

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

Terms of the Tribune. Daily Tribune, \$10.00 per copy, 1 year—\$1.00 per copy, 6 copies, do., 7.00 2 copies, or over, for each copy. Weekly Tribune, \$2.00 per copy, 1 year—\$2.00 per copy.

To Advertisers. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements at an early hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS. According to a recent number of The Mexican Times, the colony of Ex-Confederates, established near Cordoba, is making progress and extensively planting cotton. A Portuguese colony has been established at Huachuca. A body of French troops, who were advancing from Chihuahua to El Paso, had returned, and news has been received from the latter place to the effect that the French intend to withdraw their troops from the City of Chihuahua, the only place which they hold in the State of the same name.

GENERAL NEWS. A mass meeting of the workmen in favor of the Eight-Hour system was held at Clinton Hall last evening. Resolutions were passed favoring the movement, and inviting the cooperation of workmen and employers, also sustaining the action of the house-painters, who will strike for eight hours a day on Monday next.

On Friday evening last, a boiler exploded in a laundry at Oshkosh, Wis., instantly killing Andrew McCaree, A. M. Huntley, C. Sarzant and Mr. Miller. An explosion recently occurred in a steam saw-mill near New-Buffalo, Mich., blowing off the heads of Mr. Ray, the owner, and a fireman named Wagner.

A number of Philadelphians called on the President yesterday, and presented resolutions passed at a recent meeting in that city, sustaining the President's policy. The President informed them that he should pursue and persist in his policy until the great result was accomplished.

A mandamus was yesterday issued by Judge Bennett to the Supervisors, to compel them to deposit the books and accounts of the Committee for Building the New Court-House before and during the year 1865 with their Clerk, so that they might be open for examination to the public.

The new U. S. steam frigate Chattanooga is finished and will proceed on her trial trip in a few days. She is expected to make at least 13 knots an hour. She is 3,225 tons burden, and will carry an armament of 16 heavy broadside guns, and one rifle pivot.

Gov. Fenton has appointed Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. John O. Stone and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz as Health Commissioners. The Senate will take action on these appointments to-day.

The sixth annual commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College was held in Dr. Choever's Church last evening. The exercises were interesting, and degrees were conferred upon 39 graduates.

The Texas State Convention has added a new article to the State Constitution, abolishing slavery, protecting blacks in their rights of property, and allowing them to testify in the courts, by a vote of 56 against 26. A fire broke out in the curbed-hair-manufactory Nos. 423 and 425 West Thirty-second-st., yesterday, partially destroying that and two other buildings. Loss about \$25,000.

The House yesterday postponed the consideration of the new Constitutional Amendment until the second Tuesday in April. This is considered as equivalent to its defeat.

The Virginia Senate has passed the House bill providing that all testimony given by colored persons shall be oral.

The Legislature of Nevada has endorsed the action of Congress on the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Gold was steady yesterday at 136 1/2 @ 137 all day, and closed at 136. Four per cent interest is paid to carry gold, of which the supply is large. Government stocks are without change, and in moderate demand. Bank stocks are in good request. In the miscellaneous list little doing. This market is manipulated by cliques of speculators, who by their operations, give to prices an appearance of firmness which disappears as soon as an attempt is made to realize profits. At the close of business at the public board prices were: Not incl. stock. Money is 7 per cent on call, and 6 per cent on time. It is freely for large amounts. The disposition to avoid long engagements for money continues. Striking Bills are held by leading houses at 108 for 60 days. France, 5.25 @ 5.12.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. Feb. 28.—Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to increase the mileage of officers traveling on public duty from six to ten cents per mile. A bill was introduced and referred to establish a hydrographic office in the Navy Department. Memorials were presented from the California Legislature for amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill, and from the Nevada Legislature against the sale of mineral lands and in favor of the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee with amendments, and ordered to be printed. The credentials of W. P. Ferry, claiming a seat as Senator from South Carolina, were presented and ordered to lie on the table. The concurrent resolution against the present admission of claimants from Rebel States was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Nye and Stewart, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Rogers of New-Jersey called attention to a report representing him as in favor of paying the Rebel debt, and wished to state that he is not in favor of such payment. The pending resolution for an amendment of the Constitution so as to secure equal rights to citizens of the several States, was debated by Messrs. Davis, Woodbridge and Bingham. During the address of the latter, a long discussion occurred on a point of order, and upon its conclusion Mr. Conkling moved to postpone the subject till the second Tuesday in April. Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost by 41 to 110, and Mr. Conkling's motion to postpone was then carried by 113 to 36. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and after that Committee rose, transacted some formal business and adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Mr. O'Donnell moved to reconsider the vote by which all resolutions bearing on National topics are to be referred without debate to a Select Committee. The motion was lost by a vote of 13 to 17. Mr. Andrews introduced a series of resolutions approving the past policy of President Johnson, commending him to the continued confidence of the loyal masses; declaring that the President's recent veto is not to be accepted as proving that the President would reject a proper measure, and hoping that the applause given to the President by former political adversaries shall not disturb the serenity of the Union party.

ASSEMBLY. A motion by Mr. Tremain to lay all business on the table, in order to reach motions and resolu-

tions, was carried by 73 to 14. Mr. Tremain then offered a series of resolutions, declaring that Congress is invested with full power to decide on the admission of Senators and Representatives from the late Rebel States, and that the faith of the nation, and especially that of the Union party, is pledged to protect the freedmen; and expressing the hope that by consolidation, forbearance or mutual concessions the difference between President and Congress may be harmonized. The question to consider these resolutions, without reference was adopted, and they were made the special order for to-night.

Gov. Fenton yesterday transmitted to the Senate his nominations for four Health Commissioners, as follows: JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, City; DR. WILLARD PARKER, City; DR. JOHN O. STONE, City; DR. JAMES CRANE, Brooklyn.

We do not know that these are the very ablest and fittest men in the District; but we know that the Governor was anxious to have such if possible; and we are sure it will be very generally admitted that these are good selections. Mr. Schultz and Dr. Parker need no commendation; Dr. Stone is less widely known, but not less profoundly esteemed and trusted by all who do know him. Dr. Crane we presume to be like unto these.

Mr. Rogers of New-Jersey desires to recede from his declaration in favor of paying the Rebel debt. With a view of diverting attention from his position, he said yesterday, in the House, that he was wrongly represented in THE TRIBUNE as wanting the Confederate debt paid. Mr. Rogers does us too much honor. His quarrel, if any he have, is with the Agent of the Associated Press whose telegraphic report of his statement we quoted, as follows: Mr. ROGERS—It is proposed to prohibit the payment of the Rebel debt. Such a measure is the very emblem and quintessence of despotism and tyranny.

That appeared in all the papers, and Mr. Rogers may deny, if he chooses, that he was correctly reported.

The debate in the Senate on the concurrent resolution against the present admission of Rebel claimants to seats in Congress is protracted. The Republicans seem to have said all they think it necessary to say, and Mr. Fessenden announced his intention to press the resolution to a vote to-day. But Mr. Hendricks said there were more speeches to be made on his side, and as there is no previous question in the Senate, the talk may still continue.

There was a long debate in the House yesterday on the pending resolution for an amendment to the Constitution to secure, by Congressional enactment, equal rights to the citizens of the several States. At its conclusion, a motion to postpone the subject till the second Tuesday in April was carried—Yeas 113, Nays 36.

The bill chartering a new railroad between this City and Newark yesterday passed the New-Jersey Senate by two majorities. We rejoice and trust that the reign of monopoly and obstruction in that State is nearly over.

FINANCE IN CONGRESS.

If a counterfeiter, being duly convicted and asked by the judge to say why the judgment of the law should not be pronounced against him, were to respond in a harangue intended to prove the beneficence of an ample, abundant Currency, it strikes us that the judge would regard his argument as not quite relevant to the case in hand. So say we, in reply to dissertations of like tenor. "Gentlemen, we are not arguing that the Currency should be restricted, but that it should have a definite value. It is not to be a Paper Currency, nor an ample Currency, but a Currency of the will-o'-wisp, balloon-like, 'now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't,' pattern that we object. Be good enough to speak to the question."

There is great danger that the House will so amend the Finance bill as to deprive the Secretary of the power to fund the Greenbacks. The pretext for this may be a distrust of the Secretary, a reluctance to entrust him with such power, or whatever else you please; but, its real aim is a resolve that we shall not soon return to Specie Payments, but that the Currency shall remain inflated and of uncertain value for years to come. We beg members to believe that their votes will be understood. Fund the Greenbacks, and we have Specie Payments forthwith, and every dollar in current paper will be the equivalent of a dollar in coin. Leave them unfunded, and the dollar of trade and Currency will mean half, two-thirds, three-fifths, three-fourths, or some other proportion of a real dollar, and we shall go on under the stimulus of a fictitious Currency, buying more goods than we pay for and sending our National obligations to be sold in Europe for two-thirds of their face, until the grand crash comes; and then we shall all be poor together.

What is the "mystic tie" that binds up Pennsylvania Protectionists and importing Free Traders in the same bundle, we cannot imagine. We know that the importers mean just this, "Let us sell our goods and pocket the profits now; before the crash comes, we'll be out of the way." But the Iron men can't run; they know that, when the crash comes, the sheriff will sell out their costly works for a song; they profess to believe in the desirability of a favorable balance of trade; they must know that we are now plunging heels over head in debt; and are this moment owing a round Billion of Dollars to Europe, which calls on us for an interest of not less than Sixty Millions per annum. They can't be such downright dunces as to fancy that calling 70 cents a dollar makes our tariff more protective; no one who don't believe the moon made of very green cheese can be fool enough for that. We can see many things that they can't mean; but what men as astute as Messrs. Stevens and Kelley really do mean by fighting off Resumption, we cannot imagine. Their perverseness on this point is our despair—it is the riddle of the age.

To those who declare that "We can't resume," we only say, "Let us try." If the people are not willing to give Greenbacks for Government bonds, that ends it. But we assert that they are, or will be; and that it is simple honesty, beside being the best policy, to resume if we

can. To-day, railroad-building, house-building, and substantial improvement of every kind, are checked and paralyzed by the consideration that what costs \$14,000 will be worth but \$10,000 when we shall have returned to a sound Currency. Meantime, Wool and other farm products drop in price, because few will give 75 cents for what is likely soon to sell for 50; yet Goods sell for higher rates than they would bear if we were back to Specie Payments. Risk—uncertainty—these cost, and Industry has to pay for them. We shudder at the prospect of an indefinite postponement of Resumption.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Whatever else may fail, we trust that Mr. Trumbull's bill extending legal protection to the civil rights of Blacks, which has already passed the Senate, will soon pass the House also. That it is urgently needed, the action of Southern legislatures abundantly proves. Say, if you can, that all the direct and positive testimony of White outrages on the Freedmen is false—and there is more of it than can be cited in support of any fact in history—yet the single fact that no single Southern Legislature has yet recognized the right of Blacks to the civil rights accorded to every White alien, suffices to prove the need of such legislation by Congress as Mr. Trumbull's bill provides. We believe no single Southern State has yet enabled Blacks to sue and be sued, to give testimony and rebut testimony, on equal terms with Whites. All that they do, under the pressure of necessity, is meanly, grudgingly, shabbily done. What can be more absurd than to provide that a Black may testify in cases between Blacks and Whites, but not when the parties are both White? If he would ever swear falsely, would he not be likely to do so in a case between a White and a Black? And, if his oath can be taken in cases where he will naturally have a bias, why not in cases where he is likely to have none?

Consider the case of a riotous White attack on a Colored school kept by a White woman. A Black who witnessed the outrage is called to tell what he knows, and turned off because the schoolman was White, like the rowdies; so he is not a competent witness, unless he can swear that the roughs assaulted also a pupil; then he may be. Why is the distinction made but to insult and degrade the Blacks?

The Cincinnati Commercial has a letter from a correspondent traveling through Mississippi, who states that the barbarous Vagrant law recently passed by the Rebel State Legislature is rigidly enforced, and under its provisions the freed slaves are rapidly being reenslaved. No negro is allowed to buy, rent, or lease any real estate; all minors of any value are taken from their parents and bound out to planters; and every freedman who does not contract for a year's labor is taken up as a vagrant. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau are often not accessible, and the freedmen are kept back by the distance, from complaining. Finally, as the writer estimates, it would take an army of 20,000 men to compel the planters to do justice to the freedmen.

Mr. Trumbull's bill takes right hold of this matter, and subjects the oppressors to pains and penalties which they will seldom choose to invoke. We pray that it be passed soon, even though it should cost the Copperheads and impotent Rebels more than they can well afford to pay for the powder they will expend in celebrating the Veto.

LOYALTY IN TEXAS.

Andrew J. Hamilton is a Unionist, on whose loyalty there is no discount. He was elected to Congress in 1859 over the regular Democratic candidate, because the latter, with the entire regular ticket, was for secession, while the people were not. When the other Texas members seceded from Congress in 1864, he staid, and made a hearty Union speech. He went home a Unionist, remained there a Unionist, until he had to flee for his life; then he came North a Unionist, and spoke often and zealously for the Union and the War. He went back a Unionist when he could do so, and was appointed Governor as a Unionist. And now, he sends a message to the Convention recently assembled to reconstruct the State, wherein he says:

"It is a favorite phrase of many that 'this is a White man's Government'; and it is declared to be the main duty of those who represent the people, at the present time, to take care that it shall continue to be so, and that any man who advocates the rights of the colored race, is an enemy of the Government, and that he shall be dealt with accordingly. But, if by the declaration that this is a White man's Government, it is meant that the Black man is to be excluded from its benefits, and forever wholly excluded from the exercise of political privileges, as well as of civil rights, under the Government of the United States, it is a part of wisdom to provide in the organic law of the State that the freedmen in our midst shall enjoy civil rights on an equality with the White population of the State. More than this, I believe it would be wise to exclude the freedmen in our midst from all political privileges, by making the enjoyment of those privileges depend upon the occurrence of birth or color."

Nobly spoken this, as becomes its loyal and large-hearted author. And now we will see how the ex-Rebels who rule the Convention will respond to it.

Men who have figured in certain events think that they ought to let their voices be heard when those events are discussed by the public. Now, Forey, having been the General commanding the original force sent out by France to Mexico, thinks that this is a time for him to speak, and his words are, that the French force ought not to be withdrawn for some time—that its work is not done yet, etc. If this speech—which met with only a few words of approval in the French Senate ("tres bon—tres bon")—will have any effect upon the Government, it will be only to lengthen a little the stay of the French in Mexico, for it is not at all likely that the Emperor will change his decision after an-

nouncing it to the world. Besides, he has taken steps for the execution of his decision. The fact is, Forey has only given vent to the wounded feeling of the French army.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF HUNGARY.

The relation of Austria to Hungary, and the gradual recovery by the latter of her old constitutional rights, are, at present, among the most interesting questions of European politics. By the rescript of Sept. 20, 1855, the Emperor renounced the policy of reducing Hungary to the rank of an Austrian province, and of consolidating it with all the other crown-lands into one equally-administered empire. The rescript was a frank acknowledgment that the resistance of the Hungarians to the centralizing policy of the Austrian Government had proved to be insurmountable, and that the Government was willing to attempt a reconciliation which, of course, involved a recognition of at least a large portion of the chief Hungarian demands.

The Hungarians have shown, at this important crisis of their national history, a remarkable firmness. The party differences prevailing during the year 1861 were not already disregarded, but the three different parties which again appeared during the electoral campaign—Old Conservatives, Liberal Constitutionalists ("Address party") and Radical Constitutionalists ("Resolution party")—drew nearer to each other, and united in the advocacy of a national platform common to all of them. The views of the Diet, which was opened by the Emperor on December 14 by a speech highly acceptable to the Hungarians, have been defined with admirable clearness in an address drawn up by Mr. Deak and presented on February 8 to the Diet.

The great aim of the Hungarians is to re-obtain a full recognition of the "Pragmatic Sanction," by which the House of Austria, in the last century, bound itself to respect the constitutional rights of the Hungarians, together with a restoration of the old landmarks of the Kingdom. Before 1849, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia formed part of Hungary, which contained a population of about 15,000,000, or nearly one-half of the total population of Austria. In 1849, the Austrian Government, in order to break the power of the Hungarians, detached a number of districts from the disaffected Kingdom, and thus reduced the number of its inhabitants to 9,000,000. Not content with this infringement of the old rights of Hungary, the Austrian Government tried to turn the national aspirations which have, of late, played so important a part in the political history of Europe, to their advantage, and to incite the non-Magyar nationalities of the countries belonging to the Hungarian crown, against the Magyars, the predominant race. The great diversity of races in these countries furnished to shrewd statesmen a most favorable ground for such operations, as will be seen from the following race statistics:

Table showing race statistics for various countries including Austria, Prussia, Saxony, etc. Columns include Country, Race, and Population.

This table shows that the non-Magyar nationalities combined have a large majority over the Magyars, and the endeavors of the Austrian Government to incite the former against the latter were not altogether unsuccessful. The Germans and Roumanians in Transylvania prevailed upon the Diet of their Province to send deputies to the Austrian Parliament at Vienna, notwithstanding the protest of Hungary; and the Croats, although they did not take the same step, showed an intention of separating permanently their union with Hungary and of uniting with their kindred in Austria and Turkey for the formation of a Serbian nation. Even in Hungary proper, a large number of the Slav appeared to be eager to ally themselves with the Austrian Government against the Magyar nationality.

Notwithstanding this very serious danger, the Hungarians have been successful in their resistance to the centralizing policy of the Austrian Government, and the latter has publicly confessed its inability to break this resistance. Of course, the Hungarians make a full reconciliation dependent upon the restoration of their former frontiers, and the Austrian Government has not only ceased its opposition to the accomplishment of this desire, but it has used its influence both in Transylvania and Croatia for inducing the provincial Diets to resume their former relation to the Hungarian crown. The Austrian Government has requested the Diets of those two Provinces to send their deputies to the Hungarian Diet at Pesth. Both have complied with this request (the Croatian Diet by a majority of only four), and the Magyars will have the great satisfaction of seeing again the whole territory connected with the Hungarian crown represented at their Diet.

The Magyars disavow any intention to suppress the other nationalities of the Hungarian territory; but this, of course, does not exclude an inevitable tendency to consolidate gradually the Hungarian countries into one political body, and to strengthen more and more the Magyar ascendancy. With regard to Austria, any success that may further attend the endeavors of the Hungarians to re-obtain the schemes of the "dualists," who want to dissolve Austria into at least two portions, entirely independent of each other in their administration. Both questions—that of the different and conflicting nationalities within the borders of the lands connected with the Hungarian crown and the relation of Hungary to Austria—constitute problems, the solution of which is beset with more than ordinary difficulties, and will, undoubtedly, form an interesting chapter in the history of the second half of the nineteenth century.

We quoted yesterday part of a circular from Gen. Howard, stating that the President's veto has stimulated increased hostility to the Freedmen. A more particular account is supplied in the following dispatch to a Western paper: "Gen. Howard has received a number of telegrams from Assistant Commissioners in the so-called restored States. They represent that the veto is hailed by the enemies of the Government with much jubilation and enthusiasm, and that they have become troublesome,

also, that disorders and outrages are increasing. They state that the civilians and agents of the Bureau are persecuted, and request the Commissioner to detail as agents firm and tried officers of the Union army. The Freedmen, understanding from the enemies of the country that the Government protection is to be withdrawn, are uneasy and I suspect to leave the States."

In the Assembly, yesterday, the Hon. Lyman Tremain, Speaker, moved that all previous orders be laid on the table, so as to reach that of resolutions—which the House agreed to do by a strong vote—and then Mr. Tremain submitted the following:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Assembly, Congress is clothed with full power to determine on what evidence of returning loyalty and obedience, and on what terms and conditions intended to secure the future peace and welfare of the nation, the States lately in rebellion shall be entitled to resume their normal relations with the Federal Government by the admission of their Senators and Representatives to the national Congress, and organizing in the Union majority of Congress a body of able and faithful defenders of constitutional liberty as well as the representatives of the wishes of their constituents, the hope is ardently entertained by this Assembly that the loyal and patriotic members of the nation, and especially that of the Union party, is solemnly pledged to the freedom of the South, that their freedom shall be secured and maintained by the national authority wherever that shall be requisite, and by such legislative action as may be necessary and proper to accomplish that object.

Resolved, That, recognizing in President Johnson a statesman whose personal sacrifices and patriotic conduct during the late civil war endeared him to the loyal people of this country, and recognizing in the Union majority of Congress a body of able and faithful defenders of constitutional liberty as well as the representatives of the wishes of their constituents, the hope is ardently entertained by this Assembly that the loyal and patriotic members of the nation, and especially that of the Union party, is solemnly pledged to the freedom of the South, that their freedom shall be secured and maintained by the national authority wherever that shall be requisite, and by such legislative action as may be necessary and proper to accomplish that object.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to President Johnson, and to our Senators and Representatives.

These resolves were made the special order for this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

A lady writes us from Sedalia, Missouri, as follows: "Missouri is a beautiful region. Nature has done her part well; and it only needs an intelligent, industrious people to make this one of the first States in the Union. I would advise any Northern man that is looking West for a pleasant home to come here. Let no prejudice concerning Blacks deter him; for Emancipation has proved here a success. The Blacks prove abundantly able to take care of themselves. There are many hired in this place as servants. About a mile distant there is a village of some two hundred families, where they support a day school and have built a neat church. In one respect, they have done better than their white neighbors; they have not a whiskey shop in the place, and I have not seen a colored man drunk in the six months I have been here."

Miss Louisa Rushton's New-York Theater.

A change of programme at this theater is announced for to-night. The comedy of "Giralda" will be produced. Miss Rushton herself personating "Giralda." It is a delightful comedy, but one that requires excellent acting, in all the parts. A translation of it, by Mr. Boucicault, was presented several years ago at Wallack's old theater, and finely acted, and we may presume that so good a piece is not forgotten. Mr. Boucicault's version has been published. Another, by a London author, is commonly played, and that, doubtless, will be seen at Miss Rushton's Theater to-night. We hope the audience may be large. Miss Rushton has, of late, been pursuing a wise policy than that with which she inaugurated her theatrical career in this city. Of late the pieces presented at her theater have been of a light and vivacious description. "The King's Garden," "The Black Domino," and "The Phenomenon in a Smock Frock," have been played, each evening of this week, thus far. We regret, however, that it has been thought necessary to withdraw Mr. Scholberg's burlesque of "Between You and Me and the Post," but Miss Rushton is pursuing the only policy that can eventually give her theater a distinctive character. One thing, however, is absolutely essential. The theatrical company must be largely strengthened. At present, it contains but three members who are notable for any talent at all—Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. Mark Smith, and Mr. Harry Pearson. The others are dreadful sticks, whom it is painful to see and misery to hear. Such players would spoil the best play that was ever written. We wish every possible success to "Giralda" to-night, though we cannot banish a foreboding that the piece will be mangled. Mr. Mortimer, by the way, is no longer seen at this theater, and we learn that he has joined the company at the Broadway.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA—ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The favorite, old, and still popular opera, La Sonnambula was performed last night to a very fashionable but not an overflowing audience. The opera was well cast, but not strongly. Miss Louisa Kellogg being the bright particular star, before whom all lesser lights paled. She is especially charming in the part of Amia, her youth and her deliciously pure voice rendering her the very ideal of the simple and wronged village maiden. From the first to the last she sang sweetly, passionately and earnestly, and acted with grace, propriety and much dramatic power. Amia is one of Miss Kellogg's most successful personations. Signor Iffre sang with really admirable taste and expression, and although his voice is by no means pleasant through its entire range he used it so skillfully, and supported Miss Kellogg so well, that we cannot but award him a meed of praise. Signor Antonucci looked and acted the Count, and sang with unusual spirit. His vivario was beautifully given and warmly received. The subordinate parts were well sustained, and the choruses were admirably sung. Unusual attention seems to have been given to this department this season, and the result is shown in the attention to the proper coloring of the compositions. It is now a pleasure to listen to choruses, while, in times gone by, they were rather endured than enjoyed. The orchestra was carefully conducted by Signor Torriani.

This evening the opera of Don Sebastian will be given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, with the fine cast which rendered it so attractive in this city. Zucchi will sustain the leading role, and in this opera she has her finest moments of inspiration. Massimiliani Bellini and others sustain this fine dramatic artist effectively. The regular subscription nights after this Tuesday will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the Tuesday evenings being set apart for the benefit of the leading artists. Subscribers who are desirous of retaining their boxes for these evenings are requested to give notice previous to Monday next. The Benefit of Signor Mazzoni takes place on Tuesday evening next, March 7, on which occasion L'Africaine will be given for the last time but one. If ever an artist deserved a grand public demonstration on the occasion of his benefit Mazzoni is that artist.

ORGAN CONCERT.

Mr. George W. Morgan, the celebrated organist, will give a Grand Organ Concert at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. He will be assisted by Miss Zella Harrison, Mr. George, and Mr. G. W. Colby as accompanist. Mr. Morgan will perform some of his most popular pieces and display his wonderful feats upon the pedals. The programme is very interesting. The church is situated on the corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and Lexington-ave.

THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

A Grand Concert will be given at Irving Hall by the Conservatory of Music on Saturday evening next. The artists engaged are Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signor Massimiliani; Signor Louis Schriber, Cornet; Signori Edward and Henry Mollenhauer, Violin and Violoncello, and Master Bernhard, Violin. The pupils of the Conservatory will perform grand concerted pieces on 16 of the renowned Weber pianos, and the programme will be varied and interesting in every way. There is a great demand for tickets, and Irving Hall will be filled to its fullest capacity on Saturday evening.

FROM ALBANY.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Resolutions on National Policy Offered in Both Houses.

Nomination of Health Commissioners by the Governor.

A NEW CAPITOL BUILDING.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1866. The Health Commissioners are Willard Parker, N. Y., John O. Stone, N. Y., Jackson S. Schultz, N. Y., and James Crane, Brooklyn—all first-class men, and could not be improved.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1866. The Governor to-day transmitted to the Senate, in Executive session, for Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners, the following persons: Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. J. O. Stone, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz and Dr. James Crane of Brooklyn.

An Executive session has been ordered for to-morrow, to consider these appointments.

From Our Special Correspondent.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

In the Senate, Mr. O'Donnell moved a reconsideration of the resolution, adopted yesterday, appointing a Select Committee to whom resolutions relating to Federal affairs should be referred without debate.

An animated debate followed, but the Senate refused to reconsider.

Mr. Andrews offered a series of resolutions concerning National matters, of a milder type than those of Mr. Gibbon, which were of course sent to the Select Committee.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

It is understood that the names of Willard Parker, John O. Stone, Jackson S. Schultz of New-York, and James Crane of Brooklyn were sent in as Health Commissioners by the Governor to-day. Mr. Schultz is the layman. Ben Wood objected to their being named to-day. That they will be confirmed tomorrow there is no question. For, so far as I can learn the business are entirely satisfactory to the Union men of all shades of opinion in the Senate. There is no doubt the Governor has been actuated by a sincere desire to make a strong Commission, and one that will efficiently execute the provisions of the new Health Law. I trust the selections will be satisfactory to the great body of the people in your city.

RESOLUTIONS ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The chief features of the morning session of the Assembly were the resolutions introduced by Speaker Tremain on Federal relations, affirming the right of Congress to determine on what evidences of loyalty Representatives and Senators from the late rebellious States should be admitted to seats in that body, commending warmly the President, and expressing the hope that a spirit of conciliation would restore harmony between the Chief Executive and the National Legislature. A vote by yeas and nays, taken to amend the order of business for the introduction of the resolutions, was carried by 75 to 14. After some debate, a resolution was adopted that the pending resolutions be considered by the House without referring them to the Committee on Federal Affairs, and they were then made the special order for to-morrow evening, when a protracted debate may be expected.

THE RED BOOK.

The Red Book is like Banquo's ghost, and will not be laid. To-day Mr. Hoskins introduced a resolution directing the Chief Executive to cause a Red Book, to be added to the Red Book, without any limitation as to cost. Most of the members seemed to regard this as a method of stuffing the pockets of Wend. Parsons & Co., who always have this job. D. P. Wood moved an amendment that the Red Books already ordered should not be accepted and paid for unless they contained the Senate and Assembly diagrams. The Treasury was thus saved an additional expense of probably several hundred dollars. In the course of the debate, Mr. Pitts, in speaking of certain political papers, mentioned one individual who, during the last fiscal year, charged \$1,000 for his services in one of the State Departments, did not pretend to be in the office, and did no other work than to sign his name to certain receipts. The name of this man was not given. The people would like to know who he is.

PERFECTED AND BILLS.

There was a petition flood of petitions introduced, and as bills, most of which were of local interest. The most noticeable one was that of Mr. Maurice to insure the safe construction and management of railroads, a measure which has been long needed.

A NEW CAPITOL BUILDING.

The Ways and Means committee reported in favor of building a new capitol. D. P. Wood alone dissenting from the report.

The ground of Mr. Wood's dissent is, that he is opposed to commencing any work not absolutely necessary. By State order, the job, D. P. Wood moved an amendment that the Red Books already ordered should not be accepted and paid for unless they contained the Senate and Assembly diagrams. The Treasury was thus saved an additional expense of probably several hundred dollars. In the course of the debate, Mr. Pitts, in speaking of certain political papers, mentioned one individual who, during the last fiscal year, charged \$1,000 for his services in one of the State Departments, did not pretend to be in the office, and did no other work than to sign his name to certain receipts. The name of this man was not given. The people would like to know who he is.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1866.

PETITIONS. By Mr. THOMAS MURPHY—To change the name of the Free Academy of New-York. For aid to the Jew's Hospital. By Mr. C. C. COVILL—To amend the National Academy of Design from taxation.

By Mr. LESTER—Of the Citizens Association for radical reform in the municipal government.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the charter of New-York. To amend the charter of the City of New-York. To amend the bill to facilitate the collection of claims against insurance companies. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. THOMAS MURPHY—To incorporate the American Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. By Mr. THOMAS MURPHY—Further to secure the people of this State against involuntary servitude. By Mr. H. C. MURPHY—To amend the act for the extension of certain articles in Brooklyn to the East River. By Mr. WATSON—To facilitate the disposition by the Controller of Lands of Scrip donated to the State by the United States.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the Atlantic Yacht Club to appoint Trustees. Providing for the restoration of securities deposited with the Insurance Department by the Life Insurance Companies of other States. Authorizing the District-Attorney of Kings County to appoint a clerk.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted referring to