EUROPE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Seems it probable that the officer who was left in charge of the Spanish forces in the Pacific by the death of Admiral Pareja, Don Casto Mendez Nuñez, may receive a permanent appointment to the supreme command.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

The Entente Cordiale Between Russia and America—Banquet Given to General Clay by the Merchants of Moscow—Significant Article in the Moscow Gazette, &c.

[From the Paris Journal des Debats, Jan. 30.]

The Moscow *Gazette* gives a description of a banquet given by the merchants of that city to the American Legation, in honor of the arrival of General Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. Mr. Kathoff's organ speaks with great enthusiasm of the toasts drank to the Emperor Alexander, to the President of the United States and to the continuance of good feeling between Russia and the American republic.

"It is difficult," it adds, "to express the emotion produced by the speeches that accompanied these toasts, which imparted so great significance to the entertainment, and which will find an echo in the heart of every Russian and American patriot."

We should not have alluded to this banquet had it been simply one of those convivial gatherings for the exchange of compliments *inter pocula*. The reader knows what usually remains in such cases of all the froth of international enthusiasm after the froth of the champagne has disappeared; *but this is quite another affair, and the sober comments of the Moscow Gazette are not without importance.* That journal, with a very natural satisfaction, *shows the conditions of the entente cordiale existing between the United States and the Russian empire.* The geographical situation of the two countries seems to prohibit the possibility of one of those conflicts of interest which sometimes arise from the too close proximity of two nations. In this respect the past is a guarantee for the future, and *of all alliances that between these two nations seems to be the most natural.* After treating generalities the Moscow *Gazette* considers the question more in detail, adding upon the subject of recent events:—

While the United States were being ravaged by civil war many on this side of the ocean were convinced of the destruction of that young Power. Bold calculations were made, and changes were projected and even executed in the vicinity of the United States. *But, on the other hand, what confusion the triumph of the United States caused in those same circles, destroying at a blow all the political calculations combined in view of America's disasters.*

Russia alone never once swerved either in her friendship for the United States, or in the conviction that their cause would triumph. *From Russia alone did they receive "one sincere word of sympathy and encouragement,"* according to the expression of an American (Mr. Curtin). We know how this friendship on the part of Russia has been appreciated, and what reception our sailors met with upon arriving in the United States at a period when Russia herself was the object of hostile projects, and when her enemies hoped to succeed with ease by means of menaces and aided by internal treachery.

This passage, which evidently refers to France, is worthy of all attention from our statesmen. It states enough to indicate what the Russo-American alliance may one day become, and how attentively Russia watches our policy in order to take advantage of any errors that we may commit.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Senator Chandler's Resolutions—Their Reception in England.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, Jan. 29.]

An unusually important announcement has reached us by the American mail just arrived. A substantive resolution has been introduced in the American Senate to the effect that, England having refused to settle the Alabama claims, the President be requested to withdraw the American Minister from England. This resolution, which was introduced by Senator Chandler, appears to have been "tabled" by a majority of twenty-five to twelve. In the absence of further information *it is impossible to speculate upon the result of this threatening resolution.* There is no doubt a strong feeling in America on the subject of the Alabama claims; but without better assurance than is conveyed in the brief report of the resolution referred to *we hesitate to believe that Congress will press matters to the extent of suspending diplomatic relations with England. The consequences of such a step would far outweigh the importance of the question at issue.*

THE FENIANS.

Two More Counties Proclaimed—Seizure of Arms—The Reward for Stephens' Arrest Doubled.

[From the Liverpool Courier, Jan. 30.)

In spite of the trials and convictions of the Fenian prisoners which still go regularly on in Dublin, the state of the country continues exceedingly disturbed. In the course of the present week a regiment of infantry and a battalion of rifles will be moved into the country, and preparations are being made for strengthening still further the military force there. In the meantime two more counties—Carlow and Sligo—have been proclaimed, and the searches for arms still continue. A case marked "hardware" having been opened at the Custom House, was found to contain twenty rifles with bayonets attached. It was addressed to some person in Monaghan, but the police, thinking, not unnaturally, that there could be no valid reason for such an importation of deadly weapons, not merely detained the chest, but arrested the consignee. It seems probable that the whole country will be proclaimed before many days are over, that being the only step which promises to produce a feeling of security among the peaceable part of the population.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, Jan. 30.]

The sittings of the Commission for the trial of Fenian prisoners are at an end. The case of the last prisoner sentenced (James Floyd, found guilty and ordered into penal servitude for five years), was marked by wonderful audacity. On the 11th, while the courts were sitting, a couple of detectives went to a house within a stone's throw of the court, and having obtained admittance arrested four men whom they found there engaged in the very act of casting Minie rifle bullets. In the house were found a great number of bullets, a quantity of powder, bayonets, daggers, pistols and other implements of offence.

THE SEARCH FOR STEPHENS.

[Dublin (Jan. 29) correspondence London Times.]

A proclamation was posted about the city yesterday offering an additional reward for the arrest of Stephens. The sum of £1,000 will be given for such information as may lead to his arrest, and an additional sum of £1,000 to the person by whom he is arrested, with a free pardon to the informer, if he should have been concerned in the escape of the prisoner; also £300 for information against any person by whom he has been harbored. The police are confident that he is still hiding in Dublin, and that his ultimate escape is impossible. Nothing can exceed the keenness of the pursuers.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF ARMS.

An additional seizure of fifty rifles and bayonets was made on Saturday at Dundalk.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, JAN. 31.

Consols, 86⅞ a 87 for money; United States five-twenties, 66 a 66¼; Illinois Central shares, 75⅞ a 75½; Erie shares, 56¼ a 56½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, JAN. 31.

COTTON.—Sales for the two days 17,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Market dull and quotations barely maintained.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour very dull and declined 6d. per bbl. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn easier and declined 3d.; mixed, 28s. 9d. a 29s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon firm. Butter downward. Lard upward and quoted at 67s. Tallow dull.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rosin inactive. Spirits turpentine—No sales. Petroleum steady at 2s. 6d. a 2s. 6d.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was quiet and steady.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Ship Herald of the Morning Ashore—Ship Hamlet in a Critical Position.

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1866.

The ship Herald of the Morning, from Shields, Eng., with a cargo of coal and chemicals, while entering this harbor during a southeast rain storm last night, got ashore on False Spit, half a mile inside of Boston Light, staving a hole in her bottom. She remains in the same position this morning, with ten feet of water in her hold. A steam pump and lighters will be sent to her assistance, and she will probably get off after discharging a part of her cargo.

The ship Hamlet, ashore on Nauset beach, was badly shaken up by a violent southeast gale last night, and she motioning the sea is breaking over her.

News From the Pacific Coast.

THE UNITED STATES WAR SHIP LANCASTER AT HONOLULU—LOSS OF THE AMERICAN BARK MUSTANG, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15, 1866.

Honolulu dates to the 27th of January are received. The United States war ship Lancaster was still there. The officers were being extensively *fêted* by the Hawaiian authorities. There is no news of importance.

The Victoria *Chronicle* announces the total loss of the American bark Mustang, January 21. She left San Francisco on the 14th.

The ship William Tell, reported lost sometime since, has entirely gone to pieces.

The steamer America, from Nicaragua, has arrived with passengers and freight from New York.

The steamer Moses Taylor, of the San Francisco line, sailed for San Juan to-day.

A Portland despatch says the steamer Pacific sailed for this port with one hundred and forty thousand dollars in treasure. Navigation was not yet open between the Dalles and Umatilla.

The merchants of this city held a meeting last night to adopt measures to secure Montana trade, claiming the best routes from this side.

Mining stocks are again stronger. Ophir, $245; Gould & Curry, $1,000; Imperial, $43 50. Legal tenders, 72⅞.

The Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1866.

The Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad has been sold by the sheriff at Monroe, Louisiana, under a mortgage for fifty thousand dollars by a company composed of the contractors, to whom large debts were due, and to whom were joined a number of the old stockholders. The road will be put in running order immediately from Vicksburg to Monroe. The road from Shreveport to Marshall, Texas, will soon be finished.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Fate of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill Still Uncertain.

Continued Debate in the Senate on the New Representation Scheme.

Report of the Annual Post Office Appropriation Bill in the House.

The Bill Providing for the Sale of Postage Stamps on Credit Under Consideration.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1866.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The fate of the Freedmen's Bureau bill is still unknown. A caucus of conservative] republicans was called for last night, but was prevented from meeting by inclement weather. Its object was to consider the probable fate of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and provide for the contingency of a veto.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Preparations are being made for mass meetings in Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia and, rumor says, New York, on the 22d of February, to endorse the President's policy of reconstruction.

A DELEGATION OF NEW YORK CONGRESSMEN VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation of New York Congressmen, composed of Messrs. Ketchum, Hart, Griswold, Morris, Dodge, Marvin and Leffler, called on the President this evening, but disavowed any political significance thereby.

THE REPRESENTATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Senator Fessenden has given the Senatorial orators notice that he shall be very loth to allow undue time upon the constitutional amendment debate. A vote upon Senator Henderson's amendment to the original amendment will be brought to a vote at one o'clock to-morrow.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Among the items in the Post Office appropriation bill reported to-day are one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for steamship service to Brazil; for such service between San Francisco, Japan and China, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for overland transportation between Atchison and Folsom and, marine transportation to California, nine hundred thousand dollars. The bill also authorizes the Postmaster General to employ sailing vessels for mail transportation to any foreign port, compensation not exceeding the sea postage accruing on the mails so conveyed.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

H. Rives Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, visited the White House this morning for the reputed purpose of obtaining a revocation of the order suppressing the publication of his paper. We do not learn that he was successful. We understand the authorities have finally decided to hold publishers of newspapers to a more strict accountability in all Southern States during the continuance of martial law.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Isaac N. Arnold to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Henry C. Van Dyck to be Assistant United States Treasurer at New York.

John S. Graham to be Assistant Register of the Treasury at Philadelphia.

N. B. Brown to be Assistant Treasurer at the Mint.

Daniel C. Whitman to be Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Wm. E. Chandler and John F. Hartley to be Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.

E. A. Rollins to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

To be Collectors of Customs—Edward Prentiss, New London, Conn.; Seth W. Macy, Newport, R. I.; William Stanley, Marblehead, Mass.; George M. Abell, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Joseph Lemuel, Pembina, Minn.; Charles D Morton, Buffalo, N. Y.; Elkanah S. Harris, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; James Brady, Fall River, Mass.; Silas C. Booth, Fairhaven, Mass.; Washington Long, Passamaquoddy, Maine; Alfred Macy, Nantucket, Mass.; Lawrence Grinnell, New Bedford, Mass.; G. S. Adams, Great Egg Harbor, N. J.; Charles Anthony, Providence, R. I.; Wm. S. Adams, Astoria, Oregon; Jarvis H. Barlett, Little Egg Harbor, N. J.; Hannibal Hamlin, Boston, Mass.; John Young, Sandusky, Ohio; James E. Webb, Vienna, Md.; John Vinson, Edgartown, Mass.; Thomas Spring, Plymouth, Mass.; Jeremiah S. Putnam, York, Me.; John W. Ingalls, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; David M. Chapin; Oswegatchie, N. Y.; Owen B. Chadbourne, Saco, Me.; Thomas Harmon, Belfast, Me.; William Clapp, Burlington, Vt.; Edward S. Neebly, Bath, Me.; Thomas Wilkins, Erie, Pa.; John T. Miller, San Francisco, Cal.; Erastus Foote, Wiscassett, Me.; Wm. R. Wingate, Bangor, Me.; James L. Babcock, New Haven, Conn.; Franklin Spaulding, Niagara, N. Y.; Enoch F. Currier, Newburyport, Mass.; William G. Isbell, Detroit, Mich.; John W. McMath, Michilimackinac, Mich.; Thomas M. Rodney, Wilmington, Del.; Origen Alley, Middletown, Conn.; Seth W. Devereaux, Penobscot, Me.; John L. Boggs, Perth Amboy, N. J.

To be Surveyors of Customs—Reuben Daniels, Ipswich, Mass.; Charles W. Batchelor, Pittsburg, Pa.; Daniel Arter, Cairo, Ill.; W. C. Mumford, Snow Hill, Md.; Thomas Hornbrook, Wheeling, W. Va.; Charles J. Talbot, Portland, Me.; Clark Dunham, Burlington, Iowa; John C. Hennion, Dubuque, Iowa; A. B. Underwood at Boston.

To be Naval Officers—Dani. W. Gooch, Boston; Noah Brooks, San Francisco; George L. Coby, Newburyport, Mass.; Thos. B. Bush, Newport, R. I.; W. Smith Reese, Baltimore.

To be Appraisers—Harper C. Hicks, Baltimore; Ephraim F. Anderson, Baltimore.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue in Kentucky—Curran C. Smith, Fourth district; William C. Gilies, Eighth district; R. M. Hathaway, Second district; Philip Speed, Fifth district; John J. Anderson, Ninth district.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue in Kentucky—Samuel L. Blaine, Ninth district; William T. Ousley, First district; John E. Gresson, Second district; Edgar Needam, Fifth district; William Spencer, Fourth district; Thomas J. Morrow, Eighth district; William S. Rankin, Sixth district; David S. Goodloe, Seventh district.

To be United States Marshals—William G. Dickson, for the district of Georgia; Alexander Magruder, of Kentucky, for the district of Florida; John E. Goodloe, of Kentucky, for the Eastern district of Louisiana.

To be Postmasters—John W. Cummings, Ware, Mass.; Levi Smith, Watertown, Mass.; Thomas S. Bacon, Alexandria, La.

A. Baldwin Norton, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.

William T. Lockwood, to be Associate Justice for Nebraska.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1866.

REIMBURSEMENT OF MISSOURI FOR EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE WAR.

Mr. BROWN, (rep.) of Mo., reported without amendment the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

It provides for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the amount so expended since August 24, 1861. It contemplates the payment of troops called out by the Governor at the request, order, consent or concurrence of the department commander. It proposes a reduction of the direct tax assessed upon the State from the aggregate allowed. The commissioner is required to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall issue a warrant for such amount as may be due. It appropriates six million seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for payment.

RIGHT OF WAY AND AID FOR A RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a bill to renew and extend the provisions of an act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point upon the Ohio river, opposite its mouth, via Little Creek Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, in Arkansas, with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi river. Such enactment was made in 1853. This bill proposes to extend the provisions of that act for ten years, and reserves the public lands so granted. It also reserves all lands heretofore granted to the State of Arkansas for railroad purposes or other internal improvements which may remain unsold. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE STATE WAR DEBTS.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature against the assumption by the general government of the war debts of the several States; which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

POLITICAL EQUALITY.

Mr. WADE presented a petition from the colored people of Arkansas asking for political equality with the white race. Which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., presented the petition of manufacturers of agricultural implements, asking for a reduction of the excise duties. Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITION OF NEGROES AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF THE REPRESENTATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented the memorial of the colored delegation that recently waited upon the President, protesting against the passage of the pending constitutional amendment in relation to representation. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PETITION FOR ABOLITION OF COLOR DISTINCTIONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a petition for equal rights and the abolition of distinctions on account of color among the soldiers of the United States army.

THE PAY OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

Mr. NESMITH, (dem.) of Oregon, offered a petition for an increase of the pay of military officers, which was referred to the Military Committee.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. RAMSAY, (rep) of Minn., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill for the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL AND THE BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., asked leave to call up the bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nevada, wished to call up the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., hoped the latter bill would be taken up. He thought the army bill could be postponed for the present.

Mr. WILSON said there was pressing need for action on the Military bill. There were many regiments of troops in the service who were entitled to their discharge and ought to be discharged, but could not well be dispensed with until the regular army was increased.

Mr. SUMNER was sure the Colorado bill could not be disposed of in the morning hour; it would certainly lead to discussion.

Mr. STEWART thought it was due to the Senators and Representative elect from Colorado to dispose of this bill as soon as possible.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Kansas, appealed to Mr. Wilson to let the Colorado bill come up.

Mr. WILSON said that from what he had learned he knew the Colorado bill would lead to a fight.

Mr. LANE said the only question in the Colorado bill was the admission of a hundred negroes to the right of suffrage.

Mr. SUMNER said it was a great question whether a hundred persons should be shut out from the right of suffrage on account of color. It was not a little question, as intimated by Mr. Lane. It might be little to him, but it was a great principle to the country. It was also a question whether Colorado had a population to warrant the admission of two Senators here, to put her on an equality with New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said—It does not come with very good grace from the Senator from Massachusetts to say to me that I regard this as a little question; one who has devoted eleven years of his life to the cause of freedmen ought to be secure from such an imputation as that.

Mr. SUMNER—I only used the Senator's words.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas—I used no such language.

Mr. SUMNER—Then I misunderstood the Senator.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas—I only said the question was as to granting suffrage to a hundred blacks in Colorado, and that question was being discussed day by day. Upon this question, pending before the Senate, let me say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the question of negro suffrage is as important to me as to him. It occupies and absorbs me as much as him. It has occupied me for eleven long years. We may differ, and I presume we will as to the manner of granting that right and as to the time of granting it. But as to the great question of giving to any man over twenty-one years of age the right of suffrage in the Union, that question is as important to me as it is to him.

Messrs. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., and GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, spoke of the bill for the increase of the regular army as of more importance to the country than the Colorado bill.

Mr. STEWART demanded the yeas and nays on taking up the Military bill, but afterwards withdrew the demand, and the Senate voted to take it up.

The bill to establish and fix the peace establishment of the United States, as reported by the Military Committee on Tuesday last, was then taken up and read.

THE REPRESENTATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The morning hour having expired, the pending amendment to the constitution of the United States on the subject of representation was taken up.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, took the floor. He did not believe the Southern States were in the Union in the sense that New York was in it, nor out of it in the sense that Canada and Mexico were out of it. The relations which ought to subsist between the government and the States had been disturbed as regarded the Southern States. He did not say as a matter of fact that all the people of South Carolina were traitors; but a majority of them did seize upon the State government and make it the mere incorporation of the individual traitors of the State. There were two kinds of treason—political and legal. When Satan was overthrown by force he attempted to accomplish his object by guile and deceit. And it seemed to him that the rebels of the South, having been beaten by the North in the field of war, were following the example of their great prototype. They were seeking to accomplish under amnesty oaths what they could not do under arms in the field. These States, whether in or out of the Union, were not entitled to the rights and privileges of the other States.

Mr. STEWART asked him whether he thought the State of Tennessee should be included among the States that had forfeited their rights.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he would come to that presently. He proceeded to discuss the validity of the secession ordinances. Whether constitutional or not, they were operative and had the same effect as if constitutional. A parallel case was the legal tender law. The constitutionality of that law had been questioned, but still it had furnished means for carrying on the war just as if there had been no question as to its legality. So with the ordinances of secession; whether valid or not, they severed for a time the connection between the government and the States. They were practically operative in these States, and pursuant to them their State governments were organized into eleven States, which organized a war which made the nation tremble from centre to circumference. Mr. Williams next discussed the alleged obligation of the government to pay the rebel debt. He denied any such obligation, saying there was no precedent for it and there would be no justice in it. Commenting on the speeches of Messrs. Johnson and Doolittle, he said the lately rebellious States were in the hands of Congress to do just what it thought best for the welfare of the country. He denied that the apportionment of taxes among the Southern States committed Congress to the recognition of their State governments. Congress had a perfect right to legislate for the suppression of the rebellion and to collect taxes for that purpose. The apportionment bill proved nothing. If it proved that the Southern States had a right to representation now, it proved that they had it then. The Senate had repeatedly committed itself against this doctrine. Speaking of the President's policy, he said that from the first, President Johnson's action showed that he regarded the Southern States as out of their proper relations with the federal government. He did not wish to censure or criticise the President, though he doubted his power to reorganize State governments as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He thought there was too much importance in the public mind on the subject of reconstruction. Time had a great deal to accomplish which time alone could do. It took seven years after the last British flag went down before the government was formed; and Congress was now being denounced for not admitting the conspirators in the late war to seats in Congress. It was due to the magnitude of the subject to proceed cautiously in this great work. He cordially endorsed the prevailing sentiments of Mr. Sumner's speech; but he did not believe Mr. Sumner's proposition was practicable at the present time. He believed if the negroes were admitted to vote immediately they would be controlled by the rebels. He did not believe the negroes of the South were fit to vote now; they must have time to learn. But he hoped the day was not far distant when every man born an American would be endowed with the elective franchise. He objected to Mr. Henderson's amendment because it would prevent the States from excluding Indians from the right of suffrage.

Mr. HENDERSON, (rep.) of Mo., said Mr. Williams was mistaken. Indians were not citizens of the United States, and therefore could not vote. They were especially declared not citizens by a law recently passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that the law referred to was liable to be repealed at any time, when as this was a constitutional amendment designed to be perpetual. Mr. Williams then endorsed the proposition of the Committee on Reconstruction as the best measure before the Senate. In conclusion he referred to the President's policy. He gave him great credit for pure and patriotic motives; but without violating any rule of propriety he thought he might be allowed to enter an opinion that the President had made a mistake in the unlimited exercise of the pardoning power. The South had not acted in good faith. It had shown hatred and malice and contempt and defiance. It seemed as if there was nothing that would touch the hearts of the Southern people except the irresistible power of the government. It might be well to make an experiment with Tennessee and allow her to be represented in Congress to see whether loyal men would control the State and whether the white people would treat the negroes properly. He was sorry to hear the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Guthrie) say the other day that the Freedmen's Bureau bill would lead to a dissolution of the Union. This was the gentleman who reported in the Chicago Convention a resolution declaring the war a failure.

Mr. GUTHRIE, (dem.) of Ky., said Mr. Williams misunderstood his remarks. He said the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the civil rights bill were being used to accomplish what the rebels failed to do. As to the Chicago Convention referred to, it had only declared the war a failure up to that time.

Mr. WILLIAMS concluded his remarks.

Mr. HENDERSON took the floor, but said he was not prepared to speak to-day, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF KIDNAPPING.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., called up the bill to prevent and punish kidnapping; which was passed. It provides that if any person shall kidnap or carry off any negro or mulatto, with the intent that he or she shall be sold into slavery; or if any person shall knowingly entice any person to go on board any vessel, or to any place with the intent that he or she shall be sold into slavery, the person so offending shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. The second section punishes the master of any vessel transporting such kidnapped person, and forfeits the vessel.

GOVERNMENT TITLE TO LANDS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., called up the bill to relinquish the title of the United States to certain lands within the city limits of San Francisco; which was passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1866.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. KASSON, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was made the special order for next Thursday.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THE EXCISE LAW.

Mr. RAYMOND, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of delegates of the photographers of the various sections of the United States praying for an amendment of the Excise law relating to their business.

The petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the petition of James Hamilton and fifty other citizens of New York city, praying for protection to American industry by a tariff on imports.

The petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, providing that the Postmaster General may, whenever in his opinion the public service shall require, until June 30, 1868, deposit postage stamps and stamped envelopes with such persons as he may select for sale. The persons with whom stamps and stamped envelopes are so deposited shall engage to sell and circulate the same under the instructions of the Postmaster General, and give bonds in such sum as the Postmaster General may direct, with one or more sureties, conditioned for the faithful keeping of the stamps and stamped envelopes so entrusted to them, and for the payment to the Post Office Department in such manner as directed by the Postmaster General of the moneys arising from the sale thereof.

The second section provides that the Postmaster General may allow to such depositaries a commission not exceeding five per centum on all sales of stamps and stamped envelopes. Such persons are to be deemed receivers and custodians of the public money. They shall not sell stamps or stamped envelopes on credit, but shall sell them invariably for coin or United States Treasury notes at a price not exceeding the price fixed by law. They shall be subject to all the pains, penalties, fines and forfeitures now provided in cases of receivers and custodians of public money and of Postmasters and other persons to whom the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes is entrusted.

Mr. KASSON moved to strike out the second section of the bill. The first section, he said, would accomplish all that was desirable, as there were storekeeps and others who would be glad to make their places of business depositories in view of attracting an increased number of customers.

Mr. ALLEY, (rep.) of Mass., did not think that the amendment would improve the bill, the object of which was to enable the people of the South to procure postage stamps at the current rates, without being compelled to buy them at great expense. The bill was merely for business purposes and to increase the revenue of the department. It would do no harm to any individual or section of country. The bill was a measure for the interest of the government and in behalf of freedom and humanity. If it were otherwise he would not advocate it. No man appreciated more than himself the danger of any legislation which would bring back into this hall those who have never acknowledged their allegiance to the government, for he held that no men who stood in that position should be entrusted with the power conferred by their admission. But he was in favor of granting all facilities necessary to promote the interests of the great masses of the people of the South. He felt no hostility to these people. As a body they have suffered everything a people ought to suffer for their transgressions, and while he had nothing but sympathy for these people, as he had pity for all mankind, he felt that those who led the people into rebellion—the leaders—deserve and ought to receive all the torments of the damned.

Several voices here exclaimed "Amen!" "Amen!" "Amen!"

Mr. ALLEY, continuing, said—This bill, he repeated, was framed only in the interests of the government, and granted additional mail facilities to all the people of the South.

Mr. KASSON said his proposed amendment met all the objects in the South and elsewhere, while it saved the government the expense of paying five per centum for the sale of stamps.

Mr. ALLEY said that the people of the North were supplied now.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., wished to know whether it was proposed to pay five per centum for the sale of the stamps.

Mr. ALLEY replied in the affirmative; but said that the sale was to be confined to such localities as might be designated by the Postmaster General.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., inquired whether it was not intended to give the men of the South, who cannot take the oath required of postmasters, an opportunity to sell these stamps and get five per centum for doing so?

Mr. ALLEY replied that the whole object of the bill was to give the people of the South the mail facilities they do not now possess and cannot have for the reason assigned by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. There was no disguise about the bill. It was not intended to provide for the sale of stamps outside of the rebel States.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., asked why the South were not provided with mail facilities?

Mr. ALLEY replied because the Postmaster General could not find persons who can take the oath required of postmasters. He wanted the House to understand that it was found impossible to obtain persons to take some of the small post offices which had heretofore been a matter of accommodation rather than of profit.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., felt it to be his duty to state in behalf of the loyal people of the South that he thought the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Alley) was misguided. There were loyal men in every district of the South who would take any small office of emolument if the public sentiment around them would permit and if the government would protect them in the exercise of their functions, and among them he mentioned a man from North Carolina, who raised the first regiment in that State, and who called upon him last night. That soldier fought with General Baker and with General Banks.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., said he was acquainted with the loyal North Carolinian to whom the gentleman alluded. He was chosen by loyal men to represent a district in that State, and after having fought through the war he came here to find some difference between himself and rebels at the hands of loyal men of this Congress. He asked whether the gentleman officially made any distinction between him and the rebels of North Carolina.

Mr. KELLEY replied he had not made any distinction to prostitute the constitution or his office.

Mr. ALLEY said he had received numerous letters from all parts of the South, imploring Congress to take some action in order to grant mail facilities.

Mr. KELLEY said he wanted to vindicate the loyal men of the South against aspersion.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to—30 against 108.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed for two weeks.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. ALLEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to amend the Postal laws, which authorizes the Postmaster General to sell postage stamped envelopes for newspapers or letters at the value of the stamps impressed upon them, and allows dead letters to be returned free of postage, and prepaid letters to be forwarded at request of the person addressed to another post office without additional charge; and also letters endorsed "to be returned to the writer" shall be free of postage on their return. It also authorizes the transportation of mails by sailing vessels to and from foreign ports at a cost not exceeding sea postage. The mode of advertising letters is left with the Postmaster General. The money order fees are made ten cents on thirty dollars; twenty-five on forty dollars, and thirty on fifty dollars. The order shall be good for one year.

The consideration of this bill was postponed for two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, in the chair—and proceeded to the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. (This measure failed to become a law during the last session of Congress.) The Clerk having read the clause appropriating forty-six thousand dollars to enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to properly furnish and repair the President's house,

Mr. STEVENS explained that heretofore before the incoming of a new administration a certain sum was appropriated for a similar purpose. An item was inserted in the Miscellaneous bill, which all know failed to become a law, owing to an amendment made to the bill, on the motion of Mr. Davis, of Maryland. During the period between Mr. Lincoln's death and the leaving of the White House by Mrs. Lincoln, who was detained there by sickness, the building was left a prey to comers. When President Johnson took possession there was scarcely anything left—spoons, linen, bedding and other articles having been taken away, the house having been open to everybody. The steward was responsible, but had failed in his duty. The family had tried to get along with great economy. Some fifteen thousand dollars of the former appropriation of thirty thousand dollars was anticipated. The sum now proposed was necessary for the purpose indicated.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, offered an amendment for the removal of the double railing or fence in the old Hall of Representatives, and, after a debate of a humorous character, it was adopted, with an amendment also providing for the removal of the hucksters' stands in the halls and corridors.

The bill makes appropriations for coast survey, lighthouse establishment, surveys, public buildings, &c., and also thirty-thousand dollars expenses attending the death and funeral of the late President Lincoln.

Mr. GRINNELL, (rep.) of Iowa, offered an amendment providing in future purchases of carpets for government uses they shall be of American manufacture. He said it was time we had become Americanized. Domestic carpets were good enough for the servants of the people, and that the members had a poor illustration of foreign carpets under their feet, the purchase of which was a reproach to American industry. This was agreed to—52 against 40.

The committee rose, when the House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock for speechmaking only.

EVENING SESSION.

DEBATE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. NEWELL, (rep.) of N. J., commenced a speech on reconstruction of the States, but soon, on account of indisposition, obtained leave to print, and gave the floor.

Mr. STROUSE, (dem.) of Pa., who favored the immediate admission of the representatives elect from the rebellious States, assumed that a State loyal enough to select a President from in 1864 was sufficiently loyal now to deserve representation by a Patterson, a Cooper or a Maynard. He complained that a majority in the House had hitherto done nothing to meet the question on its merits, giving its time instead to legislation for the negro, a score or two of constitutional amendments, propositions for negro suffrage and the establishment of a negro almshouse to furnish offices to little brigadiers and small lieutenants. He sustained the policy of the President, and declared that the people would support that policy, especially the people of the Middle States, the West and the border States.

Mr. DEFREES, (rep.) of Ind., argued for the earliest possible settlement of the reconstruction question. He cared nothing for abstract questions. It matters not whether the rebellious States were in or out of the Union. The interests of the whole country required the full restoration of all the States to their perfected rights. Cotton was wanted, and would help to pay the national debt. But its production would be decreased by delay in reconstruction, and internal trade was checked by the same cause. He deemed it right to require the States to adopt the amendment passed by the House relative to the basis of representation, and, perhaps, also another, securing to the citizens of each State the immunities enjoyed in the others. Then he would admit the Southern Congressmen elect, allowing every district to stand upon its own merits, admitting only those who could take the iron-clad oath. He held that Tennessee sustained a different relation and should be admitted at once in advance of the other States. It had kept a partial delegation in Congress during the war. A new constitution was adopted, which no one could affirm was not republican in form. A State government was organized. All this was accomplished during the war. He would therefore vote to admit the Tennessee delegation at once, and prove that the majority in Congress was not governed by a captious spirit.

The House adjourned.

ARMY BULLETIN.

THE OCCUPANCY OF CHURCHES IN THAT PART OF VIRGINIA SUCCESSIVELY CONTROLLED BY THE UNION AND REBEL ARMIES.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 24.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1866.

[Extract.]

When ministers and members of different ecclesiastical organizations, or of societies professing to be of the same denomination, claim the occupancy of churches or parsonages within that part of Virginia successively controlled by the Union and rebel armies, the use of said edifices shall be given to those ministers and members who remain with and act under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction governing said churches prior to 1861; provided that nothing herein shall be construed as deciding any question of title between conflicting claimants to such church edifices and parsonages, but only as regulating the occupation thereof until the title and right of possession shall be adjudicated by the competent civil tribunals, and claimants are left to pursue their legal remedies without prejudice in such tribunal.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

NAVY BULLETIN.

ORDERED—FEBRUARY 8.

Second Assistant Engineer J. W. Saville and Phillip Miller, to special duty connected with the fitting out of the steam