# Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JAN. 26, 1864.


## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Two good routes on the *Evening Gazette* for sale. Apply at the Counting Room of the office.

### Meeting of Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of City Councils was held on Monday evening, January 25th.

In *Select*, present, Messrs. Allen, Brown, Herdman, McLaughlin, McCarthy, McMillen, Phillips, Quinn, Thompson, Rees, J. R. Reed, D. Reed, Young and President McAuley.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Mr. J. R. Reed presented a petition from T. Moore & Co., asking Councils for the privilege of laying a track across Second street, by means of trestle work, for the purpose of reaching the coal yard recently purchased by them on the bank of the Monongahela river. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Thompson, petition of J. Gangwisch, asking an abatement of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Allen, a petition from sundry merchants, and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, asking for the temporary use of the bed of the old canal, to enable the company to facilitate their business, and at the same time accommodate the business community. (This petition was before the last Council.)

Mr. Thompson presented a remonstrance against the granting of the privilege above asked. Both papers were referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. J. R. Reed, a petition from the Oakland Passenger Railway Company, setting forth that when the company purchased the road from Dr. Denny, Trustee of the Bondholders of the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Railway Company, it was with the understanding and under the belief that they would be relieved from all the restrictions and requirements of the city ordinances passed in reference to the latter named company; that the Supreme Court had decided that they were not so relieved, but are legally bound to carry out and observe all the restrictions placed upon them by Councils. They therefore pray that Councils will rescind all ordinances on the subject, and grant them more favorable terms, otherwise they will be compelled to abandon this important public work, as it is wholly unremunerative under existing circumstances.

Mr. D. Reed moved that the petition be received, and that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted. Adopted.

Mr. Henderson offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose be instructed to sell all the eight-inch hose now in use in the second fire engine house, and that the committee be instructed to invest the proceedings in suitable hose for said companies.

Read and referred to Committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

Mr. McCarthy, the following:

*Resolved*, That the Gas Lighting Committee be requested to have a public gas lamp erected on the corner of Elm street and Pasture alley. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. J. R. Reed offered the following:

*Resolved*, That a joint committee of five—two from the Select and three from the Common Council—be appointed, whose duty it shall be to communicate and act with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Councilors of Allegheny, in regard to the present condition of the water in the Allegheny river; and take such legal or other measures as they may deem proper in the premises, and if needs be bring the subject before the Legislature at its present session.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. J. R. Reed and Rees appointed on the committee, on behalf of Select Council.

Mr. Rees presented a petition from Wm. F. Cox, relative to his stall rent in the Diamond Market. Referred to the Market Committee.

Mr. Thompson offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Street Committee be instructed to report an ordinance for the grading and paving of Penn street, from the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway track to a point one hundred feet west of Stevenson alley; and Washington street, from Liberty alley to the river. Also, Butler and Mechanic streets, from Liberty to Pike sts.

Read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. D. Reed presented an ordinance granting the City Solicitor power to employ an officer to serve summons, etc., during the trial of causes—the compensation to be at the rate of two dollars per day. The ordinance was adopted.

The President read the following:

*Resolved*, That the City Solicitor be authorized to have printed, in pamphlet form, for the use of Councils, one hundred copies of the act relating to streets and sewers, recently approved by the Governor—provided the cost thereof shall not exceed fifteen dollars, and charge the contingent fund.

Read thrice, and passed.

Mr. McCarthy offered a resolution for the erection of a gas lamp at the corner of Duquesne and Granville streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. D. Reed, an ordinance requiring that all ordinances for opening, widening, grading and paving any street, lane or alley, shall lie over until the next regular meeting after presentation. Read three times and passed.

The President read a communication from the City Solicitor, in reference to the application to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from going on with their work on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The company, through Wm. J. Woodward, Esq., expressed the utmost confidence in their right to go on and complete the work under their charter, yet an amicable adjustment with the city was desired, and the appointment of a Committee of Councils to confer with the company was desired by Mr. Howard, with the understanding that this measure was not to delay or compromise the rights of either party in the suit pending. The communication was accompanied with a resolution providing for the appointment of such Committee.

The subject was discussed at some length, and the resolution was laid upon the table by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Allen offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Auditing Committee be authorized to employ a competent person to act as clerk, to assist in Auditing the City Accounts, providing the cost does not exceed $75. Adopted.

In *Common Council*, present all the members except Messrs. Armstrong, Jeremy, O'Halloran, and Rahman.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Mr. Mackey read a communication from T. Moore & Co., in relation to building a bridge over Second street, just below the point where it runs into the river, in order that they may transport coal from their coal yard to the city, which was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Colville read a communication from Mr. George Fortune, Clerk of the Board of Health, in relation to the change in the condition and nature of the water in the reservoir, which was referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. McEwan read a petition from a number of citizens, in relation to paving and grading Adams street, between Penn and Pike streets, which was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

Mr. Jones read a communication from certain citizens, owners of property on Colwell street, in the Seventh Ward, praying that the necessary steps be taken to extend the water pipes along Colwell street, from Vine street to Jacob Somers' gate, a distance of 300 feet. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. White presented the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Water Committee be authorized to lay a four inch water main in Ann street, from Magee to Stevenson street. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. O'Hara offered an ordinance repealing so much of an ordinance passed January 7, 1856, entitled "an ordinance increasing the water rents, wharfage, vehicle license, weigh scale fees, &c.," as relates to the increase of rents of market stalls. Read three times and passed.

A communication from George Park, agent, in relation to the business tax of William S. Lovely, deceased, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Fryer offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Wooden Buildings, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, examine and see if the Pennsylvania Railroad company has complied with the ordinance passed in 1851, in regard to the building of the Duquesne Depot, and if not, compel them to comply to the ordinance. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. O'Neill offered an ordinance increasing the salaries of clerks of Councils sixty dollars per year.

Objections having been made, the ordinance was laid over under the rules.

Mr. O'Neill moved to suspend the rules, and the ayes and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ardray, Barckley, Beck, Collin, Colville, Davis, Dead, Dickson, Jones, Leonard, McEwan, McKeown, O'Hara, O'Neill, Patterson—15.

Nays—Messrs. Coffin, Fryer, Hare, Hays, Holmes, Mackey, Montgomery, McCandless, McClelland, Scively, White, and Steel, President—12.

The motion was lost.

Mr. O'Neill offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, A number of standing committees of Councils have failed to make any report whatever for 1863, and

WHEREAS, It is essential to that full and correct understanding of the affairs of the city, which it should be the aim of every member of Councils to acquire, that the customary annual reports should be made as heretofore; it is therefore

*Resolved*, That the standing Committees aforesaid, who have not yet reported, be and are hereby requested to report at the next regular meeting of Councils. Passed. S. C. non-concurred, and laid upon the table.

Mr. O'Neill offered an ordinance compelling the City Treasurer to give bonds to the increased amount of $50,000. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Colville offered an ordinance increasing the price of carrying passengers and trunks in hacks or omnibusses to and from the river or depots from 25 to 25 cents.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by adding a section compelling all hacks or omnibusses to put up in a conspicuous place in their vehicles a copy of this ordinance. The addition was accepted, and the ordinance passed a third reading.

S. C. non-concurred. C. C. adhered and appointed Messrs. O'Hara and Colvill a committee of conference. S. C. concurred, and appointed Messrs. D. Reed and Quinn. Committee amended the ordinance so as to read "not over thirty-five cents for each passenger and trunk," and adding a penalty of $5,00 for each and every violation of the provision of the ordinance.

Mr. Coffin offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Markets be requested to report to Councils whether the Superintendent of Markets, and Clerk of Markets discharge their duty faithfully. Referred to Committee on Markets.

In Common Council the chair appointed Messrs. Mays, Ardray and O'Neill a committee of conference to confer with the committee from S. C. in relation to the condition of the water.

C. C. recede from their action in the matter of the ordinance, repealing the ordinance relating to the increase of market stalls, and concur with the action of S. C.

Dr. McCandless moved to non-concur in the action of S. C. in regard to the petition of the President and Directors of the Oakland Passenger Railway Company, and refer the whole matter to the Street Committee, to report at the next meeting.

Mr. O'Neill moved to lay Dr. McCandless' motion on the table, and called for the ayes and noes.

Ayes—Messrs. Ardray, Barckley, Beck, Colville, Davis, Dean, Dickson, Hare, Jones, Leonard, Montgomery, McClelland, McGwan, McKeown, O'Hara, O'Neill, Patterson, Scively, White and Steel, President—20.

Noes—Messrs. Coffin, Fryer, Hays, Holmes, Mackey and McCandless—5.

C. C. non-concur in the action of the S. C. in relation to the ordinance to allow the City Solicitor an assistant. Mr. O'Neill having objected, Mr. Colville moved for a suspension of the rules, and the ayes and noes were called.

Ayes—Messrs. Ardray, Barckley, Beck, Coffin, Colville, Davis, Hare, Holmes, Jones, Leonard, McClelland, McGwan, Scively and Steel, President—14.

Nays—Messrs. Dean, Dickson, Fryer, Hays, Montgomery, McCandless, McKeown, O'Hara, O'Neill, Patterson, White—11. Lost.

Dr. McCandless offered a resolution that the Mayor be requested to furnish the City Solicitor at any time that he may require their services, one or more of his police to serve notices, gather information, &c. Passed.

C. C. adhere to their former action in relation to hack hire, and appointed as a committee of conference Messrs. Colville and O'Hara.

Councils here went into joint session for the purpose of electing three members to the Board of Health. The nominations were Henry A. Weaver, Esq., from the Second Ward, in place of B. F. Jones, Esq., resigned; Mr. King from the Fifth Ward, in place of Mr. Lutton, resigned; and Mr. Geo. Dobb from the Ninth Ward, in place of Jno. McCargo, Esq., resigned. The nominees were all elected by acclamation.

The President of S. C. announced that he had appointed Mr. McLaughlin from the Select on the Auditing Committee for the ensuing year, and the President of C. C. appointed Messrs. Rees and Patterson on the same Committee from the Common branch.

In all matters not otherwise mentioned, C. C. concurred in the action of S. C.

Adjourned.

### Pittsburgh Horticultural Society.

At the last two meetings of the Society the subject of Pears and Pear culture has been under discussion, and quite a deep interest has been manifested in the matter. Messrs. Ammon, Bakewell, Chess, Anderson, Knox, Negley, Shields, White, and others have participated in the discussion. The general conclusion reached by the speakers was that this far Pear growing has proved a failure in this vicinity; that by more money has been expended for trees and their culture than all the fruit would bring in market. This applied especially to Dwarf Pears. But the hope was expressed quite confidently by most of the speakers, that with proper varieties and appropriate or judicious cultivation pear-growing would yet prove to be a remunerative fact that of other fruit. One thing has been settled, that but very few varieties will succeed in this region. The blight destroys many varieties, others are very shy bearers. The subject is to be taken up again next Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock, and the attention of all who have had experience and opportunity for testing different varieties is very much desired. The following questions are to be spoken of at the next meeting and a list recommended for profitable cultivation. What varieties are free from the blight and good bearers of good fruit? What is the best method of culture? The society has engaged a room for permanent occupation on Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House, where weekly meetings are held.

### Eloquence and Orators.

Concert Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening to hear the lecture of John B. Gough, Esq., on "Eloquence and Orators." The house was so densely packed that even standing was found to be very inconvenient, and large numbers had to go away who could not find admission. Our popular and indefatigable Lecture Committee have much to cheer them in their arduous labors, in the success which deservedly crowns their efforts.

Of the lecture of Mr. Gough we have nothing of a critical character to say, especially as he does not profess to know any thing about the rules of elocution and oratory, and does not wish to be looked upon as a teacher of either. We will only say that in his "peculiar" style of oratory and elocution, he is inimitable, and never fails to please his audience and excite their faculties of risibility, whilst in pronunciation, gesticulation and intonation, as well as "emphasis," there is much room for improvement. And yet though never fails to draw a large house.

We understand that Professor Agassiz will lecture in the beginning of next week.

ANOTHER PLEASING SCENE.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Florence Kramer's young protege, the blind lad Boak, sang for the scholars of the Fourth Ward school, who were highly delighted with his performances. The unfortunate little fellow is making hosts of friends, and his sensitive disposition, and amiability of character will continue to win friends for him wherever he goes. May his good fortune be such as to make his misfortune rest as lightly as possible on his young heart, on his journey through life. We learn that the scholars of the Fourth Ward school are making up a purse to be presented to him previous to his starting for the Asylum of the Blind.

VENTILATION OF BEDROOMS.—Two persons occupying the same bedroom will weigh at least a pound less in the morning than at night. This is owing to the escape of matter that has passed off in the meantime through the skin and lungs. The exhalation is carbonic acid gas, which is poisonous. This is diffused in the air or absorbed by the bedclothes. The fact suggests the necessity for ventilating sleeping rooms, and airing bedclothes in the morning before making a bed.

ACQUITTED.—The editors of the Lancaster *Evening Express*, charged by the keeper of the Lancaster County Prison with libel, in criticising the management of the prison, have been acquitted in the Court of Quarter Sessions for that county. The verdict seems to meet a general approval by the press of that city, and judging from the evidence produced at the trial, the affairs in that institution might be improved very much.

THEATER.—So fine a rendition of Lady Macbeth as that by Mrs. Waller last evening, we have not witnessed for many years. She performs "Meg Merrilies," the Border Gipsey Witch," to-night, of which she is now the sole representative on the American stage. Her death in the last scene still lives in our memory as an appalling semblance of reality.

HORSE STOLEN.—On Sunday night some thief entered the stable of Mr. J. C. Rumbaugh who resides in Westmoreland county, near Greensburg, and stole a fine black horse. The thief is supposed to have come to Pittsburgh.

TROOPS ARRIVED.—The 7th Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering about six hundred men, under command of Col. Geo. Wyncoop, arrived in this city last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, on their way home on furlough, having re-enlisted for the war. They were received by the Subsistence Committee and bountifully fed at City Hall. They looked like veterans, and will doubtless again, as they have before done, leave their mark on many a hotly contested, and bloody battle field.

ARRIVAL OF TYLER'S BATTERY.—Upward of one hundred and forty soldiers belonging to Tyler's Battery arrived in the city yesterday, and will be paid off and disbanded to-day or to-morrow. This battery has been for some time past stationed at Harper's Ferry, prior to which it was at Fort Fuller, New Creek station, Va. They were enlisted for six months, but have been out about eight months.

MONEY LOST.—The driver of Car No. 7, on the Manchester Passenger Railway, yesterday lost a pocket book containing twenty-seven dollars. The book was dropped between the Pittsburgh end of the bridge and the "second bank," Allegheny. Any person returning it to the waiting room on St. Clair street, will confer a great favor on the loser, as he is illy able to bear his loss.

BIBLE PANORAMA.—The fact that the Bible Panorama will be on exhibition during this week, will be hailed with delight by many of our citizens who have not yet had an opportunity of witnessing this truly beautiful work of art. To those who have not seen it we would say, do not let this opportunity escape without taking advantage of it, and many who have seen it will, we feel assured, feel gratified by paying it another visit.

THE HEIGHT OF THE COLORADO HILLS.—This is the title of a new book laid upon our table by Pittock. It is a thrilling talo of the scenes in Western life, the scene being located amid the Mexican pampas, and along the southern portions of the mountains of the Sierra Madre. It is selling rapidly.

LECTURE.—Col. Clark will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26th, in Allegheny, for the benefit of the Young Men's Missionary Society. Subject—*American War and its Influences*. Price of admission 25 cents. Tickets can be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

WILL be added to the list of stocks, to be sold at Davis & McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, 49 shares Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co.

SUDDEN DEATH.—James Donagan, a well known citizen of Reading, Pa., died suddenly at his home on Wednesday evening, from apoplexy.

IN Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa., last week, a man named Joseph Parmeter beat his wife to death. Both parties were of intemperate habits.

### A Remarkable Exhibition Coming to Pittsburgh Next Week.

The Great Exhibition, known as the Mitonian Tableaux of Paradise Lost, from London, England, but which for the past six months has been exhibited in the various cities of the East, will visit this city next week, and be shown at Masonic Hall for a short season, commencing on Monday evening.

We copy the following description of this Exhibition from the New York papers:

"This great work of art was gotten up in London, England, at an expense of $60,000, and is a complete illustration of John Milton's Immortal Poem, entitled Paradise Lost, and carrying out his idea of Heaven, Hell, chaos and Paradise. Showing the Rebellion in Heaven, the War of the Angels, the Fall of Satan and the Fall of Man. It was first exhibited in London for 250 consecutive nights, and was during that time visited by more than a half million people, including royalty, nobility, the gentry and clergy. By command of Queen Victoria, it was set up in the Hall of Buckingham Palace, and exhibited before her and the entire court. As described by Milton, it commences with a scene representing the gathering of the Angels around the Almighty's throne to hear his decree, that his only Son, that day begotten, should henceforth reign Supreme in Heaven; then is introduced the banquet of the Angels upon the plains of Heaven; the night encampment of the Angels by the rivers of Bliss; Satan with his followers plotting the Rebellion; the marching of Heaven's Host to put down the Rebellion; the three day's battle between the Hosts of Heaven and the rebellious Angels and the final triumph of the Son of God, who, in the chariot of Paternal Deity, with thunderbolts and fire of Heaven, drives out the rebel Host out of Heaven into Hell. Then follows eight magnificent scenes representing the creation, commencing with the Surging Waters of Chaos and ending with the creation of animals and man. After which Pandemonium or Hell, with Satan and the fallen Angels upon the burning lake. Satan's Council in Hell and Satan's flight from Hell through chaos in search of this world. The following in direct order, as described by Milton, is shown the Garden of Eden, with Adam and Eve; the temptation of Eve, her fall; the fall of Adam, the judgment of God and the expulsion from the Garden.

This exhibition is pronounced by the entire press and competent judges, to be the finest work of art gotten up in modern times, and worth miles of travel to see. So far, in America, the Halls have not been large enough to hold the people who have thronged to see it. We predict a great rush to this place, and if what it is here, as it will undoubtedly prove one of the most attractive exhibitions ever opened in this city. Look out for the bills which will be circulated throughout the city this week and next.

NOTICE.—After this date, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will resume the running of attitude passenger trains, except the Alliance Accommodation, which leaves Allegheny at 2.15 p. m., and the Chicago Express, which arrives at Pittsburgh at 2.30 p. m.

By order of General Superintendent

H. R. PAYSON,

General Passenger Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 1864.


### SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES have obtained the highest premium at every State, County, and Institute Fair held in 1863, as the best family and the best manufacturing machines, and for the best machine work.

A. P. CHATONEY, General Agent,
19 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS PAREY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THROAT DISEASES.—"We would call attention to Brown's Bronchial Troches. We have found them efficacious in allaying irritation to the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold." —*Congregationalist, Boston.*

For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, 5th street.

GENTLEMEN, have you examined the fall and winter stock of goods at the Merchant Tailoring establishment of Sam. Graham & Co., No. 54 Market street?

A fresh supply of goods every week.

Have you examined the prices of goods at the Merchant Tailoring establishment of Sam. Graham & Co., No. 54 Market street; if not, it is now time you would, and save 20 per cent. in your clothing bill.

Every garment warranted a perfect fit.

SAMUEL GRAHAM. GEO. MCCANDLESS.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Wier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 148 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock of clothing consists of the finest variety of gents' pantaloons, vests, coats and overcoats. The style of patterns is tasteful and fashionable. We would invite all of our readers to give the above gentlemen a call.

SCURVY and scrofulous eruptions will soon cover the pores of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT; it is certain cure for every skin disease. Only 25 cts. per pot.

For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.


### DIED:

MERCHAND.—On Monday, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock a. m., Dr. B. R. MERCHAND, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Jacksonville, Westmoreland county, on TUESDAY, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m.

# THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

## OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Committee on Elections to-day brought in reports, deciding, as announced in these dispatches some days ago, against the right of Louisiana members or of Mr. Segar, of Virginia, to seats. The following passage from the report on the Louisiana case, reflecting on the Military Governor's conduct, will just now be of interest. The evidence was equally gratifying that the city of New Orleans had in no degree fallen back from that quiet, orderly and loyal condition in which, under the auspices, and with the co-operation with this same Military Governor, that city one year ago elected a representative to the last Congress, by a very large vote, and who served out here what remained of that Congress on an equal footing with all others. The committee know of no other reason why an election could not have been held on the 2d day of November, the day provided by law for regular elections, except the failure of Congress to district the State in conformity with the law already quoted. Had the claimants been able to have removed that difficulty, on the reference of the Military Governor, in suppressing an election on the day provided by law for holding elections, it would have been without justification, and deserved the condemnation of the House. It is to be regretted that any opposition the Military Governor felt called upon to make, to the peaceful exercise of the elective franchise by loyal voters, on the day fixed by law for the election of representatives in Congress, (the highest and most sacred privilege guaranteed to citizens,) should not have been based upon the loyal and defensible ground alluded to. It did not appear before the Committee whether the Military Governor acted in this matter in obedience to orders from his superiors or not; but enough was disclosed to show that the loyal men of that State are much divided, and their strength wasted in favoring and combatting abstract theories, and in nursing factions constantly warring for the ascendency; and there was too much evidence that the Government officials have been lending the influence of their official positions to the advancement of these schemes. It is time there was an end of such proceedings, and those responsible for this state of affairs should direct to the restoration of order and government, rather than to the triumph of men or factions or theories, the efforts of those placed in temporary authority among that distracted people.

EXCITING DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

The dull proceedings of the House in the Committee of the Whole, this afternoon, on an appropriation, all were suddenly enlivened by a reply from an unexpected quarter to one of Mr. Brooks' usual speeches. Mr. Brooks had wandered from some item of appropriation; he was approaching to a general attack on the policy of emancipating and arming negroes, and dwelt with particular emphasis on the declaration that artillery and ordnance stores, and not proclamations, must end the war.

Gen. Clay Smith startled the house by replying that artillery and ordnance were well, but that while those attacked the rebels in front, it was needful also to weaken their strength in the rear; that every man knew that the rebellion was sustained and fed and kept in being by the system of slavery, and that the destruction of one was the sure defeat the other; that he said this as a Kentuckian, as a slaveholder, as a pro-slavery man, if they chose to so regard him, and that as such he did not hesitate as to any right of getting possession of these slaves. That he believed in taking them wherever the army came to them, and that there would be no peace till this system was utterly broken down.

The speech produced a decided sensation and was greeted several times with applause from the floor and galleries mingled with a few hisses from the Democratic side.

Mr. Mallory undertook to take his colleague to task and denied that he represented the Kentucky sentiment, and charged him with violating the pledges on which he had been elected, and quoted from his Harrison county speech. His pledge if elected, was to vote for a War Democrat for speaker.

Smith replied that he had made that pledge and that when he came here he looked around for a War Democrat and saw Samuel Cox, a person who had been stamping the State of Ohio from one end to the other for Vallandigham, at the time when he, Smith, was stumping against Vallandigham, put up as a war democratic candidate. The kind of war democracy didn't suit him, and he went for Colfax. Mallory interrupted him and wanted to know if he had gone to the democratic caucus to find out whom they were going to nominate. No, said Smith, I smell the atmosphere of the concern, and decided to keep out of it. Mallory asked him if he hadn't gone to the Republican caucus. Smith replied that he had gone to a Union caucus, and that his constituents endorsed him for doing it. Wadsworth deemed it to his interest here to mix in. He, too, charged Smith with violating pledges made to his constituents, and said he had came here and voted for the revolutionist and abolitionist Colfax for Speaker, and that he didn't object to his going over to that side of the House, but did object to his having run as candidate of the Union Democratic party, when he intended to betray them. Smith retorted that these gentlemen hadn't been so anxious to claim him as the Union Democratic candidate during the canvass. That the so-called Union Democratic paper, the Louisville *Journal*, had done its best to defeat him. That he wasn't supported by a single Union Democratic paper in his State, and that the influence of every one of these so-called Union Democratic Congressmen had been openly or secretly given against him and for Jno. W. Menzies; but that now they were very anxious, though they had denounced him as a radical in his district, to call him a Union Democrat here, and so drag him into the support of their policy, which his people had so emphatically condemned at the polls. The gentleman had arraigned him for voting for Colfax. He could tell him that if he accepted the arraignment he took up the gauntlet they had thrown down, and would try the matter before the people of his State where he challenged them to meet him. He had letters now from slaveholders in Kentucky, owning more slaves than the whole of these Union Democrats here, heartily endorsing his course, and he had never yet had a single letter of complaint from his district concerning it.

By this time Brutus Clay was stirred up. He wanted to know whether, when the gentleman dealt in these insinuations, or open attacks on his colleague for voting for Colfax, they meant to include him.

Messrs. Mallory and Wadsworth were very prompt and courteous in declaring that they hadn't meant to refer to him in any way.

Mr. Clay went on saying he was glad they were so explicit; he had been attacked for that vote, and he wanted to see whether they meant to repeat the slander circulated in certain papers, that he had violated pledges in casting it; he was under no pledges to vote for a War Democrat; in fact he was rather prejudiced against Democrats. In his State, Democratic leaders had turned out rather bad, by most of them were in the rebel army, and he was a little cautious in consequence about anything called by that name.

With this rather pungent suggestion the debate closed, loyal Kentucky coming out of the contest decidedly uppermost.

The debate attracted unusual attention, and kept the House in session till the latest hour of any day yet of this Congress.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The House Military Committee to-day considered the Senate conscription bill, and after some discussion decided to report as a substitute for it, the bill prepared under their orders by Gen. Garfield, and subsequently perfected in the Committee. This bill differs in a few essential particulars from that of the Senate, and in language is almost entirely new. The basis of the House conscription bill is in general principal, that all persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five are subject to military duty, and when drafted must serve either in person or purse, and the only classes exempt are Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, Governors, and persons who have been in the military or naval service not less than two years during the present war. It differs from the Senate bill in such provisions as these: Persons physically disqualified for service shall still be required to pay three hundred dollars to secure their exemption, provided their annual income is over $1,200. The commutation from service is still retained at $300, and is not yet raised to $500, as the Senate has it. If the quota is not raised by the first draft, it must be repeated till the quota is full. Quakers and ministers are not exempted. The Secretary of War may authorize Boards of Enrollment to hold examinations at different points in their district. Soldiers now in service shall not be hired by drafted persons, nor accepted by the draft authorities as substitutes. Another clause will also be introduced, making men whose substitutes desert liable to draft again. The bill was ordered to be printed to-day.

REP. DAVIS' BODY SERVANT.

Among the recent noted arrivals here is Jeff. Davis' supposed veritable body servant. He gives an intelligent and straight forward account of the state of affairs in Richmond. He says he has frequently overheard discussions as to the policy to be pursued in the next campaign. Davis openly advocates giving up the present line of military operations, and total abandonment of Virginia. General Lee opposes this proposition, and affirms that if Virginia is abandoned by Davis, the Virginia troops will, to a man, throw down their arms. The loss of Lookout Mountain was an unexpected calamity to them. Davis had visited that locality immediately before it occured, and had expressed his opinion that it was impregnable. Its loss is now given as a reason for contracting the limits of the war to Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. This informant says, however, that whether the rebel lines are contracted or not, a great raid into the North is in course of organization, and will be attempted, but in what direction he was unable to learn. When Meade made his advance on Mine Run, Lee had but 30,000 men, and was prepared to retreat. All roads leading into Richmond were blockaded except one by which Lee expected to advance. Lee telegraphed Davis that he was making as great a show of strength as possible, but would have to retreat if Meade pressed him.

THE TEST OATH.

The Senate after another day's discussion of the Bayard test oath, in which Sumner and others participated, finally passed by a decisive vote of 28 to 11. Doolittle, Howe, Cowan and Harris, of our side, voting with Bayard. The oath thus required is simply the one all the officers and employees of the Government have been compelled to take for over a year. It is merely an oath of loyalty that he has not given aid or comfort in any way to the rebellion. All the new senators and representatives have taken it; but Bayard being an old Senator had thus far escaped. Two stories are now current as to what Bayard will do. One is that he will take the oath and then resign. The other that he will refuse to take it, and resign. The latter is said by his friends to be the course he has decided to take, though I confess resignation strikes me as decidedly out of the natural order of things. In any event the matter will not be allowed to drag on many days, as his name will soon be stricken from the roll.

BOUNTIES AND ARREARS OF PAY.

There is great delay in adjusting the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due for the service of wounded and deceased soldiers. It has long been a subject of complaint throughout the country. Mr. Venton, at an early day, will present a section introduced into a bill to facilitate the payment of such bounties and arrears. Subsequently, by a resolution of the House, the Committee on Claims was instructed to ascertain the cause of such delay and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to remedy the same. Facts elicited from the Secretary of the Treasury and Second Auditor, by this inquiry, show that the inability to obtain the necessary rolls, defective rolls, and inefficient proof of death, and an insufficiency of clerical force, are the causes of delay, the latter being the principal one. This force has been augmented to the full capacity of room at the disposal of the Department, and is now considered quite adequate.

THE RACE BETWEEN THE ENTAW AND KIER KIANG

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, has gone to New York to arrange for the race between the Entaw and Kier Kiang, to settle the question of speed between Dickerson, agent of Sickles' Cut Off, and the Navy Department. The Entaw is at the Navy Yard here in racing trim. Arrangements will be made, if desired, to accommodate the Naval Committees during the race, which it is now known will extend from Fortress Monroe to New York.

LETTER FROM GOV. HICKS.

A letter from Gov. Hicks, of Md., to Gen. Schenck is brought out, in the Baltimore papers to-day, strongly urging upon him the necessity, for the test oath at the then approaching election. As the act of Maryland politicians surrounding Hicks has been exceedingly bitter on Schenck for requiring that oath, some importance is attached to the appearance of this letter.

COTTON FIGURATIVE PROPERTY.

A special committee of three has been appointed by the Senate to investigate the subject of supplies for the navy. Senator Wilson will give notice to-morrow of a bill providing for the distribution of confiscated lands in the South among soldiers, as homesteads. They are to be put under the same restrictions as public lands now under the homestead law.

THE LIEUTENANT GENERALSHIP.

Two or three votes were had this morning on the efforts to get the immediate consideration for the bill to make Grant a Lieut. General. They were hardly test votes, but the indications were rather against the bill.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

Gantt and the Arkansas delegation have received an answer requiring them to have a State election before calling a constitutional convention, just as Banks has required in Louisiana. They object and want the convention first, but the President is decided.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The announcement of Dana's confirmation as Assistant Secretary of War is premature. The Military Committee reported him to-day. There will be no opposition.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, has resigned on the Reconstruction Committee, and Boutwell is apointed in his place. The latter is a thorough radical, so that the change may prove of some significance.

ORGANIZED.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War was organized to-day. They have made arrangements to begin the investigation of certain frauds at once.

APPOINTED.

Gens. Hitchcock and Canby have been appointed a commission to revise army rules and regulations, with Major Halpine as recorder.

BILL TO BE REPORTED.

The Illinois Ship Canal bill is in the hands of the committee, and ready to be reported the first opportunity.

MR. BRUCE

still holds out to talk before the Election Committee, and is to have another trial at it to-morrow.

CHIEF OF THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

Gen. Nelson, late of Gen. Grant's staff, has been assigned Chief of the Cavalry Bureau.

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1864.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, made reports adverse to the claims of Mr. Field, of Louisiana, and Mr. Segar, of Virginia, as representatives from those States.

Mr. Holmes' resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill providing for an increase in the pay of soldiers in the army, was referred to that committee.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill to amend the act for the construction of the Pacific railroad, and a bill to create a school fund out of confiscated property. Referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that A. C. Field is not entitled to a seat as representative from Louisiana, and also a resolution that Joseph Segar is not entitled to a seat as representative from the First District of Virginia.

These reports were ordered to be printed, and laid over for further consideration.

Mr. McDowell, of Ind., offered a series of resolutions, declaring that the House fully recognize the fundamental provisions of the constitution which grants freedom of speech, and of the press and the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and prevents illegal arrests and imprisonment of loyal citizens of loyal States, and that neither the President, or any other person can violate these rights.

The resolutions also reaffirm a devotion to the Constitution, &c.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., expressing a desire to debate the resolutions, they lie over.

Mr. Edgerton, of Ind., offered a series of resolutions reaffirming the Crittenden resolutions as the basis on which the war should be conducted, and condemning extraordinary assumption of executive power, and desiring peace and restoration of the Union under benign influences, and without further effusion of blood, and denouncing all revolutionary measures and policy tending to divide the Union men of the country and intensify the animosities of the war.

Debates rising the resolutions were laid over.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendment, the bill revising the grade of Lieutenant General. The President is authorized to confer, whenever he may deem it expedient, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, on a commander of the army, to be selected during the war from among those who have the grade of a Major General, most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, and who, on being commissioned, shall command the armies of the United States. The Lieutenant General shall be entitled to the pay and allowances authorized by existing laws, provided nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the rank, pay and allowances of Lieut. Gen. Scott, now on the retired list of the army.

Mr. Farnsworth, in reply to the question, said: The President could confer the brevet rank on either a regular army Major General, or on a Major General of Volunteers.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

The House Deficiency Bill will be considered on adjournment.

SENATE.—On motion the Committee on the Judiciary were discharged from the consideration of the case of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and the resolution to expel that Senator.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented a bill to amend the act of July, 1862, prescribing an oath of office. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the resolution to expel him was made a special order to be considered at one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, called up the resolution of enquiry into the affairs of the Navy Department. Referred to a Committee of three.

Mr. Hale said our naval forces would exceed those of the combined foreign powers of Spain, Italy and Denmark, and exceed by $40,000,000, the yearly naval expenses of England and France in the Crimean war.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the rule requiring Senators to take the oath.

Mr. Saulsbury remarked that the importance of the decision of the Senate did not depend upon any immediate result to follow, but from a consideration of those which might thereafter arise, if it was decided intended that the act of July 17, 1862,