

The Montana Post.

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TELEGRAPHIC. Reported Exclusively for the "Tri-Weekly Post," by W. U. T. Co.

Resolutions offered—Sympathy for Ireland—Fenian news—General Howard's Report—The Fenian dodge—Relief for Disloyal Southerners—Artemus Ward dead—Protection for the Overland Routes—Troubles in New Orleans—Rebel schemes in Virginia—The Reorganization Movement—Great Destruction—Assignment of Officers to Southern Military Districts—The Colorado Election Case—Fenian Excitement Still Evident—Cowan by the Senate—Adjournment of Congress—Fenian Convention—Tremendous Floods—Champion of Rights—A Fat Office—The Indian Expedition—Military Commanders—The Reconstruction—Southern Relief Fund.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Gen. Grant today sent to the President the names of Schofield, Sickles, Sheridan, Thomas and McDowell, as the five commanders of military districts in the rebel States.

The election in Alexandria will be set aside and a new election held. The commander has power to do this under the reconstruction bill.

SENATE.—Henderson introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution by providing that no State shall prohibit any of its citizens from voting or holding office on account of color. Saulsbury raised a point of order, that as the Constitution of the United States had been blotted out of existence it could not be amended. Resolution referred to Judiciary committee.

The Senate gave notice that he should on to-morrow introduce a bill to provide for the representation of the rebel States in Congress at the earliest possible moment.

Cragin introduced a bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in Utah. Referred to Judiciary.

Morrill offered a resolution instructing the committee on printing to inquire what legislation was necessary to perfect the arrangements for the publication of the proceedings of Congress. Adopted.

Wilson introduced a bill supplementary to the act to provide an efficient government of the rebel States, to facilitate the restoration. Referred to Judiciary.

Anthony moved a suspension of the rules requiring the election of committees by ballot and offered a resolution appointing the Speaker of the House to appoint the members of the committee to the Judiciary committee immediately.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Jno. A. Hogan, announcing that he contested the election of Wm. Hill, from the 1st Congressional District of Missouri.

A concurrent resolution was offered that when the House adjourn on Monday, they adjourn to meet in May. Adopted without division.

Kelly offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee, when appointed, to report the bill declaring who shall call a convention for a reorganization of the rebel States and providing that in all elections held until the Constitutions of such States shall have been approved by Congress, that voting shall be by ballot. Adopted.

Senators Cragin introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by prohibiting the election to the office of President, any person who has once served as such, whether elected as President or Vice-President. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Sumner introduced a resolution declaring that certain further guarantees are needed in the constitutions of the rebel States in addition to the universal suffrage resolution, to require that the existing governments must be vacated and be no part in the Constitution. That the constitutional government must supersede the present illegal governments. That no loyal persons shall take part in the formation of the new governments; that the public schools must be established and open to all, and that the homestead must be secured to freedmen. Adopted.

London, March 7.—Railway trains are again running between Dublin and Cork.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senate.—The Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of War, conveying a communication from Sherman, respecting the safety of travel overland.

The House presented a resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, instructing the Senators of that State to vote for aid to the Northern Pacific railroad. Referred.

Wilson introduced a bill granting all national public lands, in aid for public schools in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Henderson offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate whether any armed expeditions had been sent against the Indians of the Western Territories. If so, under what order, and against what tribes.

The bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Niagara Falls was referred to the committee of Commerce.

The bill re-annexing Alexandria to the District of Columbia was referred to the Judiciary committee. Adopted.

House.—Wood asked leave to offer the following Resolution: That this House extend its sympathy to the people of Ireland in their present struggle for Constitutional liberty. If a despotic government of Europe shall be allowed to establish monarchical institutions in America, it should be the duty of the United States to extend its sympathy to republican institutions in Europe. Rules suspended; 143 yeas; 13 nays. Resolution offered. Previous question called; not seconded; 33 to 26. Resolution referred to committee on Foreign Affairs when appointed.

Stevens moved to suspend the rules, so he might introduce a resolution reappointing the committee of fifteen on reconstruction. Rejected. Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The President and Cabinet are making the necessary preparations for the execution of the military government bills for the South.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The excitement among the Fenians under the Irish news is intense. The Headquarters is thronged. Large numbers of Irish-Americans tendered pecuniary assistance. Several were booked for the Fenian army.

It is ascertained that Stevens is still residing in Brooklyn, having nothing to do with the present struggle.

LONDON, March 8.—Several Irish and English papers publish a proclamation purporting to come from the Government of the Republic. It declares that, after ages of outrage, they have at last returned to an appeal to arms to rescue them from serfdom, and establish a national Union of public safety, and political freedom, and to bring about a conse-

quent separation of Church and State. As Republicans, they appeal throughout the world for sympathy and support.

DUBLIN, March 8.—A heavy storm prevailed in this vicinity, which, before last. The insurgents who took refuge in the mountains are reported to be suffering severely from cold and exposure.

Donohue, leader of the Fenians, at the fight at Tallagh, is dead. Three of his companions are also dead.

A large quantity of ammunition and material for producing Greek fire, has been seized by the soldiers and police, in various parts of the country.

LONDON, March 8.—Troops are rapidly being dispatched to Ireland, from all available points.

Dispatches from Dublin, Cork, and other parts of Ireland, received during the day, are to the following intelligence: A body of Fenians, 1,500 strong, are reported threatening Tipperary. The troops had a battle with the insurgents near Killinure, a county of Limerick, defeating them, killed one, and wounded several, and took thirty prisoners, among the latter was the Fenian Gen. Lancelotti. A force of rebels 500 strong, were also beaten by the soldiers at Clonmel; several were killed and eighteen prisoners were taken. A quantity of arms was captured. The Fenians stripped the houses of guns and other weapons. Armed bands of men are moving through the counties of Clare, Tipperary and Limerick, and have frequent conflicts with the police. Incendiary fires are frequent in the city and county of Limerick.

PARIS, March 8.—De Girardin was fined 5,000 francs, in the Correctional court, for a violation of the law of the Press. He appealed the case.

LONDON, March 8.—Dispatches from the East, report that the Christians in Thessaly are securing religious independence. Russia sent fifty-five thousand dollars to aid the suffering Christians in Crete.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Gen. Howard, Com'r of the Freedmen's Bureau, in his report transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War, states that 32,622 white and 21,238 colored people in the South will need food before the next crop can relieve them. The number of rations required for one month is 1,070,000. For five months, the probable time required to feed them, 5,355,000. At 25 cents per ration, it is estimated they will cost \$2,137,500. Of this \$625,000 has already been appropriated. Leaving \$1,508,750 to be provided.

MARION, Va., March 8.—The whole Virginia and Tennessee valley has been visited with the heaviest freshet within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The whole valley from Lynchburg to Chattanooga was swept by swollen streams. The roads are badly damaged and trains all stopped.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Washington special says: Price's resolution will be presented next week. If passed it will compel the sale of thirty millions of coin.

In the Senate there is an indisposition to touch the financial question at this time.

Certain members will present next week a resolution to allow fifty per cent. of the tariff duties to be paid in currency.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A letter from Gen. Geo. H. Thomas is published, declining the nomination for President, proposed by the Union men of Tennessee. He says as he is nothing but a soldier he can only serve his country in that capacity.

The Times' special says: A delegation of prominent Virginians are in Washington for an interview with the President and Attorney General, and to obtain from the latter a decision on the law authorizing military commanders to appoint judges of the election of delegates to the convention provided for under the reconstruction bill. Judge Gould, who denounced, in the Virginia Senate, the proposition to call conventions, and all its supporters as traitors to the South, is one of the delegation. The proposition having been passed notwithstanding his opposition, this delegation seeks to get control of the appointment of judges of election, so as to influence the choice of officers.

Senator Wilson's bill is now before the Senate, which will probably pass it, and thus settle the question as to who shall control the preliminary elections.

Selection of military commanders for Southern States has not yet been made. It is not true that Gen. Grant has recommended Sheridan, Sickles, and others. Gen. Sickles is not eligible as his rank in the regular army is only Colonel.

The Senate is disposed to remain in session for twenty days, in which time the President is required, under the tenure of office law, to send in his nominations, and then adjourn to meet in October or December.

The Times' special says: Gen. Fullerton, now postmaster at St. Louis, who has been dodging the subpoenas of the Judiciary committee in the impeachment matter for about a month, is to be brought to Washington by a steamer.

The Tribune's special says: The President yesterday returned to the Senate the name of Mr. Cowan for Minister to Austria. It was not rejected, but laid on the table. His friends assert that he can be confirmed.

The name of Gen. Bartlett as Minister to Stockholm was also sent in. Senator Sumner will oppose the confirmation.

The World's special says: At the Senatorial caucus last evening it was agreed to continue in session until the President had put into operation the military reconstruction law.

The Herald's Dublin correspondent of the 22d says: The greatest precautions to guard against any attempt at an outbreak in Dublin, are still kept up. The soldiers are rarely let out of the barracks, and not at all during the night. Meetings of the Privy Council are held most daily, presided over by the Lord Lieutenant, and a daily report of the state of the country is submitted to them.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—SENATE.—Trumbull reported a resolution appropriating a million dollars in relief of destitute persons of the south-west, of any and all classes, to be expended under the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau. Trumbull said General Howard had called on the Judiciary Committee this morning, and testified that unless something of the kind was done, there would be actual starvation among the disloyal portion of the South. The former appropriation is sufficient to cover the actual wants of freedmen and loyal refugees, but another appropriation is necessary for the relief of the destitute disloyal. After a long debate the resolution passed.

Cameron introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire what steps are necessary to prevent foreign governments from introducing upon this continent institutions and governments contrary to those established by the founders of this Republic. Referred to committee on Foreign Affairs. Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It appears to be conceded to-day that the session of Congress will continue for several weeks, but with the understanding that no new financial measures will be agreed upon.

The officials of Alexandria, Va., say they are ready for another election with negro suffrage.

LONDON, March 9.—Dispatches from Ireland to-day say that equality is restored throughout the province of Leinster. There has been no recent disturbance in Kerry county, the scene of the abortive outbreak of last month.

DUBLIN, March 9.—A dispatch from Waterford states that the Galway mountains, on the border of Tipperary and Cork counties, are swarming with Fenians. It is feared that an attack will be made on the town of Tipperary, the inhabitants of which are disaffected and strongly disposed to help them.

LONDON, March 9.—Evening.—Dispatches from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, pressing the

people into the ranks and committing robberies everywhere. Taverns in the City of Cork are ordered closed every evening at dusk. Stephens is still in Paris.

LONDON, March 9.—The funeral of Artemus Ward took place to-day. He was buried at Kensal Green, and followed to the grave by a great number of friends.

DUBLIN, March 9.—A dispatch from Waterford reports the Fenians have appeared in force at Devils Bit mountain, Tipperary county. Troops with artillery are sent to dislodge them, the result is unknown. The insurgents muster in strong force, particularly in Tipperary county. No bands have yet appeared in county Wicklow.

Reports from Drogheda, say no further disturbance had occurred there up to this hour. Twelve of the foremost rebel leaders have been captured.

LONDON, March 8.—It is stated that the leading powers of Europe have united in urging upon the Ottoman Government the immediate enforcement of the provisions of the treaty of 1856, and the granting of liberal concessions to the Christian subjects.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate, to-day, Sherman's report on the subject of the transportation of trains on the overland route, with copies of several orders issued by General Pope, during the year, for the regulation of travel across the plains. He says: Those orders, with some modifications, which have since been present, are that under them, a vast amount of merchandise, and a great number of people, last year passed in safety to their destination. For the year 1867 he proposes to apply the general rules laid down by Pope, to the four principal routes. First, from Minnesota, to Montana, Forts Hancock, Buford, Wadsworth, Rice, Berthold, Buford and San river, with two new stations between Wadsworth and Rice. Second, the great Platte route, by which full 90 per cent of the travel to Montana, Utah, California and Colorado is conducted. Third, from Kansas to Arkansas, via Forts Rice, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, etc., to Fort Union and New Mexico. He also proposes to leave the post commanders a little more latitude of judgment as to the strength of trains passing out.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Trouble is being apprehended in case the municipal election is allowed to be held on Monday. Gen. Sheridan has issued orders that no polls shall be opened on that day, and the election be postponed until the District Commander under military law, has seen fit to issue his instructions as received covering the case.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Times' special of this morning, states the situation of New Orleans prior to General Sheridan's order prohibiting the election there, as being indicative of a riot. Gen. Sheridan has made all necessary preparations to meet any disturbance. He has four regiments of infantry, a battery of Forts Rice, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, etc., to Fort Union and New Mexico. He also proposes to leave the post commanders a little more latitude of judgment as to the strength of trains passing out.

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being called for, endorsed what Senator Morton had said about reconstruction, and added: Congress had opened a door to restore the Southern States to civil and political power, but Congress had said to them, you shall come back in robes of liberty and justice, you shall be led by the faithful men of the Union, whom you despised in your fancied triumph of a miserable confederacy. Friends who listened to him would say, as the country would say, those who love the flag shall rule the country.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The steamer American, from Southampton, 27th, arrived. In the House of Lords, on the 25th, Derby moved a second reading of the bill to continue the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland. Russell gave a cordial assent to the bill which he considered fully justified by the recent events, and commented strongly on the policy of the Fenian leaders in the United States. He especially deprecates the interference of the American government in relation to the trials of Fenian invaders in Canada.

Two Irish-Americans were arrested on board a vessel from Cardiff, at Cork. Both were recently at Chester.

The progress of the 25th state on Greek architecture, the 8,000, Turks were defeated on the 15th and 14th, in the western portion of Crete.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Specials say: An order will be issued to-day assigning Schofield to first Division, Sickles to second, Thomas to third, Ord to fourth and Sheridan to fifth District of the South, under the military reconstruction bill.

CAMDEN, N. J. March 12.—At the election held to-day, the whole Republican ticket was elected.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The National Democratic committee met yesterday, p. m. at the residence of August Belmont, chairman. It was decided not to call a National Convention previous to the regular nominating one of next year. Measures will be set on foot for a thorough organization of the party throughout the Union. Most of the Northern States were represented.

The Herald's special says: Intelligence from Virginia intimates that the people of that State consider the passage of Wilson's bill a great victory over the Radicals. Governor Pierpont is reported to have said: It leaves the re-organization entirely in the hands of President Johnson, and his rebel friends.

A New Orleans special says: The Republican ticket introduced a series of resolutions in the Senate, declaring Sherman's bill unconstitutional and demanding the test of it in the Supreme court. They were referred to a special committee. The municipal elections were referred to the Judiciary committee in the Tribune's special says: The House committee on elections, yesterday had under consideration the Colorado contested election case. They agreed to allow neither applicants to occupy seats until the matter be finally decided.

The President to-day sent in his nominations; Judge Whitaker as District Attorney and General Heron as United States Marshal for New Orleans. There has been a great contest over these nominations.

A party in New Orleans now claim the gold being in the Richmond bank, and which is in the custody of Treasurer Spinner. He required them to identify it. They asked to see it and then they could tell whether it was theirs or not. Spinner thought if they could not identify it without first seeing it their claim was a very strong one. They then attempted a description, but failed.

The Tribune learns from a reliable source that the order of General Sheridan prohibiting the holding of municipal elections in New Orleans on the 11th, was issued under instructions from the President to suspend the elections until the military law be given. Wells and Mayor Monroe if he saw fit.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. Sessara, for ten years Spanish Minister here, has been recalled and will be succeeded by Senor Facundi Goncier.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Fenian excitement continues. A mass demonstration takes place this evening in Union Square. Money is pouring in from the project of New York merchants to raise a million dollars for privateers favorably received and meets with considerable success.

Private letters from Washington state that the committee now in that city have been cordially received by Senators and Representatives of both parties.

The Herald's Vera Cruz letter of March 20, states that several thousand French troops had sailed for France up to that time. Great preparations were making to defend the city after the French have left.

LONDON, March 12.—Consols, 90 1/2. Fifties, 74 1/2. PARIS, March 12.—American bonds, 84.

DUBLIN, March 12.—Arrests of Fenians are being made in all parts of the country. Large numbers of the best soldiers of the police. A dispatch from Cork states that a detachment has been sent in pursuit of a large number of insurgents who are reported gathered in the vicinity of Mallow Junction, an important railway center in Cork.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate rejected the nomination of ex-Senator Edgar A. Mearns as Minister to Austria. According to the convention of Republican Senators they do not consider his political views such as should belong to a representative abroad, in view of the rebellion through which the country has just passed. Louis V. Bogg, of Missouri, was rejected as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

LONDON, March 8.—A correspondent of the London Times says: Ireland is filled with Americans. It argues that a severe punishment in their cases is imperatively necessary, but adds, it is very difficult to apprehend them, for the people, though they give them no aid, refuse to betray them. He concludes by saying: The present rising is considered a failure in Dublin.

VIENNA, March 13.—Dispatches state that the Viceroy of Egypt withholds the tribute which