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WHEN THE WHOLE WORLD AND HIS Wife read Sunday newspaper and when the children are there, therefore, a strictly moral paper is read THE NEW YORK SUN. Price Two Cents.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

Vote to be Taken To-day.

THE RESULT DOUBTFUL.

Proceedings of the Senate.

Important Bills Acted Upon.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

Calculations have been made as to the vote on the Reconstruction bill; one is that forty-five Republicans and thirty-five Democrats, or eighty in all, will vote against, and eighty-two Republicans in favor of it. Others say the House is equally divided. It is therefore safe to say from present appearances, the majority either way will be very small.

General Orders No. 14, dated Headquarters of the South, Charleston, February 14th, 1867, provide that all enlisted men within that department now undergoing confinement by the sentence of General Courts Martial, for desertion, will be released from confinement when they shall have been confined six months.

Brevet Major-General Griffin, commanding the District of Texas, has issued a general order dated at Galveston, on the 15th inst., which is as follows: "Agreeably with the spirit of the second Article of War and Executive, dated Washington, D. C., November 10th, 1862, an ordeal observance of the Sabbath will be by the officers and men in the military service throughout this District is hereby enjoined. No public business will be transacted on that day at the Military offices, unless as a measure of strict necessity and when detriment would prejudice the interest of the service.

Commander A. D. Harrell, of the U. S. Navy, has been placed on the retired list.

The Legislative Assembly of Utah have petitioned Congress to repeal the Act of 1862 providing for the punishment of polygamy in that Territory. In support of their petition, they say that there has not been a single case tried under it, and that, as the Constitution of the United States prohibits any interference with religion, they have the right to practise polygamy as a part of their creed, that institution being of Divine origin. They also assert that polygamy has had a great moral influence, saving the people from prostitution and kindred evils.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Chair appointed Messrs. Poland, Morgan and McDonald, the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt bill.

CREEK.

Mr. Morgan presented the resolutions of the New York Legislature expressing sympathy for the Cretans. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

WRITS OF ERROR TO SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Harris moved that the Senate take up the bill in relation to appeals and writs of error in the Supreme Court. The bill was taken up and read as follows:

"That no appeal or writ of error shall be brought to the Supreme Court from any final judgment or decree of an inferior court of the United States for any judicial district in which subsequently to the rendition of such judgment or decree the ordinary process of such court shall have been suspended or interrupted by insurrection or rebellion, such appeal or writ of error, shall be valid and effectual, notwithstanding the time limited by law for bringing the same may have previously expired, and shall be regarded as if such appeal or writ of error had been brought from any such judgment or decree, such appeal or writ of error may be brought within one year from the passage of this act."

Mr. Harris offered an amendment that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to any case in which the time limited by law had expired before the rebellion. As this amended, the bill was passed and goes to the House.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

The Senate took up the bill for the election of a Congressional printer, which was read. Amended by the Senate, it makes a printer an officer to be elected by the Senate, and abolishes the present office of Superintendent of Public Printing. The salary is fixed at four thousand dollars. Mr. Anthony explained the object of the bill to be to make the office more strictly a Congressional responsible to Congress, instead of the President. The bill passed and goes to the House for concurrence in amendment.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILLS.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the Louisiana bill. There was a distinct understanding that it was to be proceeded with as soon as the military bill was passed. Several Senators rose and disclaimed any such understanding.

Mr. Wade said, if he ever had any such understanding, it was before there was anything looking like reconstruction in the Military bill.

Mr. Sumner did not agree that the amendment to the bill passed on Sunday made the necessity for the Louisiana bill any the less. He thought it increased it.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1868, was taken up. It contains a proviso that no money shall be appropriated under it for the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State laitely in rebellion until that State shall have been re-admitted; and that no money shall be expended under it in violation of the law prescribing an oath of office, &c.

The committee recommended the striking out of this proviso. It was stricken out.

Mr. Wilson moved an amendment relieving the chaplain of the academy from academic duties, that he may devote his whole time to the moral and religious training of the cadets.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill was taken up. Among the items is $17,000 for the suppression of the African slave trade.

The Committee on Finance recommended the restoration of the Portugal mission.

Mr. Grimes said he believed Mr. Harvey had been paid out of the contingent fund of the State Department, which by the last year's appropriation bill was $64,000, although five years ago it was only $12,000 a year.

Mr. Sumner said it would be remembered that it was provided by law that no money would be paid to Mr. Harvey out of any fund whatever.

Mr. Grimes said he understood the Secretary of State had a way of using this contingent fund so that one Minister who was his friend might get $6,000 for his expenses, and another whom he did not like might get nothing.

Mr. Fessenden said the amendment of the Committee provided only for the payment of the Minister to Portugal. It could not be applied to Mr. Harvey, because the law of the last session that no money should be paid for any future services rendered by Mr. Harvey, and until this was repealed Mr. Harvey could not be paid.

Mr. Dixon defended Mr. Harvey, and expressed the belief that he would yet be paid what was due him for his services. He did not know how this would be done, but he believed it would be done at some future time.

Mr. Fogg condemned the conduct of the State Department in keeping Mr. Harvey in his position after Congress had declared him an unfit representative of the nation.

After further debate, the question was taken on agreeing to the amendment, to insert an appropriation for the Portugal Mission, and it was agreed to—27 to 15.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Conners, Cragin, Creswell, Fogg, Fowler, Freilinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Sumner, Trumbull and Wilson—15.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, after which the bill was passed.

The Senate at 4.15 went into executive session, and at 4.20 to a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

RESUMPTION OF THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Grimes moved to reconsider the vote passing the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, for the purpose of amending it, by reducing the appropriation for the contingent fund of the State Department from $60,000 to $50,000.

Mr. Davis opposed the amendment, and spoke in behalf of the fitness of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Saulsbury regretted to hear his friend from Kentucky deliver an eulogy on Wm. H. Seward. He (Seward) had no let his little boy too often to command the respect of the Democrats. He (Saulsbury) regarded Mr. Seward as the Mephistopheles of the age. There had been great complaint against Andrew Johnson, but what could be expected of a man who had Wm. H. Seward on one hand and Edwin M. Stanton on the other. The President had discharged his duty as best he could, but he could not do it alone with such men about him. If he had dismissed them long ago he would have commanded the respect of the civilized world. They were now dragging him down and trying to make a compromise with the Senate and House of Representatives. He (Mr. Saulsbury) hoped the President would do no such thing but would regard the great behests of the Constitution and of the Eternal God who has spoken.

The motion of Mr. Grimes was agreed to by a vote of 16 to 15.

The bill was then passed.

BILL REGULATING THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. Williams, from the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate the tenure of office, made a report. The Conference Committee agreed to retain the amendment of the House, which was to strike out the exceptions of Cabinet officers from those which cannot be removed without the consent of the Senate, and they agree to insert the following proviso: Provided that the Secretary of the State, of the Treasury, of the Interior, and the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General shall hold their offices respectively during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and one month thereafter subject to removal by and with the consent of the Senate.

After debate the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to, 22 to 16.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Patterson, Van Winkle and Wiley—16.

The report of the Conference Committee now goes to the House.

ASSAY OFFICES.

A bill to establish Assay Offices at Portland, Oregon, Boise City, Idaho and Helena Montana, was taken up and passed.

THE LOUISIANA BILL.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the Louisiana bill.

Mr. Wilson favored the motion. He was for considering the Louisiana bill before the bill that passed on Sunday was taken up. The great wrong of the President was in giving the control of the Southern States into the hands of rebels. He (Mr. Wilson) had proposed a resolution to expel the Editor of the Savannah Republican, who had been arrested, sent to jail for a year, and fined $1,000, for saying that a man who used to be Postmaster in Savannah was a defaulter. It was known that the Government now proposed to make this ex Postmaster a defaulter, but for mentioning this fact the editor, who was a loyal man, was punished by a rebel judge and a rebel jury. He (Mr. Wilson) believed that the President would act in as to extend suffrage to the blacks, and make it apply to other States, would be a good basis of reconstruction.

Without acting on the motion to take up the bill, the Senate at 10 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The reading of the journal of Saturday occupied nearly half an hour; which time was spent in conversation and in the passing to and fro of members of the House, who collected in groups discussing the Military bill, and the course to be pursued in connection with it on its being reported back from the Senate to-day. Just as the Clerk had concluded the reading of the journal the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar, and announced the passage by the Senate of the act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, with amendments, to which he was directed to ask the concurrence of the House.

The bill went to the Speaker's table.

CALL OF THE STATES.

The Speaker then proceeded, as the regular business in order in the morning hour on Monday, to call the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference merely.

Under the call several bills and joint resolutions were introduced, and disposed of; among them the following:

By Mr. Williams—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient cause for impeachment, the judges of the Supreme Court and of the inferior courts of the United States may be removed by the President, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Wilson (Iowa)—For the relief of persons imprisoned for debt. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Hooper (Utah)—A memorial of the Utah Legislature, praying for the repeal of the act to punish polygamy in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Julian—A joint resolution on the subject of republican government for the states of the Union. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Cook—Directing the coin held by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of the President of the United States, and claimed by the Bank of Virginia, the Farmers' Bank of Virginia and the Exchange Bank of Virginia, to be paid into the Treasury, with the right of the claimants to prosecute their claims against thereto. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions introduced several Mondays ago by Mr. Noell, in reference to extending the suffrage to women. Having half an hour left of the time he had last Monday, he consumed it in reading an argument in support of his proposition, which affected considerable astonishment among the members in his vicinity, when the fall of the Speaker's hammer indicated the expiration of Mr. Noell's time.

On motion, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Henderson introduced a resolution declaring that the Constitution authorizes the Chief Executive to extend the pardoning power to persons who have been tried by the proper tribunals, and convicted of crime, and to none other, and that consequently all pardons granted to such as have never been convicted of any crime, are in violation in law and null and void. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Price, the use of the Hall was granted for next Sunday evening to the Congressional Temperance Society.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to report a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the District.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL FROM THE SENATE TAKEN UP.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table; the first business taken up being the amendment of the Senate to the House bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

The amendments of the Senate having been read, Mr. Stevens moved that the House non-concur in the amendments, and moved for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Spalding moved that the House concur in the amendments.

Mr. Boutwell addressed the House in opposition to the amendments. Nothing worse can happen to the country, he said, than the reconstruction of the country on a disloyal basis. My objection to the bill is this: It provides, if not in terms, by the measures which it proposes, for the restoration of those governments at once, through the agency of disloyal men. I do not believe that the people of this country are prepared to accept any measure of restoration that looks to the re-introduction of disloyal men, first into the government of ten States, and then into the government of the country. I pass over in this bill, the provisions of the second section, by which all power is put into the hands of the President of the United States, with the simple declaration that, if the civil Rights bill were to be enforced by the President, according to its terms and its intention, it is sufficient for the protection of liberty of person and rights and of life throughout those ten States; and, if that be so, then the necessity for the passage of a military bill for the government of the South arises simply from the fact that thus far the President has failed to perform in its fullest extent this duty under the law. Until you have some assurance that the vast powers which the President already possesses of his own will be used in behalf of loyalty and justice and of life, why give him additional powers? Under this bill not one rebel in the South, from Jefferson Davis himself, if he were released from Fortress Monroe, to the humblest soldier who trained in the armies of the rebellion, or practiced the nefarious business of the guerrilla, is deprived of the right of suffrage. It provides for universal amnesty, and restoration to political power. We ought to see to it, that the men under whose guidance those States are reconstructed are loyal men. We ought to remove from the business of reconstructing South Carolina, for example, the Orrs, the Perkins and the Mobrights, and all those men who participated in the rebellion. It simply leaves the whole matter of reconstruction open to anybody and everybody in the South, who may choose to engage in the work. The result will be that in those several States the ancient rebel party will have the whole control of the state governments in their own hands and will have the control of the police and of the military. And do you expect the negro, unaccustomed to political struggles, timid, careworn, broken down in spirit by the institution of slavery, to rally in two, five or ten years, so as to overthrow these rebels and deprive them of the place, of the power which they possess? If you pass this bill, I ask you whether you have any more than the President, made treason odious? Have you not done your best to make it respectable?

Mr. Stokes opposed the Senate amendment because he saw in it universal amnesty and universal suffrage, and he did not understand the English language, if it did not enfranchise every rebel in the Southern States. He for one would never cause his vote to place the government of those States in the hands of rebels. If this bill passed, where, he asked, would the loyal men of the South, white or black, be? They would go under. He preferred the bill of his friend rather than the passage of the amendments which came from the Senate. He would ask the House to stand by its bill.

Mr. Raymond regretted to hear his friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) and his friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) opposed the Senate amendments, as giving over the control of the rebel States to disloyal persons.

Mr. Stevens also yielded to

Mr. Donnelly, who proceeded to state his objections to the Senate amendment.

While he was delivering his speech the hour of half-past four o'clock arrived, and the fall of the Speaker's hammer announced the hour of taking a recess. The House then took a recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at half past seven o'clock. The attendance of members was large as during the morning session, and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the Tariff Bill, with amendments, which were made the special order in Committee of the Whole for Thursday next.

RESUMPTION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendment to the Military bill, and Mr. Donnelly proceeded to conclude his remarks in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Ela Blood having had five minutes allowed him by Mr. Stevens, said he accepted the courtesy given him, not by his adversary, but by the mover. He proceeded to resume Mr. Shellabarger's argument last week on the Louisiana bill, and declared that there was no war existing in this country, and therefore there was no excuse for this legislation.

Mr. Stevens then yielded ten minutes to Mr. Eldridge, who said he would not mutilate himself by attempting an argument against the bill, but would content himself with denouncing it as containing all the vices of all the infamies, and all the mischiefs contained in any bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee. It was in itself a declaration of war against the people of the South. It was a continuation of war from the time it became law. There would be war, actual, real, existing, that would involve the whole of our Southern people in one common ruin. Referring to Mr. Brandegee's remarks last week that this bill took up the question where Grant had left it off at Appomattox Court House, he said he should rather have declared that it took up the question where Robert E. Lee had left it off. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had been bold enough to declare that this was a concurrence in the revolution begun by the rebels, and which he hoped to develop into maturity. He (Mr. Eldridge) would fall out with a lie; every proposition in it was a lie; and it was itself one consummate and unmitigated lie from beginning to end. God had never made man or angel to whom he (Eldridge) would entrust the liberties of a State without any constraint by a written instrument. This was a bill to abrogate the Constitution of the United States to overthrow all government, and leave the rights, lives and liberties of the people to the caprice of one man, who would constitute himself were a general in the army on whom such a duty were imposed, he would resign his commission rather than exercise such a power. If blood did not run again in this country it would not be the fault of the minority party in Congress. (Derisive laughter from the Republican side of the House.)

Mr. Stevens having but fifteen minutes of this time left, and that being the close of the debate, various propositions for an extension of the time for debate were made, and finally it was agreed by unanimous consent that the debate should go on unlimited this evening, and that the House should meet to-morrow at eleven o'clock and proceed to vote immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Higby spoke against the Senate amendment, and appealed to the House not to let the Senate force down the throats of members bills that which they had already rejected. He objected to the amendment, because it would hazard the confidence and fortunes of the loyal men of the South, white and black, and to that he would never give his consent.

Mr. Woodbridge sustained the Senate amendment, and gave the reasons for his position. He had voted for the House bill, though he did not like it. He much preferred the Senate amendment, for no man could defend the unconstitutionality of taking from the President the right which he had to control the army of the United States.

Mr. Hise followed in an argument against both the original bill and amendment. The object of the bill was to overthrow the State Governments of the States of the Union, and to place upon them the rule of a military officer, without any limit or control.

Mr. Davis declared that disloyalty was a disease, and like insanity, could only be cured by restraint. He hoped that the passage of this bill was the last thing that Congress could do under the circumstances.

Mr. Leon opposed the amendment as not going far enough to suit his views. The bill allowed the rebel States to step up and form a confederacy among themselves, until they choose from superior inducements to take measures to secure representation in Congress.

Mr. Banks stated the reason why he would vote to concur in the Senate amendment. It declared in the possible event of a contingency that the rebel States were not legal governments. Nevertheless, they were de facto governments, and governments of great power, controlled by the most astute politicians that this continent had known. They were organized, and were to be recognized. The second section declared that military officers may recognize the local tribunals—that means that they *shall* recognize them. The fifth section spoke of a class of men to be disfranchised because of their being felons at common law. Who made felons at common law? The governments in those rebel States were the only power to do so. If there are 40,000 officers administering those defacto Governments, who are they? Every man of them is rebel. Would anyone pretend to say that if loyal men had these 40,000 offices they could not organize loyal Governments? Or would anyone say that with 40,000 rebel officers they would not organize rebel Governments? He believed that if this bill were passed there would be no loyal voice heard in any of these States from Virginia to Texas.

Mr. Niblack opposed the whole measure, though he preferred the Senate amendment to the original House bill.

Mr. Dawes felt bound to vote to concur in the Senate amendment. Referring to the history of the Reconstruction Committee, he said it had laid of theories, and its works had followed it. They must take this bill or none at all.

Mr. Ross followed in a general denunciation of the principles of the bill. Even the loyal Southerners, whom it was proposed to protect, would have cause to pray devoutly, "Save us from our friends."

Mr. McRuer regarded the Senate amendment as a sound, sensible and practical measure.

Mr. Fink utterly denied and repudiated the authority of Congress to establish military government in the States of the South, and to deprive the people of that section of the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Darling said that Congress had at last reached a measure that would bring peace and good government in the late rebel States.

The House, at a quarter before twelve, adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

New Arrangements—$1,000,000 Saved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Commissioner Bogy, after a correspondence with the Secretary of War, has succeeded in having transferred to the charge of the Indian Department some six or seven thousand Navajoes Indians, now held as prisoners by the military at Borgue Redondo, New Mexico. These Indians cost the Government last year for food and transportation, the enormous sum of one and a half millions of dollars; whereas by the transfer, the Commissioners propose to take better care of them, at a cost not exceeding half a million of dollars. The wretched condition of these Indians and the criminal retention of them as prisoners by the government demand the immediate attention of Congress in the matter. Some decisive steps should be taken to relieve the wants of these Indians, and save the Government useless expenditure of a large amount of money annually. It will be seen that by the transfer of these Indians from the jurisdiction of the military to the Indian Department the Government saves at least one million dollars per year. A delegation of the Missouri River Sioux Indians, numbering 41, arrived here yesterday. These Indians are under the protection of Gov. Foulk. They are accompanied by Pa-nan-nio po-pi, or the Man that strikes the Tree, head Chief of the Lanctons.

A large delegation of Sioux and Yancton Indians from Dakotah, accompanied by the delegate from that Territory, who claims them as a part of his constituents, visited not only the two Houses of Congress to-day but the United States Supreme Court, while those bodies were in session. The Indians were in full costume, and attracted more than ordinary attention.

THREE shocks of earthquake were experienced at San Diego, California, on the 1st inst.

IRELAND!

Sun Cable Dispatches.

THE FENIAN OUTBREAK.

Its Entire Suppression Reported.

THE FENIANS SURROUNDED IN THE MOUNTAINS.

How the British Government Became Aware of the Movement.

Particulars of the Arrest of Captain Moriarty.

ORIGINAL PLAN OF THE "RISING."

ESCAPE OF O'CONNOR TO THE FENIAN VESSELS.

&c., &c., &c.

LONDON, Feb. 18—Noon.—Ireland is perfectly tranquil. A small number of rebels, concealed in the woods, are endeavoring to make their way to the coast, but the national troops have been so disposed that escape is thought to be impossible.

Troops have been sent to Malahide, a watering place in Dublin county, Ireland, in the hope of overhauling Stephens, who is reported and believed to be in the neighborhood.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 18—Evening.—The cause of the Fenian outbreak, in the South of Ireland is yet buried in obscurity, though the telegraph lines which run through the disaffected district are again working and communication has been restored. Some say that it was caused by the arrest of the American officer, Capt. Moriarty; while others say that his prompt arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish.

The British Government had news of the affair early on the 12th inst. An upper servant in the household of the Earl of Kenmare had received two anonymous notes stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leader would reach Killarney from Cahirciveen that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a wagon on which they found Moriarty, whom they took into custody, and upon his person found letters confirming the assertions in the anonymous notes.

A courier named Duggan was sent to Cahirciveen to warn the police. A party of rebels caught him while on his way and demanded his despatches, which he refused to give up, and attempted escape. They fired upon him and he was badly wounded. As far as is known at present, he is the only person who has been hurt.

The police of Cahirciveen got news of the trouble by other messengers, and from several spies among the Fenians. They were strengthened by a detachment from the man-of-war Gladiator, which was lying off Valentia, and saved their station from attack.

One band of Fenians, ninety in number, took a horse at Kells for their leader O'Connor, and another band stopped the mail on the road from Killarney to Cahirciveen, but they did no violence to any one. In fact, nowhere has life been taken or property destroyed.

The Fenian plan was to attack Killarney, capture the place, and then march to Cork. But the immediate despatch of troops from Cork to Killarney by General Bates and the celerity of Colonel Horsford's movements, defeated the whole plot, and caused the insurgent bands to disperse.

The horse of a Fenian courier was caught by the troops, a couple of swords were picked up, but no men have been captured.

O'Connor and his staff are said to have reached the Fenian vessels off Dingle Bay.

Thirty four suspected persons were arrested in Dublin yesterday; and after examination, five of them were retained in custody.

Head Centre Murphy and Colonels Lawler, Healy and Johnson have been arrested at Limerick, and important papers have been found upon their persons and in their lodgings.

The alarm caused by these events is now about over, and the excitement is rapidly subsiding.

Canadian Authorities on the Alert.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

OTTOWA, Feb. 18.—The Fenian news from Ireland has created some excitement amongst Government officials, and the military authorities are on the alert.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—The application for a new trial in the case of Kennedy, the convicted Fenian, was refused.

News Items.

(By Telegraph to the New York Sun.)

THE State Constabulary, of Boston, presented forty-nine liquor dealers last week.

RESOLUTIONS of sympathy for the Cretans in their struggle for independence were reported in the Maine State Senate yesterday.

THE steamer Golden City for Panama, sailed yesterday with $681,300 in treasure, a large amount of which is for New York.

A FIRE on Sunday broke out at the southeast corner of Davis and Washington streets, San Francisco, and destroyed several buildings. Loss $12,000.

THE United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, informs the Department of State that passports are no longer required to travel in that island.

LIEUTENANT J. S. NEWBERG, of the 12th Infantry, committed suicide yesterday morning at the Ballard House, Richmond, Va. He was under military arrest at the time.

THE Boston City Missionary Society commenced its semi-annual anniversary Sunday evening. Gov. Bullock, Father Cleveland, who is 94 years of age, and others delivered addresses.

THE steamship Victor, from New Orleans, 11th inst., for New York, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and disembarked the 38th Regiment of colored troops, *en route* for Richmond, where they are to be mustered out.

AMONG the sentences in the Essex County (N. J.) Court yesterday was that of Thompson, the negro burglar, who shot Mrs. Aaron Ward, wounding her, while robbing her house New Year's night; he was sentenced to thirty years in the State Prison. Patrick McFague, for manslaughter, ten years. Several burglars were sentenced for five years each.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

Passage of the Negro Suffrage Bill by the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 18.—The Senate has passed the bill conferring suffrage on negroes. A motion to strike out the clause preventing them from serving on juries or holding office, was rejected by a tie vote. The bill having previously passed the House, it is now law, unless reconsidered, and that event is not probable.

ARRIVAL OF SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A steamer believed to be the Swatara, arrived off the navy yard this evening, with John H. Surratt on board. A guard has been stationed at the wharf to prevent communication with those on board, excepting by high official permission.

NEW YORK.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

Encroachments on the Harbor of New York City—Report to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate, in response to its resolution of the 14th inst., a communication from A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers and the report of General Newton relative to the encroachments on the Harbor of New York.

General Humphreys states that in 1866, a commission was instituted consisting of General Totten, late Chief of Engineers, Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey and Admiral Davis, which fixed the limiting shore lines of New York Harbor, beyond which no obstructions or deposits should be allowed in the waters, particularly insisting on the importance of maintaining without diminution the reservoir spaces of the harbor for the full influx of flood tides. The report though accepted by the State of New York, and though including the Newjersey portion of the shore has not been accepted by, and is not binding on the latter State. He says further that serious encroachments are now in progress from the New Jersey shore consisting mostly of wharves, wagon-roads and extensions of the shore by driving piles and filling between them, which constructions were carried on by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. He denies that these operations are injurious to the New York Harbor. General Newton in his report says, that the encroachments upon the flats below Jersey City should be vigorously resisted by the Government, if it had the power, and recommends that a line of bulkheads be drawn around the eastern shore of Bergen Creek. He discloses that there is no excuse for these encroachments. In his latest report, dated January 28, 1867, he suggests that the increase of the city and the overall state of the docks and wharves at its lower portion "may have the effect of rendering the Jersey flats into docks and business convenient and desirable to commercial and business interests." He thinks the plan deserves careful consideration, and that possibly such a course might prevent the building of structures prejudicial to the harbor of New York.

FRESHETS.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

A Break-up in the Maumee River—Portion of Toledo Flooded—A Bridge Three-Quarters of a Mile in Length Swept Away—Sinking of a Steamer, &c., &c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 18.—The ice in the Maumee River, opposite the city, broke up yesterday morning, and, moving down, gorged at the bridge at the foot of Cherry street. The water rose rapidly, flooding the warehouses, lumber yards, basements, &c., along Water street, which was completely submerged at several points. The railroad depot, Island House Hotel, and a large portion of the land occupied by the railroad, and known as Middle Ground, were also inundated. About 11 A. M. the Cherry street bridge, upwards of three-fourths of a mile in length, gave way, and nearly half the entire structure was swept off. There were five persons on