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The Weekly Intelligencer
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The Amendment Passed.

The joint resolution proposing to amend the State Constitution so as to enlarge the suffrage by recognizing the right of the negro, and by restoring the right of the ex-Confederate, to the exercise of the elective franchise, was yesterday adopted by the Senate, by the decided vote of 18 to 4. Only three Republicans voted against it. It was adopted by the House last Thursday, by a vote of 36 to 18. This completes the adoption of the measure by the present Legislature. It now goes down to the people for their consideration pending the election of the next Legislature, before whom it will come for concurrence or rejection.

As it will be a subject of interest and discussion, we reproduce it here, for present information and future reference. The provision of the constitution by which suffrage is now regulated is section 1, of Article III, as follows:

"The *white* male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the election districts in which they respectively reside; but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year, and of the county in which he offers to vote for thirty days next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues. *No person who, since the first day of June, 1861, bought or sold slaves, voluntarily did or advised to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been, or shall be, honorably discharged therefrom.*"

The concluding sentence of the foregoing, which we have placed in *italics*, was added to the original section by the amendment which took effect May 24, 1866.

This measure proposes, in lieu of the section as it now stands in the constitution (and above printed), to substitute the original section before it was amended, only dropping from it the word "white." The effect is to strike out "white" and the clause added, for the disfranchisement of Confederates, in 1866. The parts to be stricken out by the amendment now proposed are printed in *italics* in the section as above quoted; so that its operation is seen at a glance.

We have no room, at the late hour of writing, for any comment on this important and significant event. After all we have said in advocacy of it, we need hardly say that we chronicle this result with very great satisfaction indeed.

JUDGE HOKE requests us to say that he does not regard the statement of the HOPKINS-ARCHER *habeas corpus* case, printed in our columns yesterday, as correct, according to the evidence. It was furnished at our request by a gentleman who heard the evidence, and who gave it as an impartial outline of the facts developed. His Honor in the delivery of his decision yesterday, felt called upon to allude to the publication and expressed his regret that it had been made; but he was charitable enough to suppose it was not meant to influence the opinion of the court. We printed this summary of the case, as a matter of news, and of supposed interest to our readers. It was not intended for the benefit of the Court at all, and we do not see that His Honor had any occasion to take judicial notice of it. We believe it is a privilege newspapers have, to do such things; and Courts usually make up their opinions from sources more authentic than newspaper publications. If the practice of the Court sitting in this case is different, we shall have to make our reports more accurate.

In the war for the Capital, Charleston yesterday won two more victories. Whether they are conclusive remains to be seen. In the House, a vote was taken on the Senate bill repealing the location at Charleston, and the bill was rejected by a vote of 27 to 29—6 members being absent. In the afternoon a vote was taken on the passage of the House bill removing from Charleston to Parkersburg, and the bill was rejected by a vote of ayes 24, noes 29. Twenty-nine ayes were required to pass the bill, it lacking four votes.

This leaves Charleston still master of the situation; but some victories are the worst defeats, and this last vote may prove one of them; for the Parkersburg men, being thus sold out by their Charleston allies, are said to be meditating a change of base. Should they join the straight repealers, the end is not yet.

IT is a noteworthy fact that during the last few days the United States bonds of 1881 have commanded more than their face value in gold. The credit of the Government is thus fully restored on one class of its securities, and the most skeptical capitalists are forced to acknowledge the ability and willingness of the American people to redeem their obligations in sterling coin. The increase in the gold value of the bonds has been so gradual that the general public are scarcely aware that they have now gone above par, but to all who remember how the national credit was for a time decried, and how often Democratic prophets predicted that the debt never would and never could be paid, the present position of the money market possesses a deep significance. The financial policy of the National Administration, and the stern denunciations of every form of repudiation by Congress and the people, are rapidly producing their legitimate results, and hastening the day when greenbacks will be worth their nominal value in gold, while the Government bonds will rise to as high a premium as they attained before the war. The final year of Grant's rule is about to close with a record of nearly one hundred millions of bonds purchased and a sale of sixty-three millions of gold, and it is not strange that such a record has completely paralyzed the dealers of the national credit.

The Latest News.

XLIst CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Various bills were introduced and referred, including the following: To provide for the enforcement of judgements in lawful money of the United States; to regulate the civil service; to amend the Internal Revenue laws so as to relieve the people of the late insurrectionary States.

Mr. SPINK, of Dakota, offered a resolution in favor of such tariff for revenue on foreign imports as will incidentally protect domestic manufactures and without imposing revenue, impose the least burdens upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Mr. KELSEY objected, but the House seconded the previous question.

Mr. WOOD moved to table the resolution, which was negatived without division and the resolution adopted. The resolution was copied verbatim from the National Democratic Platform of 1868.

The Speaker presented the resignations of Mr. GOLLADAY of Ky., and Mr. DeWEESE of N. C., who are understood to be connected with the matter of disposing of Cadetships.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The massacre of the Piegan Indians by Col. Baker's command was further discussed by Messrs. STEVENSON, CAVANAGH, ANTELL, HOAR, WOODWARD and other members. Messrs. STEVENSON, CAVANAGH and McCORMICK defending the act. After progressing through 34 pages of the bill the Committee rose.

Mr. BECK introduced a resolution extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses to three years from date of entry.

Mr. HOOPER offered a substitute imposing an additional tax of one cent per gallon for every month after the first year.

Mr. PROSSER hoped the Government would not exact 24 per cent interest in that way, thus discriminating in favor of foreign importers.

Mr. HOOPER remarked that foreign liquors and merchandize kept in bonded warehouses one day gained a year's time to pay on 24 per cent on the duty, and that duty on imported liquors was two dollars and a half, gold.

Mr. BECK argued in favor of his own proposition and against the Government charging any interest.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., and Mr. COVODE sustained Mr. BECK's proposition.

Mr. ALLISON preferred to leave the matter left to the Committee on Ways and Means, to be provided for in the general revenue bill.

Mr. MARSHALL argued in favor of an extension of time and also the payment of additional interest, but not the ruinous rate proposed by Mr. HOOPER. He suggested the additional tax be a gallon per month.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. MARSHALL's amendment, when a motion to adjourn was interposed.

Mr. GARFIELD asked that the Committee on Banking have leave to report at any time on the subject of the gold panic, and Mr. COX asked leave to report the views of the minority. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DELANO the polygamy bill was made the special order for the 2d of March.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented resolutions from the Rhode Island and Virginia Legislatures, the former ratifying the 14th Amendment, and the latter the 14th and 15th Amendments. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the amendment to the Constitution, declaring that the right to vote, shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish any information in the department, and what legislation was necessary to effect the administration of justice, and protect American interests in China and Japan.

Mr. HOWARD called up the joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage. A debate ensued upon the amendment reported by the Committee on Pacific Railroad, as well as making up the deficiencies in the amount of lands granted by Congress, to extend for ten miles on each side of the road limits within which lands may be selected.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the bill upon the ground that the railroad had now a sufficient amount of land, and that the reasons for further increase were not sufficiently clear.

Mr. HOWARD explained that the Company was granted authority to mortgage not only their line of road but the lands belonging to them, and that their claim and that deficiencies caused by the homestead and pre-emption settlers should be made good to the Company, by their taking up lands within ten miles of their present outer limit.

At one o'clock the bill was laid aside, and the Funding Bill was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, delivered a lengthy speech in explanation of the bill and in its support.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee.

At 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

Loss of an American Steamer in Japanese Waters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Motley at London, stating that the British steamer Bombay collided with the U. S. steamer Oneida, near Yokohoma, and the latter went down. It is reported that 126 lives were lost.

The following is a list of the crew of the Oneida as it appears on the books of the Navy Department: Commander Edward P. Williams, Lieut.-Commanders Wm. F. Stuart and Alonzo W. Mullner, Surgeon James Laddard, Assistant Surgeon Edward Frothingham, Passed Assistant Paymaster Thomas L. Tullock, Jr., Masters Walter Sargent, John R. Pickard, Isaac J. Yates and Charles D. Arnold, 1st Assistant Engineer in charge N. B. Fitig, 1st Assistant Engineer Harland Barstow, 2d Assistant Engineers Torrance and Charles W. C. Senter, Ensign J. W. Cox, carpenter J. D. Pinner, Captain's Clerk W. W. Cownishield, Paymaster's Clerk Wm. C. Thomas. The Oneida was a third-rate vessel carrying eight guns.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The following telegram has just been received from the managing directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:

"About 15 miles from Yokohoma bound in the Bombay came into collision with the American corvett, Oneida. The latter sunk soon after with the loss of about 120 men. The Bombay was not injured. The Bombay was due at Yokohoma from Hong Kong on the 24th of January.

POINT DE GALLE CHILON, Feb. 22.
via LONDON, Feb. 24.

A collision occurred near Yokohoma between the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship, Bombay, and the United States corvett, Oneida. The latter sunk with all hands numbering 120 men. The Bombay was slightly injured. It is not stated that any of the officers or crew of the Oneida were saved.

WASHINGTON.

When the War Ended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The Supreme Court, to-day, in the captured and abandoned cotton case, from the Court of Claims, decided the people of the United States were not called on to determine for themselves when the war of rebellion closed, but that August 20, 1866, date of the Presidents proclamation, declaring the fact was to be deemed conclusive of the time.

The general order from the headquarters of the army of the 4th military district has ceased to exist, and by direction of the President, the State of Mississippi is attached to the Department of the Cumberland, Brevet-Major Gen. Cooke Commanding. This order is a necessary sequence to the admission of Mississippi to representation in Congress.

The Senate Finance Committee has not finally determined on the report in regard to George. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday, and the report is expected then. It is understood the Committee will recommend the acceptance of the legislature, notwithstanding certain irregularities in its organization. The question, which two of the four alleged Senators elect ought to be admitted, has not been decided by the Committee, and probably will not be covered by the report.

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow.

The expenditures on account of pensions within the past few days has been very heavy, but the general indications favor a slight decrease.

The official notifications from all the States which ratified the 15th Amendment have not yet been received, which accounts for the delay in the official proclamation.

College Burned in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.

A special to the *Tribune* says: About 9 o'clock this morning the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be arrested the entire main building was destroyed. The building belonged to the Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church. A large wing of the structure and all the furniture was saved, but considerably damaged. About 150 young lady pupils were in the building, all of whom escaped uninjured and saved their wearing apparel, books, &c. Loss $40,000; insurance $25,000.

Vessel Burned in Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.

The propeller New Jersey, which left here on Friday for Norfolk, with a large freight, was burned to the water, off Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake Bay. The Captain and crew escaped in boats, were picked up and brought here by the propeller Transit. The New Jersey was valued at $35,000, and was insured for $15,000.

Commercial and Financial.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Impracticability of Funding---Mr. Boutwell's Error in Forcing Down Gold.

From Harper's Weekly for March 5.

The plan recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives for cutting down the revenue to the extent of some thirty millions of dollars may be regarded as the expression of an opinion against Mr. Boutwell's funding scheme. The recent loan put upon the European market by Russia, and the rate of interest prevailing in many of the money centres of Europe, have undoubtedly satisfied the Committee that Mr. Boutwell's scheme is wholly impracticable. The Russian loan, although bearing 5 per cent interest, was offered at £80 for each £100, or at about 6½ per cent interest. It commands already a premium of 2½ per cent, due to the fact that the total of bids was greatly in excess of the amount required.

The standing of Russia throughout Europe is good, owing to the punctuality with which her payments were met during her recent war, to the firmness with which the Emperor is seated in power, to her exemption from the danger of conquest by other nations, and to her vast territorial possessions. As our people have been steadily running up a debt in Europe since the war to an amount which now reaches two hundred and ten millions of dollars per annum, as our financial policy has not been improved by cutting down our excess of paper-money, and as the amount paid for interest on our bonds held abroad is much less than the annual score we allow to run up, it can not be said that either our ability or our willingness to stand the burden of our enormous debt has yet been proved to the satisfaction of capitalists in Europe. All expectation, therefore, of placing a four and a half per cent loan at par at present must be treated as the Committee of Ways and Means has determined.

It is undoubtedly true that the Secretary of the Treasury has had assurances that such a loan could be placed abroad if a sufficient discount were allowed, and the bonds were made payable in the money of important European states; but it will be found on investigation that the desire for commissions has had great influence, and that there would be close scrutiny into our situation on the part of the capitalists who would be called upon to would prevent the required subscriptions.

The United States is yet to encounter the severe experience of paying interest without at the same time incurring a larger debt. When Europe shall refuse to trust us to the extent of our new annual indebtedness, or we ourselves shall abandon the extravagance which occasions this annual charge, we shall be competent to estimate the true effect of the debt upon our population. There can be no improvement in our condition until, having passed through this experience, we shall have demonstrated what is the temper and spirit of the people on this subject. Mr. Boutwell expects this to be assumed; the creditor requires that it shall be proved.

We have already shown, in previous articles, that the policy pursued by the Treasury of pressing down gold, without at the same time improving our paper currency in a corresponding degree, has had a powerful effect in lowering the currency price of our exportable products, and that the whole West is suffering from its influence. Cotton has felt the power of the Treasury to some extent, and it will be impossible for the planter to maintain the price of this staple if the sales of gold shall be continued through the spring.

The apparent abundance of gold is due to the fact that, on each succeeding sale, the purchaser takes from the Sub-treasurer a certificate of its deposit in the Treasury instead of moving the gold itself, and hence our banks appear to be loaded with it as well as the Treasury.

These certificates now amount to over fifty million of dollars, for which there is but little demand except to pay duties; and in the absence of a foreign demand for balances gold remains a drug upon the market, which the Treasury for the moment can beat down at its pleasure. Sales of exchange in Wall street, founded upon telegraphic sales of bonds in London, were made on Friday, showing that the foreigner is still content to allow his balances to remain in this country instead of taking them to London, where only 2½ to 3 per cent interest can now be earned.

It appears, however, from the showing of the London *Economist*, that there is a perceptible improvement in the industry of England, due to cheaper cotton and to cheap bread, as well as to better rewards for what they manufacture, and it may be that the want of capital in England may be increased. It must be evident, however, that whether the improvement will be sufficient to turn the flow of capital toward Europe or not, it is in the highest degree imprudent for us to be induced by the forbearance of the creditor to go on seekingly in increasing our permanent indebtedness.

The state of trade in all parts of the Union excites some anxiety. The West abstains from buying because their fall stocks remain on the shelves, and collections have been light. The success of trade there turns upon the profits of agriculture; and as they have been very small in the most favored region, purchases are made only to supply immediate and pressing wants. The South and Southwest are represented in the market by a few customers but they also buy sparingly, being doubtful about the price of cotton for the remainder of the season. If there were a certainty that the price at which it has been sold by speculators for delivery in the spring could be maintained, the South would be active purchasers of goods; but the doubt produces caution, as it is supposed that cotton goods, and indeed many other articles, would sympathize with the fall if it takes place.

The prosperity of the English depends, as their press asserts, upon cheap cotton and broadcloth. Their whole financial power is used to give them this advantage, and to depress both articles in the United States. These efforts have been met in the South, for the protection of their great staple, with courage, skill, and, up to a late period, with success. So far as concerns the exports of the North, there were none to afford protection, and slaughter was easy, as it was effected by the action of the Treasury.

Had there been steadiness in gold at a premium fixed with due regard to the extent of our paper circulation, the North would have sold its grain to the foreigner, and converted the proceeds into currency at the rate at which the currency circulates when the expense of production was incurred; but by reason of the large difference—wheat having been produced when gold was at 35 per cent premium, and sold when at 20—enormous losses have been made by the great farming interest, which have been communicated to dealers of every description.

The future of trade for this season depends largely upon the action of the Treasury and of Congress. It is to be hoped that Western members will not urge inflation as a remedy. If the currency shall be made to correspond in quantity with the present price of gold, fluctuation in its market price, extending to the whole trade and industry of the country, will be avoided.

The Great Decline in Gold.

From the N. Y. Court Advertiser of Saturday.

Whenever stocks, gold, or governments are buoyant, and business flourishing, the street opinion generally carries them in expectation to much higher figures than they attain. The reverse is equally true, and street talk now carries gold down five or ten per cent further, and in some minds to par even. The public should not be deluded by this impression into making purchases at the lower rates of today. Trade is rather slow and this loss lower at 5 to 8c the range, with one car 100 pounds Canadas at 9c; three cars Michigan, 90 pounds, at 8½c; one car 90 pounds State at 8½c; one car 88 pounds Ohio at 7½c; one car 85 pounds 6½c; one car 65 pounds 5c. Several cars issued to-night.

HOGS—Are quoted, at 9½c. Total receipts 12,550; to day 31 cars and market slow, scarcely any selling. Live and dressed range from 7½ to 12½c, the latter for extra Chicago dressed. There are very few western dressed arriving; they are worth 11½ to 11¾c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 28.

FLOUR—Quiet, and an easy feeling pervades the market, but no change occurred in prices; sales spring extras at $4 25@$4 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, irregular, unsettled and lower; sales No. 1 at 85¾@87c; No. 2 at 78½@79½; little spring wheat offering. Corn—Dull; sales No. 1 at 73c. Corn—Steady; sales at 69¾@70c; closing at 69½c; no grade 66@68½c; this afternoon the market was dull; sales at 69½c for No. 2. Oats—Quiet and ½c lower; sales No. 2 at 37¾@37½c. Rye—Dull but steady at 67c for No. 2 Barley—Nominal.

HOGS—Dressed dull at $10 95@10 75; closing quiet at $10 75 for light weights. Live dull at $8 60@$8 90 for light to ordinary lots.

CATTLE—Dull; buyers and sellers at $4 00@4 50 for fair to good butchers' cows and steers, and $5 00@7 50 for good to choice smooth shipping steers.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.

COTTON—Quiet and heavy; sales of 1,800 bales at 23½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Dull and be lower on common grades.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and steady for spring; firm and moderately active for winter. No. 2 spring at $1 14@1 17; winter red and amber western at $1 22@1 32. Rye—More steady at 88@90c. Corn—Dull and heavy at 80@82c for western. Corn—Quiet and firm at 91@96c for sound new mixed western.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Quiet at $25 50 for mess, for regular and March delivery; $25 50 bid, and $26 45 asked for April. Beef—Steady with moderate demand. Cut Meats—Steady and unchanged. Lard—Very quiet at 14¾@14¾c for prime steam for March.

EGGS—Steady at 22@23c for fresh.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 28.

FLOUR—Active and firm; western superfine at $4 75@5 00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Steady and unchanged. Corn—White 90@96c; yellow 91@92c. Rye—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Quiet at $27 50. Bulk meats—Firm; sales at clear rib 14½c; shoulders 13½c; hams 19@20c.

LARD—Quiet at 16½c.

WHISKY—Offered at $1 08@1 09.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.

Business rather quiet and rates unchanged for cotton, while much improved feeling is manifested in prints; Lodi opened to-day at 10½c.

SEED! SEED! SEED!
200 Bushels Choice Timothy.
100 " Clover.
Just received and for sale by
feb16 PAXTON & GOLDRAY.

THE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WHEELING, Feb. 28, 1870.

Prayer by Rev. GEORGE HARMAN, a member of the Senate.

TAXATION.

Mr. JACKSON offered a joint resolution directing the Auditor to ascertain from the proper authorities of the several counties the amount of taxes levied therein for the last year, the purposes for which levied, and make a statement in tabular form to accompany his next annual report, showing the amount of such taxes and the several purposes for which they were laid, with the State tax that year, including taxes for schools, so as to show the burthen upon the people of the several counties of the State in the form of taxation, and showing the per cent of said burthen on the real and personal property of the several counties. Adopted.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. BRANNON from the Special Committee to investigate into alleged discriminations by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against citizens of this State, reported that the Committee had had several meetings but found it impossible to discharge their duties during the present session. He therefore reported a Joint Resolution authorizing the Committee to sit after the session at such time and place as they may determine, and to employ a clerk; providing that four (out of the seven) constitute a quorum for purposes of investigation, and directing the Committee to report to the next Legislature.

Mr. HOPE changed his vote on the passage of the jury bill Saturday, from aye to no. (The vote of Mr. WELLS on this bill was incorrectly reported. He voted aye but afterwards changed to *no*.)

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

A message from His Excellency, the Governor, transmitted a communication addressed to him by the Virginia Commissioners appointed to confer with Commissioners from this State, in regard to the adjustment of the debt. The Governor informs the House that these Commissioners on the part of Virginia have received the Report, and express the desire that this State will take early action in reference to their mission. His Excellency respectfully asks the attention of the House to the communication of these gentlemen and such consideration of the subject involved as may be possible at this late day in the session.

The Commissioners say they regret to learn that it is not entertained here that the appointment of commissioners on the part of West Virginia should be postponed until the controversy between this States in reference to Berkeley and Jefferson has been determined. They say the controversy does not appear to furnish any sufficient reason of delay. The terms of settlement may be adjusted upon, so as to be applicable to these counties, whichever way the question in reference to them may be determined. It is, they say, in every way desirable and important that the adjustment of the debt should be effected with the least possible delay. They therefor venture to express the hope that the authorities of West Virginia will deem it proper to appoint commissioners, with a view similar to their own, their own action being subject to revisal by the Virginia Assembly.

On motion of Mr. GOFF, the correspondence was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

JUDGE NATHANIEL HARRISON.

Mr. BALLARD, of Monroe, presented about four yards of petitions from citizens of Greenbrier and Monroe, praying the removal of Judge Nathaniel Harrison. Laid on the table.

Mr. FLICK called up the joint resolution offered by himself instructing the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Moorefield and South Branch Turnpike Company, and it was adopted.

THE CAPITAL.

The House resumed consideration of the Senate bill to repeal the act prospectively locating the seat of government at Charleston. Mr. SCOTT, of Kanawha, addressed the House in behalf of Charleston. When he had concluded, Mr. FARNSWORTH called for the previous question on the motion made by Mr. SUMMERS to reject the bill. It was ordered and taken with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard of Monroe, Ballard of Logan, Barlow, Burgess, Burgess, Carpenter, Chambers, Evans, Flanagan, Flick, Gandee, Hazelier, Howard, Lynch, McCoy, Meadows, Pownall, Price, Rader, Scott, Smith, Summers, Thomas, Wheat and Wilkinson—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Welch (Speaker), Agnew, Beltzhoover, Brannon, Collins, Crawford, Davis, Davis, Donehoo, Faris, Farnsworth, Fisher, Goff, Guthrie, Hervey, Hill, Jackson, Judy, Lamb, Neely, Peirpoint, Rexroad, Ropp, Sturgiss and Tetter—23.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Messrs. Baker, Howe, Lamon, Maxwell, Miller and Wells—6.

Before the announcement, Mr. LAMB changed his vote to the affirmative to be in a position to move a reconsideration.

So the bill was rejected.

Mr. HERVEY called up the resolution to appoint Messrs. FLICK, DAVIS and BRANNON, members of the House, prosecutors in the trial of Judge Harrison. Messrs. PEIRPOINT and STURGISS expressed their opposition to the resolution for the reason that the position of prosecutor was inconsistent with the exercise of final judgment on the case by the prosecutors in their capacity as members. The resolution was adopted by this vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Agnew, Ballard of Monroe, Ballard of Logan, Beltzhoover, Bowyer, Burgess, Crawford, Davisson, Donehoo, Faris, Fisher, Goff, Guthrie, Hansbrier, Howard, Jackson, Judy, Lamb, Lynch, Maxwell, Meadows, Neely, Pownall, Rader, Ropp, Scott, Smith, Summers, Thomas and Wilkinson—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Welch, (Speaker,) Barlow, Carpenter, Chambers, Collins, Evans, Farnsworth, Gandee, Hill, McCoy, Peirpoint, Price, Rexroad, Sturgiss, Tetter and Wheat—16.

RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

In the course of proceedings on the calender, Senate bill, amending the 5th section of chapter 52 of the Code, in relation to the powers of Railroad corporations to enter upon and take private property, was considered. The Code as it stands does not permit the corporation to come nearer a man's dwelling than *sixty* feet without his consent. The bill proposed to reduce this to *twenty* feet. Mr. JACKSON moved an amendment, and it was agreed to, that the bill should not apply within incorporated villages, towns or cities.

Mr. DAVIS moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, but the House refused by this vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Crawford, Davis, Davisson, Donehoo, Faris, Fisher, Goff, Guthrie, Hansbrier, Howard, Lamb, Neely, Price, Rexroad and Sturgiss—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Welch, (Speaker,) Agnew, Ballard of Monroe, Ballard of Logan, Beltzhoover, Bowyer, Brannon, Burgess, Carpenter, Chambers, Collins, Evans, Farnsworth, Flanagan, Flick, Gandee, Hill, Jackson, Judy, Lamon, Lynch, Maxwell, Meadows, Pownall, Rader, Ropp, Scott, Smith, Summers, Tetter, Thomas and Wilkinson—34.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Barlow, Hervey, Howe, McCoy, Miller, Peirpoint, Wells and Wheat—8.

The bill was then ordered to engrossment.

In the afternoon Mr. HASSLER moved to suspend the rules to allow the Appropriation bill to be taken up, but the House refused by ayes 25, noes 22, (two-thirds being required.)

BILLS PASSED.

Senate, to amend the charter of the Martinsburg and Potomac railroad.

Senate, to legalize the acknowledgement of a certain deed to John B. Young.

House, to establish a branch Normal school at West Liberty.

House, to authorize the Judge of the Municipal Court of Wheeling to appoint a clerk *pro tem*.

House, to amend and re-enact sec. 13, of chap. 45, of the Code.

House, to extend and prescribe the boundaries of Kingwood, &c.

House, to authorize the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pleasant Valley to sell their church.

House, to enable the Sheriff of Berkeley to collect the unpaid taxes of 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861.

House, to amend and re-enact sec. 50, chap. 45, of the Code.

House, concerning the removal of brush, trees, and other obstructions from the South Branch Potomac River.

House, to charter the Charleston Bridge Company.

House, to charter the Pennsylvania & West Va. R. R. Co.

House, to authorize Wheeling to borrow money to buy the Wheeling Gas Works.

House, to amend the charter of Lewisburg.

House, providing that sheriffs shall collect all public taxes within their counties.

House, to repeal the act for the relief of Minor C. Hall and securities.

House, requiring recorders to make a general index to deed books.

House, to release Lair D. Morrell, of Barbour county from certain taxes.

House, to amend section 1, chapter 132 of Code.

House, to provide how certain vacancies in office are to be filled.

House, re-enacting section 14, chapter 145 of Code.

House, for the relief of T. W. Locke.

House, to amend section 1, chapter 78 of Code.

House, to provide within what time an action or suit on bonds made payable to the Commonwealth of Virginia may be brought.

House, incorporating the Shenandoah Navigation Company.

House, for the relief of Isaac A. Wade, Sheriff of Preston county.

Senate, to incorporate the Valley River Land, Lumber and Boom Company.

THE CAPITAL.

The bill removing the seat of Government from Charleston to Parkersburg was put upon its passage and rejected by this vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Welch, (Speaker,) Agnew, Baker, Ballard of Monroe, Ballard of Logan, Beltzhoover, Bowyer, Burgess, Carpenter, Fisher, Flanagan, Hervey, Howard, Jackson, Judy, Lamon, Maxwell, Ropp, Scott, Sturgiss, Thomas, Wells and Wilkinson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Barlow, Brannon, Carpenter, Crawford, Davis, Davisson, Donehoo, Faris, Farnsworth, Flick, Gandee, Goff, Guthrie, Hill, Howe, Lamb, Lynch, McCoy, Meadows, Neely, Peirpoint, Pownall, Price, Rader, Rexroad, Smith, Summers, Tetter and Wheat—29.

Mr. FLICK moved to reconsider, and moved to lay that motion on the table. The latter motion was agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution providing regulations for the Harrison trial was agreed to.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

Prayer by Rev. A. J. Lyda.

A message was received from the Governor submitting to the Senate a communication from the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to confer with Commissioners from West Virginia, in reference to a settlement of West Virginia's portion of the State debt of Virginia. The communication was laid on the table.

Mr. BONEMAN, from the Judiciary, reported it inexpedient to legislate concerning a telegraph line between Gallipolis, Ohio, and Charleston, West Virginia; or to reduce the number of petit jurors in sparely settled counties. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. RAMSDELL,

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Clerk of the Senate each receive mileage the same as the members.

On motion of Mr. CRANE,

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate issue his warrant on the treasury to Alpheus Jenkins, Janitor, for three dollars per diem during this session, as provided by law.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

To refund certain taxes.

To amend the charter of the town of Elizabeth in the county of Wirt.

To authorize the Auditor to grant relief against taxes erroneously or inequitably charged on real estate and returned delinquent.

To amend the law relating to sales under deeds of trust.

To amend and re-enact the charter of Hedgesville in Berkeley county.

To authorize Solomon Fleisher, of Highland county, Virginia, to send his children to school in West Virginia.

To authorize the Young Ladies Institute of Wheeling to confer literary degrees.

To authorize the Board of Public Works to audit claims against the State of Virginia.

To repeal an act passed March 4, 1868, entitled an act enlarging and extending the corporate limits of the town of Weston, in Lewis county.

To authorize the Judge of the Municipal Court of Wheeling to appoint a Clerk *pro tempore*.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Providing for a record of forfeited lands and certifying lists of same to Recorders.

To alter part of the division lines between the counties of Taylor, Harrison and Barbour.

The Senate Joint Resolution concerning the trial of Judge Harrison, was amended so as to authorize the parties who preferred the charges to introduce the testimony and examine the same, and so as to allow ten minutes instead of five for the arguments of points arising on the trial of said cause, and allowing the counsel three hours for argument after the close of the testimony, and passed.

The FLICK Constitutional amendment was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Applegate, Brown, Cather of Taylor, Cather of Ohiner, Cook, Crane, Davis, Dayton, Doolittle, Gold, Harman, Koonce, Leonard, Patrick, Phelps, Ransdell, Young and President Farnsworth—18.

NAYS—None.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Barbour, Boreman, Humphreys, Wernicke and Wilson—4.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a protest from Mr. J. F. Caldwell, Mayor of Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county, concerning a petition presented in the House of Delegates by Mr. LAMB in relation to the Board of Trustees of said town. On motion of Mr. PATRICK the protest was ordered printed.

The House Joint Resolution instructing the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Moorefield and South branch Turnpike Company, was rejected.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The *Bullionist* newspaper urges the submission of the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to arbitration, and proposes Lords Derby and Cairns as arbitrators.

Another Great Telegraph Enterprise Completed---A Cable in the Indian Ocean.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The submarine cable from Bombay to Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has been successfully laid by the Great Eastern. This link places England and her Indian colonies in direct telegraphic communication. Messages from Bombay of to-day's date were received to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Mr. Burlingame's Funeral.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.

The funeral of Hon. Anson Burlingame took place Saturday. The English, French and American Embassadors acted as pallbearers. The remains were sent to America.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 28.

Three Brigadier Generals and several Colonels have been transported to distant posts of the peninsula on account of their disloyal utterances.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Mr. Seward.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward attended divine service at Trinity Church yesterday morning. In the afternoon, he visited Hon. Thurlow Weed, at whose residence he dined. To-day he received his friends at the Astor House.

Mormon Excitement on Long Island.

For more than two months past the people of Long Island have been in an excited state of mind over the success of the Mormon Bishops and the Elders, in making converts to their faith. The society which was driven from Freeport the other day by a mob located themselves at Pachogue, where protection was promised them by a Justice of the Peace. This notion on the part of the Justice has caused much excitement. Yesterday a meeting was held at Christian Hook, and it was thought for a time that a serious disturbance would ensue, but, as the malcontents were dissuaded from making an assault, Elder Brower, of Salt Lake, harangued the assembly. It is believed that if the Mormons continue to hold their meetings and propogate their doctrines on Long Island, a serious disturbance will occur terminating in bloodshed.

On Saturday officer Parsons seized a lot of gunpowder, at the Bridgeport docks, East River, which had been shipped by Uriah Woodbury, No. 120 Maiden Lane, to the Winchester Arms Company, East Bridgeport, Conn., on the passenger steamer Bridgeport, as merchandize. The powder was turned over to the Fire Commissioners.

The Rt. Rev. David W. Bacon, Catholic Bishop of Maine, who returned to this country from Rome at the close of last week, preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Assumption, of which he was formerly pastor. The Bishop stated that he would return to Rome as soon as he could arrange some matters in connection with his Diocese.

The Committee of the Colored Laborers Union Association of New York, have resolved to hold a meeting and celebrate the ratification of the 15th Amendment the day previous to the Anti-Slavery Society meeting, and to invite Wendell Phillips, Fred. Douglass, Senator Morrill and Senator Revels.

About twenty military shops in the 8th Ward were closed on Saturday by order of Collector Plessanton of the 4th district, on the ground that the owners had not paid the special taxes imposed by the revenue.

A letter from Rome says that the Archbishop of Baltimore has formed a third party in the Ecumenical Council in Rome. Archbishop Spalding thus heads the American Episcopal force. The intermediary between the extremists of Italy and Germany, on the infallibility question and other vexed subjects. The American prelates may thus carry off the greater number of the vacant seat-let hats.

Services were held in each of the Water street Mission Houses yesterday, and crowds of inmates by attracted by the novelty filled the rooms.

The *World's* Havana correspondent writes that the assassin of Greenyalth has not been tried and that his accomplices have been helped to escape from