democratic side. He opposed the report as depriving the Senate of its power to check the President in the matter of appointments.

Mr. DAWES desired his vote to be understood, and therefore suggested the matter should go over till to morrow, in order that the report might be printed.

Mr. BUTLER declined to yield to that motion.

made a report from the Conference Committee on Tenure-of office Bill.

The bill as proposed to be adopted re
Mr. WOODWARD introduced a bill to have voted ays.

Mr. WOODWARD introduced a bill to test the constitutionality of questionable acts of Congress. Referred to Judiciary Committee Mr. STEVENSON, from the Commit-

tee on Elections, reported a resolution giving the seat during the contest from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana to Mr. Sheldon, and gave no tice he would call it up on Friday.

Mr. BURR presented a minority report in the same case.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill. Made the special order for two

o'clock to-morrow o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to
allow defendants in criminal cases in
United States Court to testify. Ordered printed and re-committed.

He also, from Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the removal of time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such officer, no part of which shall belong to to the officer suspended, and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of every session of the Senate, except for any office which in his opinion ought not to be filled to reminate persons to fill all years. disabilities from loyal citizens. Ordered printed and re-committed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquird whether it

was a general bill?

Mr. BUTLER replied it was not.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Does it apply to filled, to nominate persons to fill all va-cancies in offices which exist, to the meeting of the Senate, whether tem-porarily filled or not, and so in the place of all officers suspended, and if the Sen-ate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an experience. Mr. BUTLER-Yes, sir; to everybody cancies in offices which ex'st, to the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and so in the place of all officers suspended, and if the Senate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then

The House resumed the consideration of the Mississippi bill.
Mr. DAWES addressed the House in awr. DAWES addressed the House in favor of the postponement of the bill-until next session. He argued the military arm was sufficiently strong, the military head sufficiently earnest, and the military heart sufficiently true, to justify the leaving of the State of Mississippi for the present under military. sippi for the present under military con-trol. Life would be more secure down there under that than any other form of

government. He thought it better to bear those ills we have, than to fly to bear those lild we have, than to hy to others we know not of."

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate bill supplementary to the currency act was, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, taken from the Speaker's table and referred to Committee on Banking.

The Sanate ident resolution respect. The Senate joint resolution respecting pay and allowance of enlisted men of the army was passed.

Mr. WHITTEMORE introduced a bill to remove political disabilities. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

NEWS BY CABLE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
GREECE.

ATHENS, March 31 .- The Greek Chambers have been dissolved. Elections will be held on the 16th of May, for a new Legislature, which will assemble on the 5th of June. The Turkish ambassader Mr. BANKS stated what he understood has presented his credentials to the King.

SPAIN. MADRID, March 31.—In the Cortes yesterday the new loan required by the Prorefranced was vetoed. The hostility to the conscription law con-tinues in the provinces, and fresh out-breaks are apprehended:

GERMANY

MUNICH, March 31.—Orders have been issued granting unlimited leave of absence to third men of each company in all mantry regiments of the Bavarian

army. GREAT BRITAIN DUBLIN, March 31.—The Dublin Synod met at St. Patrick Cathedrai to day and

elected delegates to the Conference on the Irish Church question. MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, March 3i. — The steamer Ariel, from New York for Bremen, ar-rived out. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 31.-Consols, 93 for LONDON, March 31.—Consols, 93 for money, and for account, 93½, 93½, 93½, 938½. Stocks are quiet: Erie, 24½; Illinois, 96½. Linseed Cakes, £10@10 5s. Turpentine 3is. 6d. Sugar, 39s. 9d. Spirits Petroleum, 61½s. Tallow dull at 45s. 9d. Linseed Oil, £30. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10½d. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 101/d. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. ANTWERP, March 31.—Petroleum, 531/4 @54%. Cotton, on spot sold at 147f.

PARIS, March 31.—Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70 francs, 25 centimes. FRANKFORT, March 31.—United States. bonds, 87%. Liverpool, March 31.—Cotton is un-

unchanged; middling uplands, 12½; Or-leans, 12½; sales were 12,000 bales. Cal-ifornia white Wheat, 9s. 10d.; red. westrem, 9s. 1d. Western Flour, 23s. 6d. Corn, 30s. 6d. for new. Oats, 3s. 4d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 40s. Pork. 10ls. 8d. Lard, 75s. Cheese, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 68s. Spirits Petroleum, 9d.; refined, 1s. 8/d. Tallow, 46s. Turpentine, 30s. Linseed Oll, £32. Oil. £32.

The Preshet in the Hudson. POUGHKEEPSIE, March 31.—To-hight the freshet in the Upper Hudson has as-sumed a serious aspect. The water and ice covers the track of the Hudson River o completely changed his attitude. He loped the House would not agree to the eport.

Mr. POLAND hoped that none of his depublican friends would be deceived by he notice of dissolution of partmershy.

> Markets by Telegraph. NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Cotton steady; middlings 281/c; sales 3,150 bales; receipts 1,577 bales; exports 2,925 bales. receipts: 1,577 bales; exports 2,925 bales. Gold 132%. Sterling 140%. Commercial 189% (140%). New York sight 1/6% premium. Sugar dull; common 12c; prime 14c. Molasses scarce; prime 70@75c. Flouredull; superfine 55.60; double extra \$6,12; treble extra \$6,57. Corn advanced to 75@75c. Oats firmer at 65@66c. Bran tracked.