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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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☞ NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

LOUISVILLE covers 10,880 acres.

NAPOLEON is investing in 5 20's.

KOSSUTH is going back to Hungary.

KENTUCKY has 10,000 stand of arms.

KENTUCKY wants a bigger State-house.

COLD MUFFINS—ragamuffins in winter.

NEW ORLEANS has been having Carlotta Patti.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., is to have a Baptist College.

ATLANTA urchins are indicted to sling-to-shots.

BALTIMORE police lately broke up a negro ball.

RUNAWAY accident—elopement of one's wife.

THE Jockey Club perfume—horse radish.—*Punch.*

A COLORED GIRL is studying law in Washington.

GALVESTON is shipping last year's ice from Boston.

THEY are now planting early vegetables in Alabama.

CHICAGO has 40,000 voters and only 10,000 tax-payers.

MECHANICSTOWN had ten inches of snow the other day.

THE Japanese colony in California is importing tea plants.

LOUISIANA editors are to put their heads together on the 28th.

SEVENTEEN new churches were built in Louisville during 1869.

COCK FIGHTING is the "particular vanity" of Frankfort, Ky.

A VERMONT girl laced her breast bone into her lungs and died.

CHANDLER thinks Fitz John Porter ought to have been hanged.

WICKED New Orleans boys muddied Mrs. Dr. Walker's pantaloons.

MACHINES for the manufacture of ice are being erected in Galveston.

COOL—the attempt in New York to contend against the ice dealers.

BOWLING GREEN, Kentucky, has just attained the luxury of gas light.

THE Louisville *Commercial* is among the best of our Southern exchanges.

A MEMPHIS paper has a column of tidbits headed "Feminine Items."

HATRED walled on the Prince, the Prince will now go and see the Alps.

A TRICK that never fails—the miller's; he can always grind his teeth.—*Punch.*

COLORADO offers $5,000 reward for the first artesian well sunk in the Territory.

THE Paducah rolling mill has suspended operations on account of the scarcity of coal.

MRS. WASHBURNE is credited with a greater diplomatic success than her husband.

The aisles of the church are now strewn with flowers at nobby New York weddings.

CHINESE coin is becoming a circulating medium in some Northwestern Iowa towns.

ILLINOIS JURORS decide that bets can be collected of stakeholders by winning parties.

A MAN in Albany is making himself hoarse by walking one hundred hours without sleep.

A BOY of nine years has gone to the penitentiary in Brussels for attempting to kill his mother.

A RICHMOND, IND., clergyman has left town. The designing girl's name is Carrie Dunning.

GREEN and purple are the new dyes for the hair in which the Paris cocottes appear on the Bois.

A DENTIST out West had to give in the other day to a lad wanted a new set of teeth put in a dog comb.

A COLORED woman in Baltimore had her hands mashed while picking coal, and died of lock-jaw.

A CRUSTY old bachelor says he thinks it is woman, and not her wrongs, that occasionally need redressed.

HONEST clergymen in London preach printed sermons. Dishonest persons buy or borrow manuscript.

LYNCHING loafers are condemned to the chain-gang, provided, we suppose, they have black skins.

WANT of information: Lopez doesn't know when he is beaten, nor the allies when they have conquered.

FOUR bears were killed recently near Swager's mills, Allegheny county, Maryland, by a party of hunters.

SEVERAL ladies in Detroit have petitioned the City Council to appoint Lucy M. Arnold, M. D., City Physician.

A CINCINNATI woman has brought suit against a ruffian of that city for "kicking her sixteen feet over a hydrant."

ON Wednesday last snow to the depth of fifteen inches fell upon Mount Ararat, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

MULE breaking is practiced extensively in the streets of Montgomery, Alabama, much to the disgust of lady pedestrians.

YATE's friends talk of making him Governor of Alaska, now that whisky is prohibited there, as the only means of saving him.

THE Ohio Legislature has been petitioned to prohibit the use of tobacco except for "mechanical purposes." That will cut off chewing.

CONSERVATIVE New Orleans papers scorn the idea of common schools for white and black children, and exclaim: "Never! *never!*"

THE story of Dr. Livingstone's death at the stake originated a year previous to the date to which we have positive intelligence of his safety.

THE mamma who had bars put across the nursery windows to protect the children, says it does not hinder them from "falling out."—*Judy.*

A TEXAS farmer indiscreetly shouted for help as the Indians were preparing to carry him off prisoner, and they left him, but without his scalp.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC advises Napoleon to rob the revolutionists of their warsong by making the Marseillaise again the national hymn of France.

HONEY turkey with truffles was much in demand at a recent Washington banquet, being mistaken by members of the House for hog's head cheese.

A YELLOW in Michigan, earns his drinks by swallowing ten-penny nails. The liquor out there is strong enough to dissolve them and prevent injury.

FOUR boarders at a house in Hartford carry 345 years of age among them. It is safe to say they have not lived that length of time in a boarding house.

A KENTUCKY sheriff has levied on a number of cars belonging to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to secure taxes due the State amounting to about $11,000.

VON GRAEFE, the Berlin oculist, is in feeble health, but not likely to die poor. He made 10,000 florins in a recent professional visit of five days to Vienna.

THE New York Seventh Regiment has paid the last installment of $88,000 to Ward, the sculptor, for the type of American soldier, to be placed in the Central Park.

THE area of freedom for women is daily spreading. A woman is the official reporter of the January term of the Supreme Court of Maine, and doing good service.

FOR every death in a community there are two persons constantly sick, and for every person who dies there are twenty-seven who suffer from attacks of temporary illness.

THERE were 9,072 mules brought to Atlanta, Ga., during January, of which over 2,000 were sold in that market. Prices, wholesale, ranged from $100 to $240 per head.

LOUD calls come from American residents in Paris for some one to be sent over there to negotiate a postal treaty who knows the language and the government usages of France.

EVERYBODY in the Chicago Common Council, Monday night, called everybody else a liar and a knave. The *Times* says it was an occurrence in which there was a vast deal more truth than decency.

A MAN loved by a beautiful and virtuous woman, says George Sand, carries a talisman that renders him invulnerable; every one feels that such a one's life has a higher value than that of others.

A MAN in New Orleans accuses his wife of perjury in swearing that they were never married. She excuses herself by saying that she "never thought her husband would be fool enough to go to work and prove it."

How could the intimate interdependence of husband and wife be signified with more exquisite delicacy and truth than in the word which names the bond of their union. Each is the chief servant of the other, fulfilling offices that anybody else would consider degrading, and hence theirs is called the high menial relation.

ONE of those haughty Southern women who fled to Brazil when the rebellion was crushed, has written back a heartfelt appeal for aid, saying: "If the American Government means to take us home, hurry and do so, or it will have the dying curse of starved Americans. For God's sake take the unfortunate, deceived people out of here while they are able to walk."

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

IN Paris they new call Cocottes "Froufrous."

SAINTE-BEAUVE's library has been appraised at 90,000 francs.

THE King of Saxony is suffering much from dropsy of the heart.

TWO REGIMENTS of the French, Prussian and Austrian Cabinet Ministers are bald.

A SINGLE firm in Paris has sold two hundred thousand photographs of the murderer Traupmann.

AMERICAN newspapers have now a much larger circulation on the European Continent than British journals.

EIGHTY-TWO murderers and murderesses will have their heads cut off in Germany during the month of March.

WEBER's Illustrated Leipzig *Gazette* has a circulation of 33,000 copies in Europe and 67,000 in the United States.

JENNY LIND's eldest daughter, who is being educated for the operatic stage, is said to have as fine a voice as her mother.

ROCHEFORT has paid all his fines, amounting to eleven thousand francs, but he will have to remain a good while yet in jail.

GLADSTONE, Disraeli and John Bright have been elected honorary members of the Academy of Sciences at Lemberg in Gallicia.

SENOR EMILIO CASTELAR, the eloquent liberal leader of the Cortes, in Madrid, is at work upon a history of the Spanish Revolution of 1868-70.

THE Stuttgart Illustrated News, *Ueber Land und Meer*, circulates 60,000 copies on the European Continent, and 7,000 copies in the United States.

THE bogus son of Napoleon I, at Berne, in Switzerland, was some time since ejected from the house of the French Ambassador in Berlin, and ordered by the police to leave that city.

ONE of the daughters of Donizetti, the illustrious composer of "The Daughter of the Regiment," "Lucia de Lammermoor," and "Lucrecia Borgia," is a schoolma'am at Novara, and the other keeps a coffee house at Brescia.

THE Duke de Cadore is dead. He was the oldest son of M. de Champagny, one of the Ministers of Napoleon I, and the brother of Count Frederic de Champagny of the French Institute, author of the Cæsars.

THE local editor of the *Paris Reform* addresses the following inquiries to the Emperor Napoleon the Third: "Bonaparte, your motto at the present time, as you say yourself, is *Je regarde,* (I am looking on.) If you are 'looking on,' why the devil do you always keep your eyes two-thirds shut?"

BARON HAUSSMANN, the great ex-Edile of Paris, emphatically denies that he has made money during his administration of the Seine prefecture. He admits that he has now worth less money than when he was first called to Paris to take charge of the office in which he has become so famous. The Paris *Rappel*, which publishes this denial, briefly adds to it, "a lie!"

THE salary of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has been very materially reduced. When the former Paris correspondent was informed of the sinister wish of his employers to give him only two thousand pounds a year, and not allow him anything for house and office rent, and only to pay his carriage hire and kindred expenses, he immediately telegraphed to London that he would resign his position rather than submit to such terms.

WHEN the Fantin murderer was first brought to Paris he was taken to the Conciergerie, but after his trial he was sent to the prison of La Roquette. When he first learned of the Anteuil tragedy and the imprisonment of Prince Pierre Bonaparte in the Conciergerie, he said: "What a pity I have been transferred here; I should have been such chums." "*Misérable!*" exclaimed a horrified warden, "you have murdered seven or eight people; Prince Bonaparte has only killed one man." "Well," responded Trampman with an indescribable *naiveté*, "I am not proud!"

HERE is the account which the young wife of M. Emile Ollivier, the French Prime Minister, gave to one of the editors of the *Courrier des Deux Mondes* about her courtship and marriage: "I came to the watering-place, and he came to the watering-place; I was little and he was great. Next year, when I was again at the watering-place, I had grown a little, and he was greater. In the third year, when we met again at the watering-place, I was nearly grown up, and he was great enough for two. He drew me up to him, and, O happiness, I became his wife."

CROWN PRINCESS LOUISA of Denmark, daughter of the King of Sweden, is said to be the loveliest heiress of a crown in Europe. Her husband and the Prince Hereditary of the Island Kingdom, however, is not only personally of very indifferent appearance, but is also noted for his dissipated habits and the large amount of his indebtedness. He is said to owe more money than he can pay even after ascending the royal throne of Denmark. His father, King Christian IX, who is a gentleman of very exemplary habits, in times gone by, repeatedly threatened his wayward eldest son that he would disinherit him if he did not mend his ways, and he was in hopes that the Crown Prince's marriage to the lovely Princess of Sweden would cause the young man to turn over a new leaf; but these hopes have not been fulfilled. The Crown Prince, on the contrary, prefers the company of the fast women of Copenhagen to that of his young consort, and few nights pass without his coming home in a state of intoxication.

Convention of Tennessee Colored Men.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, February 21.—A Convention of colored men, representing every part of Tennessee, met in this city to day. Nothing beyond organization was done. The object of the Convention is the investigation of the condition of the colored people and the adoption of measures for improvement. It is a very respectable assemblage.

The Constitutional Convention of Tennessee has concluded its labors and will adjourn to-day.

Gas Explosion at Philadelphia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—During an exhibition of Dissolving Views and Tableaux for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home, at Horticultural Hall, this evening, a terrific explosion of gas used in the exhibition occurred, shattering sixteen windows, and injuring some of the audience by splintered glass. Great excitement was caused. Several ladies fainted, but the audience escaped further injury.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Fifteenth Amendment Ratification—Case of Fitz John Porter—Abolition of Freedmen's Bureau—Bills Relating to Commerce Passed—Air Line Railroad Bill. HOUSE: Variety of Bills Introduced and Referred—Increase of Currency $50,000,000 Deemed Expedient—Political Disabilities Bill Reported and Passed—The Sale of Cadetships—Resolution Expelling Mr. Whittemore, Member from South Carolina, Offered and Discussed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the requisite number of States. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill for an American line of mail and passenger steamships between New York and Scandinavian ports. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution instructing the President to communicate the recent correspondence in relation to pension relative to the case of Fitz John Porter. He held in his hand an appeal to the President for a reexamination of the court martial in the case of Porter, and in answer to the statements of that paper he proposed to vindicate the truth of Porter's defense by witnesses were yet living who would testify in its cause. One of General Porter's reasons upon the trial for not moving his force forward was that the enemy were in great force in his front, as was shown by clouds of dust rising in their direction. General Gordon Porter now claimed to have new evidence. So had he (Mr. Chandler,) fresh evidence, for the official dispatches of the rebel General Fitz Hugh Lee explained that the clouds of dust referred to were caused by Job Stuart's cavalry, with a lot of negroes having brushes tied to their tails galloping down from Gaines ville. Mr. Chandler charged, upon the statement of his informant, who was a reliable gentleman, that while the trial was actually in progress Porter used this language: "I was not true to Pope and I take no responsibility!" He claimed faithlessness to Pope meant treachery to the Government, and all the dreadful consequences which followed period of the war, all their dreadful results, were in some measure attributable to his treachery.

Mr. WILSON spoke of Porter as an accomplished and able general, who commanded the best corps of the Army of the Potomac, and who rendered great service to the country at Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. He (Mr. Wilson) did not see how the court martial, with the evidence they had, could have returned any other verdict than that they did, he judged on the statement that new evidence had been discovered that would explain Porter's action, and perhaps amply justify him, that he should have a new trial, or in some way a new examination. He felt that any man who had stood so by his battlefield in the rebellion and given aid to his country, ought to be righted if he had been wronged.

The resolution was then withdrawn by Mr. Chandler.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported with amendments the bill to abolish the freedmen's bureau and to provide for a bureau of education. The bill proposes that the present duties of the freedmen's bureau relating to the collection and payment of bounties, shall be discharged by officers of the War Department, selected by the War Department. The War Department is also to take charge of all property now or heretofore held, acquired or used, except such property and funds as have been appropriated for the purposes of education, which shall be transferred to the bureau of education, together with the clerical force now employed therein. The bureau of education is authorized to co-operate with other educational organizations throughout the United States, for the establishment and maintenance of schools for the education of the blacks, and may take possession of all funds and property heretofore conveyed by the freedmen's bureau for such purposes, which may be attempted to be diverted from the original purposes and intention.

Mr. WILSON, from Committee on Military affairs, reported, without amendments, the House joint resolution relating to the construction of the Rock Island Bridge.

Also, House joint resolution donating captured cannon for the construction of a monument at West Point.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill extending the time for the completion of the Pilot & Pere Marquette Railroad, Michigan.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to establish a territorial government for Alaska.

The Vice President announced that he would be compelled to be absent one week from to day, when Senator Anthony was desirous of a temporary chair.

Several bills from the Committee on Commerce were passed, including the following:

House joint resolution to sell or exchange the custom house site in Nashville and obtain a more suitable location.

Bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware river between Philadelphia and Camden.

Bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled by steam. It requires that every steam vessel of over one hundred tons, carrying passengers or freight, shall be supplied with double action pumps as means of exhausting leaks, which shall be operated independent of the machinery of the vessel, and is amended to allow the partial use, in lieu of life boats, of life rafts and life mattresses with bread and water compartments.

Bill amendatory to act fixing rules and regulations for preventing collisions on water, approved April 29th, 1864.

Bill to reorganize the marine hospital service and provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) from the Committee of Conference on the bill supplying deficiencies in appropriations for the naval service, made a report fixing the whole amount of the appropriation at $2,000,000, which was concurred in.

Mr. SUMNER announced that he had received for presentation to the Senate a beautiful volume containing the Lord's Prayer in one hundred different languages. He moved it be received and deposited in the Congressional Library. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution, directing that no speech not actually delivered in Congress be printed in the *Globe*, which was immediately passed.

The bill to preserve the harbors of the United States against encroachment was taken up.

Mr. STOCKTON opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and asked that it be laid aside.

Mr. CAMERON also opposed the bill and Mr. CONKLING advocated it, when it was laid aside.

The bill to promote commerce between the States and cheapen transportation of mails, &c., being the New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill, was taken up.

Pending its consideration, the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

To pay loyal citizens of Tennessee for property taken for the use of the Quartermaster's Department.

Authorizing the sale of a portion of Fort Leavenworth Reservation to Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for fair grounds.

For settlement of expenses of Montana for troops in 1867.

Creating office of Government architect.

For an appropriation for the harbor of Port Washington, Wis.

For the erection of public buildings in San Francisco.

Granting aid for the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay.

To legalize the proceedings of State Courts.

To settle the title of the government to an island in San Francisco Bay.

Abolishing the bureaus of Education and Freedmen's Affairs.

To remove political disabilities in States ratifying the 15th Amendment.

Granting unsold lands in Missouri on the 1st of January next to that State for educational purposes.

Incorporating the Mississippi Valley Land and River Improvement Company.

Regulating foreign and coast trade on northern, northeastern and northwestern coast.

Making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war, or sell or furnish arms or munitions of war with intent that they be employed in the service of any foreign province or State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against any province or State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to repair a break in the canal at Harper's Ferry.

To abolish the office of Pension Agent and provide for the payment of pensions through postmasters.

To provide means of reviewing judgments of U. S. Circuit and District Courts holding the divorce to be void.

Reducing income tax 5 per cent. and exempting $2,000 therefrom.

Increasing tax on distilled spirits to one dollar per gallon.

To equalize the distribution of National Bank currency.

To extend to loyal citizens of Virginia the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, allowing claims for Quartermasters' stores, &c., to be prosecuted in courts of Virginia.

Incorporating the Southern Trans-continental Railroad Company and granting lands in aid therefor.

For the improvement of Red river, between Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Tex.

Granting aid to Oregon for the construction of a steamboat canal around the falls of Willamette. This was adopted.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Loughridge came up for action, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House the business interests of the country require an increase in the volume of circulating currency, and the Committee on Banking and Currency are instructed to report to the House at as early a day as practicable a bill to increase the currency to the amount of at least $50,000,000.

The previous question was seconded—106 to 74, and the resolution adopted—yeas 110, nays 73, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Armstrong, Asper, Atkins, Beatty, Benjamin, Barrett, Bingham, Bates, Brooks, Boyd, Buck, Buckley, Burr, Butler, (Mass.) Butler, (Tenn.) Coke, Clarke, (Ark.) Cake, Cullen, Conger, Crebs, Cullom, Deweese, Dickey, Dockery, Dickinson, Dixon, Dwyer, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Fryse, Getz, Gleckenberg, Gibson, Galladay, Hamill, Hamilton, (Fla.,) Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Heflin, Hoge, Holman, Hopkins, Jones, (N. C.,) Johnson, Jones, (Ky.,) Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, Mc-Berby, McCormick, McCrary, Mc-Kenzie, McNeely, Moore, (Ohio,) Moore, (Ill.) Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Orth, Paine, Palmer, Peg, Paine, Palmer, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rice, Rogers, Roots, Schenck, Shanks, Sheldon, (La.,) Sherrod, Smith, Coffee, Smith, (Tenn.) Smyth, (Iowa,) Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Strader, Strickland, Swann, Taffe, Trimble, Tyner, Vanhorn, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Welker, Wells, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson, (Minn.) Wilson, (Ohio,) Witcher and Wood.

Nays.—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Arnell, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Benton, Bird, Blair, Boles, (Mass.) Brooks, (New York,) Buffington, Burchhart, Collins, Cessna, Churchill, Cowles, Cox, Davis, Dawes, Delaval, Ferry, Fox, Fetch, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hoar, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Jones, Kelly, (Penn.) Kellogg, Ketcham, Knap, Laflin, Mayham, McGrew, Moore, (N. J.) Morrill, (Me.) Myers, O'Neill, Pike, Plants, Platt, Holland, Pomeroy, Randall, Reeves, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Slocum, Smith, (Vt.) Starkweather, Stevens, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Twitchell, Upson, Ward, Washburne, (Wis.) Washburne, (Mass.) Wheeler, Willard, Winans and Woodward.

Mr. McCRARY introduced a joint resolution to relieve from manufacturers' tax pork packers, lard renderers and persons engaged in smoking hams and curing meats, &c.

Pending action the morning hour expired and the joint resolution went over till to-day.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate bill removing political disabilities from between four and five hundred persons in various States. Some eight of the persons embraced had been elected to office in Mississippi, and if the bill were not passed they would be disqualified.

Mr. WHITTEMORE offered as an amendment the House bill, embracing about two thousand names.

Mr. COX inquired whether there was any principle stated in the bill on which these names were reported?

Mr. WHITTEMORE replied there was not.

Mr. COX—Is it proposed to attach to the original bill or to the amendment any system of amnesty through the Courts or otherwise?

Mr. WHITTEMORE—Not at all. That is in a separate bill.

Mr. COX—I will never vote for a measure picking out men by name. I want general amnesty.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said no man in the House was more anxious than himself to get up a general bill to remove disabilities. Some bill had been reported, and he would press it at the earliest possible moment; but that would take considerable time in the House and Senate, and he was anxious that in the meantime this bill should be passed. After this he would not report any further political disability bills until the House had passed a general amnesty bill. He was only sorry to feel himself obliged from necessity of business to report this bill first, but he felt so obliged.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) declared himself opposed to the whole system of peddling out pardons in detail. It was wrong from beginning to end; unworthy the dignity of the Government, undignified and improper; and if there were no other member to vote against it, he would alone. There was much to be said against the people of the South; but there was also much to be said in favor of their heroism; of their Anglo Saxon, native American pluck; of the wonderful resources they had exhibited. He desired to have them welcomed back, but that in case of a foreign war they would fight only on the side of the North, in the common defense of the country. He had felt proud of their heroism, and he had felt proud of the generous terms accorded to them at Appomattox Court House by the General of the army, and he only wished that the distinguished officer was as generous now as then; that he were less of a politician and more a General. He wished such generosity should be exhibited to the people of the South, that the Government could safely circulate on the aid of their half million rifles in any war it might be engaged in against England, France or Spain. There was no self government in the South, and More had been imposed on that people than ever had been imposed by any civilized people on any subjugated nation. They had been robbed of self government; the military had been placed over them; their States had been reorganized by force; they had been made slaves of slaves. Was not that punishment enough? Was not that revenge enough? Had not the simplest desire of punishment been gratified? He appealed to the House to rise to the magnitude of the occasion and throw wide open the doors of pardon.

Mr. BECK, while agreeing with his friend from New York as to the propriety of passing a general amnesty bill, expressed surprise at hearing him say he would vote against this bill. For his part he would vote for every bill removing the disabilities of any person.

Mr. VOORHEES concurred with his friend from Kentucky, and hoped the day of promulgation of a general amnesty will not be far distant.

Mr. FARNSWORTH expressed like sentiments.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to strike out the names of Brown, McKennan, Wright, Thomas and Dunnington, of Tennessee.

Mr. Maynard's amendment was rejected and Mr. Whittemore's adopted.

Mr. PORTER moved to strike out several names of Virginians.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., said there were no names in the bill of persons who had not applied for pardon. If any of them should afterwards deny it, then either his name was forged or he was a liar. As to the punishment inflicted on the people of the South, he would ask who had been put on trial for treason? Whose property had been confiscated? Who had been denied any right or privilege, except the opportunity of destroying by his vote the Government he had once attempted to overthrow by arms? The Republican party had, with a magnanimity never before witnessed, been guided simply by the proposition, "nothing for punishment, everything for safety." Just as fast as it was understood to be safe, and perhaps a little faster, disabilities had been removed; and if it were proclaimed that in every State of the South any man could express his sentiments on any subject in a proper manner without molestation, he would vote for general amnesty. But that time had not yet come.

After further discussion by Messrs. Eldridge, Cox, Covode and others the bill passed by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of the sale of cadetships, reported that the Committee had taken testimony in the case of B. F. Whittemore, member of Congress from the 1st District, S. C., which testimony, together with statements made to the Committee by Mr. Whittemore in exculpation of himself, he submitted to the House. The Committee having carefully considered the same, had come to the conclusion that in making appointments to military and naval academies from the district represented by him, B. F. Whittemore had been influenced by improper considerations. He therefore submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That B.F. Whittemore, Representative in Congress from the 1st District, South Carolina, be and is hereby expelled from the House of Representatives in the 41st Congress.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the testimony of Messrs. Cathcart, Dalty and P. M. Kegler, of New York, General Schoeff, of Washington, and E. P. Brooks, a newspaper correspondent, and the exculpatory statement made by Mr. Whittemore.

The report was signed by Messrs. Logan, Cobb, Packard, Stoughton, Asper, Witcher, Morgan, Slocum and Hoge.

Mr. Kegler's testimony is to the effect that he was introduced to Whittemore by Senator Sawyer, who asked him if he had not already disposed of his appointment. He said he had promised Whittemore told witness he had pledged himself elsewhere. The matter then dropped. But four months after, while in Boston, witness met an old business acquaintance, W. F. Shaw, who offered to get the appointment for a consideration and showed witness a letter to Whittemore. But when he got to Washington the latter had gone home. A letter to him brought back a reply that he (Whittemore) had fixed the appointment outside his district at $500. Witness subsequently wrote to Whittemore that the same parties wanted his letter for political purposes. Whittemore in reply asked its return, which witness declined. Shaw afterwards wrote witness menacing him if he did anything hostile to Whittemore. The latter's letter was addressed in Whittemore's handwriting, with his frank.

General Schoeff testified that Whittemore offered him an appointment for a son of General Tyler, of New Jersey, for $2,000.

E. P. Brooks, a newspaper correspondent, detailed the negotiations with Whittemore for the appointment of a cadet of Mr. Dalty of New York. Between $800 and $1,100 were paid Whittemore, he understood for use in the political campaign in his district.

Mr. Daly testified to having received, through Mr. Walcott and Mr. Brooks, the appointment to West Point for his son, for which he paid $1,500.

Whittemore stated before the Committee his first idea was to give the appointment to some poor boy, but a colleague in the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Goss, asked him for it and said, "If you make a appointment of my son, I will give you $500." He replied, he should not sell appointments, when Goss said he would give the money for some other object, selected by purposes in his district. Thus it was understood Goss was to have the appointment, and Whittemore told Kegler he had disposed of the appointment. After Goss left Congress, Whittemore wrote asking him whether he desired to have his son appointed, but received no answer. He then made up his mind to give his old friend Shaw an opportunity to make the appointment if he pleased. He therefore filled out a blank appointment to the naval academy and sent it to Shaw. He denied there was any thing in the letter fixing the price at $2000 or $3000, or any other figure. Subsequently he had a conversation with a man named Linden, who said he had an appointment, and told him he should seek the best boy he could find. As to the letter to Kegler, saying he had been offered $500 for the position, he felt that if an appointment was not to be made in his district, the district ought to have the good of it in some way. The conversation with Linden was to the same effect. Linden subsequently brought him a young man, who did not write at first, but Linden represented him as a most excellent boy. Linden offered $500 for the appointment. Whittemore refused to accept money for himself, and Linden offered it for the relief of the poor people of his district, which offer was accepted and the appointment made. Whittemore denied altogether the conversation related by Gen. Schoeff and all intention to receive a farthing for himself for his appointments. He had merely received such compensation for the poor of his district. As to the appointment of Mr. Daly to West Point, he relates an interview with Brooks, occurring after the boy had gone to the Academy, in which Brooks asked what he should pay for the appointment. He replied he would receive nothing whatever. Brooks spoke of a political battle in his district and offered $500 to be applied to that purpose, which was accepted. He (Whittemore) had received no pecuniary personal benefit from the money.

Considerable discussion followed between Messrs. Logan, Bland, Butler (Mass), Jencks, Banks, Coburn and Dawes, the only question involved being whether time be allowed Mr. Whittemore to show cause, if any, why the sentence of expulsion should not be pronounced against him, the evidence presented to be printed.

Mr. LOGAN finally agreed that the matter should be set down for two o'clock Wednesday, when Mr. Whittemore is to appear at the bar, and the House without a negative vote consented to that arrangement.

A motion to adjourn over until Wednesday, in honor of Washington's birthday, was lost, and the House at five o'clock adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

State of the Thermometer Yesterday at Varnum's Points.

Philadelphia, clear and intensely cold.

Baltimore, clear and cold. Thermometer twelve deg.

Newark, N. J., clear and very cold.

New York, clear and very cold.

St. Louis, cloudy. Thermometer at seventeen degrees.

Chicago, clear and cold. Thermometer ten deg. below zero. Yesterday it was seven deg. below zero.

Indianapolis, clear and cold. Thermometer five deg. below zero.

Washington City, clear and very cold.

Wilmington, Pa., clear and cold.

Oil City, clear and cold. Thermometer six deg. below zero.

St. Paul, Minn., clear and cold. Thermometer thirty deg. below zero.

Detroit.—This is the coldest weather of this winter. At 7 A. M., thermometer seven deg. below zero.

Mobile, coldest of the season.

Poughkeepsie.—The thermometer has fallen forty degrees since last night.

Cincinnati.—Weather steadily cold. Thermometer 4 at 7 A. M., 15 at noon, and 20 at 5 P. M. The skating ponds are freely patronised.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Bills Approved—Important Decisions by Supreme Court—The Sale of Cadetships—Nominations, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1870.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the Military Academy appropriation bill and the bill giving Bridge's Battery Association at Chicago certain captured cannon.

IMPROPERLY INFLUENCED.

General Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has reported a resolution that B. F. Whittemore, Representative of First Congressional District, South Carolina, has been influenced by improper motives in the disposal of his appointments to West Point and Annapolis Academies and should be expelled.

SUPREME COURT.

In the U. S. Supreme Court to-day, a decision was made in the case of Benjamin N. Cleever vs. Jesse B. Wilson and Ann J. Worcester, which was brought in the District of Indiana to enforce provisions in the matter of property rights of a decree of divorce granted in Indiana, the court holding the divorce to be valid by the laws of Indiana, and that, therefore, under the Constitution of the United States it must be valid in every other portion of the country.

In the case of the United States against Henry Dewitt, appeal from the Circuit Court of Maryland, an opinion was rendered that Congress has no Constitutional power to establish police regulations within the States, and that the act of Congress prohibiting the sale of petroleum oil for illuminating purposes if manufactured from petroleum that will degree Fahrenheit, is, except in its application to the Territories, unconstitutional and void.

A decision against the Government was made on the question of title to league land in Los Angeles county, California, called La Ronda or Belumeo.

In the case of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. Smith, error from Missouri, the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed. The case of Norris vs. Jackson, from the Circuit Court of Illinois, was dismissed, as was also that in the case of the city of Chicago against the Chicago City Railroad Company, having that the latter is required to do further assessments for repair of streets.

The judgment of the Court below was affirmed in the case from Wisconsin of the Milwaukee and Minnesota vs. Southern and Knapp; also the case of Aylesworth vs. Farven from the Circuit Court of Indiana.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: G. P. Wilson, Marshal of Territory of Dakota, and D. H. Batchelder, of New Hampshire, Consul at Londonderry.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

General Reynolds has officially notified Adjutant General Townsend that the Legislature of Texas has ratified the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

THE DAY CONSECRATED.

The Executive Departments will be closed from noon to-morrow in honor of Washington's birthday.

ADDRESSES THE ODD FELLOWS.

Vice President Colfax delivers an address to-morrow before the Odd Fellows in Fredericksburg, Va.

EXPECTED.

Captain Commerell, of the Monarch, is expected in Washington to-morrow.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Steamer Emma Snagged and Sunk—Forty Persons Lives Lost.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, February 21.—The steamboat Emma No. 3, which left here Friday evening for, Cincinnati, while going through the chute at Island 35, struck a snag and caved in her bottom, forward and aft the engines, setting the boat on fire and totally destroying her. From ten to twelve persons are reported lost, but nothing definite is known. A terrible gale prevailed at the time, and the water was very cold. She had on board four hundred bales of cotton here. The Attic Dean, with the particulars, is anxiously looked for. The Emma left the city Wm. H. Seward on his return to the United States.

CRIME.

Outrageous Murder in Illinois—Lynch Law Enforced.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, February 21.—Thursday last at Beardstown, Illinois, a man named Wilcox entered the saloon of Yeck & Becker during their temporary absence, and assaulted a drunken man who was there, and beat Becker's child. In a minutes Yeck and Becker came in, when the ruffian drew a revolver, shot Yeck dead, and then turned and fired at Becker, the ball inflicting an ugly and it was supposed dangerous wound. The murderer was arrested and put in jail. On Friday Yeck was buried and there was a large gathering at Beardstown. Just after dusk a large crowd, numbering fully five hundred, gathered around the jail and without employing force, they took the keys from the sheriff and put him under guard. The mob then entered the jail, seized a prisoner whom they supposed to be the murderer, got a rope round his neck and then discovered they had got the wrong man. In the meantime the murderer, who was in another cell and chained to the floor, was made aware of the design of the mob. He got possession of an iron bar and as the leaders of the mob proposed to open the cell door he warned them that he would sell his life dearly. This resolute demeanor produced a change of action, but did not defeat the purpose of the leaders. The prisoner was brought out in the second of the murderer to account for his crimes and his body was then taken out of doors and hung by the neck to a tree. The man who thus suddenly explated his crime was from Alabama, and was, judging from his conduct and demeanor, a desperate character.

Manistee, Mich., Homicide.

DETROIT, February 21.—The trial of Vanderpool for the murder of his partner, Herbert Field, on the 5th of last September, in progress for two weeks past at Manistee, is expected to conclude to-day. It will be a day or two before the intelligence reaches here, in