Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING.....JAN. 29, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Quota of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

We are glad to see that the people of this Ward are again moving with spirit in the work of filling up their quota with volunteers. At a meeting, held last evening, of the block committees and other citizens, (the proceedings of which we give this morning,) it was ordered that the several committees call again upon enrolled men and others for their contributions to a bounty fund for the ward. We trust they will be met in a generous spirit: for let it be borne in mind that it will require far less money to meet the call of the government in this way than to let the draft come upon the ward and then pay commutations. It will, moreover, be far more honorable and patriotic. Bear it in mind that we need MEN to put this war through and not *money*. And then, bear in mind another thing: if the quota is filled with men, the ward will not be subject to another draft, as it would be, were it to furnish money instead of men. In every point of view, therefore, whether of honor, patriotism, pecuniary advantage, or future immunity, this is the true policy. And again, the sooner the work can be done, the cheaper it can be done.

Gen. Cass and the Strike.

Gen. George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, in a telegraphic dispatch to the General Agent at Chicago, under date of January 26th, says:

All the passenger trains on the Eastern Division are now running on the regular schedule time. Four sections freight went west this morning, and we shall soon have all the engines of this division fit for service at work on the track. On the Western Division fifteen engines are at work to-day, and the Superintendent reports by telegraph that all is right this a. m., and the re-organization will soon be effected.

The encouragement and sympathy given to the conspiracy at Chicago by the vast numbers of locomotive runners concentrated there delays that Division more than the Eastern in getting to work. Then, too, the "Brotherhood of the Foot Board" have their organizations on many of the roads at Chicago, and they are sworn to sustain and protect their order everywhere.

It is a great mistake to suppose we are engaged merely in a contest about wages. It is a contest between the Corporate Managers of railroads, who are, under the restrictions of their charter and general laws, and secret associations of locomotive runners who have lodges on many roads in the West under the designation of the "Brotherhood of the Foot Board," which assumes to make rules and regulations for the government of the running of the roads, and is only responsible to its own members in secret conclave.

The question which I had to decide, then, was not how much wages should be paid, but whether the "Brotherhood of the Foot Board" or the officers of this corporation should manage its property. I decided, without any hesitation, to use all the money and all the power of the corporation to set aside all illegal and dangerous conspiracies, and I believe I shall succeed.

Engineers are now coming from the East, and the military authorities have given assurance of protection against all violence.

Maj. Gen. Brooks sent a military guard well provided with ball and bowder, from here to Fort Wayne.

This has been the most formidable, as it has the most causeless, strike that ever has been on any railroad in this country.

Mysterious Disappearance.

On Wednesday, Mr. W. S. Graham, an engineer, who resides in Manchester, was employed by the captain of the Tigress No. 2, to assist in putting the machinery in repair. It was well known that on that morning he had received a check for the sum of $1,500. Towards evening he was requested by the captain to stay on board all night, as he anticipated a break up of the ice. He replied that he would do so, but informed the captain that it would be necessary for him to visit his family first, and inform them of his intentions. This he was permitted to do, and about half-past eight in the evening he returned. Since this time he has not been heard from. It has been ascertained at the bank, that he did not draw the money, and orders have been given not to pay it to any person except himself, until further orders. Mr. G. was a sober, industrious, hard working citizen, and his fate is involved in mystery. He leaves a wife and three children anxious in regard to his fate.

Smiting the Copperheads.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, in noticing the arrival of the 55th Regiment, at that place, says: As Col. Dick White marched at the head of his veterans, the 55th Regiment P. V., through the streets of the capital of his native State, the occasion was made one of congratulation, and among those who *seemed* most ardent in their welcome, we noticed men who have been encouraging the minority in the Senate, to persist in their mean efforts to take advantage of the absence of Major Harry White, a brother of Col. Dick. What must the gallant Colonel think of the demagogues who seek to turn the imprisonment of his noble brother to political account? He cannot fail, certainly, to treat such men with disdain and hold them accountable for the beastliness with which his brother is now treated. Had it not been for the Copperheads who infest Harrisburg and who have seats in the Legislature, Harry White would have been in Harrisburg to-day to greet the return of his noble brother, Col. Dick White.

St. Peter's Church Difficulty.

We have been furnished with a pamphlet entitled, "Address to the Parishioners of St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh," which purports to be a reply to certain resolutions adopted by a majority of the vestry some time since, and published in two or three of the city papers. We will express no opinion on the subject at present, as it seems to be rather a personal and congregational quarrel, growing out of some suspicions of disloyalty in relation to one of the functionaries connected with the church. Those who desire to know more about it can procure a pamphlet at Mr. Davis' book store on Wood street.

We understand that a reply will be issued in pamphlet form in a short time. Those who have it in hand are very competent, and will no doubt defend themselves successfully.

The Delegation to Washington on the Amendment of the Constitution.

The Delegation appointed by the Convention, which has just closed its sessions in Allegheny, to lay the results of its deliberations in regard to the amendment of the Constitution before the National Executive Congress in Washington City, held a meeting in the study of the Rev. Dr. Howard, yesterday afternoon, and agreed to meet in Willard's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, February 9th, at 7 o'clock. The names of the delegation are: Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Professor J. M. Wilson, Rev. R. A. Brown, Rev. David Cook Page, D. D., Rev. H. H. George, Rev. George S. Chace, Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., Rev. N. R. Johnston, Rev. Samuel Collins, Zadok Street, Esq., John Alexander, Esq., and Rev. A. M. Milligan.

Attempted Suicide.

Mrs. Barbara Miller, wife of a soldier, residing on Pike street, Allegheny, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night, by taking arsenic. The dose was not in proper quantity, and on Wednesday morning she found herself very ill, and sent for Dr. Earhart. It was inferred from her conduct, that she had regretted taking the poison, as she was very willing to receive the attentions of the physician. Proper remedies were applied, and the patient was yesterday regarded as out of danger. The only reason assigned for her conduct was that her husband had re-enlisted for, three years, and had shown by this that he did not care anything about her.

PROF. AGASSIZ' COMING.—We learn by a telegram from the distinguished Professor, that he will be present without fail to lecture on next Monday night, Feb. 1st, at Concert Hall. The subject—"The Coal Formation"—ought to attract a large audience itself, aside from the fame of this eminent scholar.

TAYLOR COUNTY FESTIVAL.—There will be held in Uniontown on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of February—a County Festival, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

LARCENY.—Mr. Jacob Snyder, blacksmith, boarding at the tavern of Mrs. Wagner, Beaver street, Manchester, had $50 stolen from his trunk, on Tuesday night last.

The regular Semi-Annual Exhibition of the Western University takes place this evening, commencing at seven o'clock.

Adjourned Volunteer Meeting.

An adjourned meeting for the purpose of taking measures to procure a fund to be paid volunteers, so as to avoid the necessity of a draft, was held at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon. Gov. Johnston called the meeting to order, and called upon the Committee appointed on Thursday evening to report.

Mr. Harper, Chairman of the Committee, made the following report.

The Committee appointed at a public meeting of citizens, held at the Monongahela House, on the 27th inst., for the purpose of filling the quotas of this community with volunteers, instead of drafted men, beg leave to report

That after having given the subject full deliberation, and finding the County Commissioners unprepared to act as bounty volunteers in a public bounty, in obtaining the contributions of men from enrolled citizens, in sums of forty dollars each, which, in the opinion of your Committee will be sufficient to free the district from draft. And your Committee recommend that where there are citizens found in the district unable to pay the sum named, that other public spirited citizens, not subject to the draft, be called upon to contribute with the privileges of designating the persons to whom their benefactions should be applied.

2d. That an executive committee of five be appointed, who shall select a treasurer, and employ such other agents as they may deem advisable to assist in carrying out the object contemplated, with full authority in the premises.

3d. That in addition to the Government bounty, your committee recommend that the maximum local bounty to be paid to volunteers shall be two hundred dollars.

J. H. SHOENBERGER,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
W. F. JOHNSTON,
JAMES PARK, JR.,
JAS. MARSHALL,
J. HARPER,
Committee.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1864.

The President said that the Committee had called upon the County Commissioners, and desired them to co-operate with them, but they had stated that they had no authority to issue bonds without the consent of the tax payers of the county, but that if legislative action could be had, giving them authority, they would do so cheerfully. This was considered equivalent to a declination on their part, and nothing could be expected from them.

Mr. Jennings moved to amend the last article in the report, by inserting one hundred instead of two hundred dollars. Mr. Jennings stated his reasons for offering the amendment; but on putting the question, it was lost.

Gov. Johnston then read the following statement:

Sub districts.	Quotas.	Enrolled.	Sub district.	Quotas.	Enrolled.
22d DISTRICT.			Robinson	27	9
1st ward, Birr	76	2	Moon.....	10	1
2d do do	142	3	23d DISTRICT		
3th do do	62	8	1st ward, Alley		4
4th do do	118	3	2d do do		2
7th do do	51	1	Allegheny Co.		
8th do do	87	1	Tarentum		1
Lawrenceville	74	1	East Deer.....		1
E. Birmingham	73	1	Butler Co.		
E'Keesport.....	31	31	Middlesex		8
Elizabeth.....	13	14	Jackson tp.....		1
West Elizabeth	6	5	Oakland tp.....		1
Versailles.....	49	4	Armstrong Co.		
Elizabeth tp..	89	48	Kittanning.....		1
Jefferson	19	17	Other districts.		51
Snowden.....	16	16			
Upper St. Clair.	9	5	Total.....		241
Chartiers.....	16	1			

Credited to Allegheny county, 22d district..... 171
do do do 23d do 8

Total credited to Allegheny county..... 179

The Chair was then requested to appoint an Executive Committee whose duty it should be to take charge of the entire business of raising the necessary amount of money, at point convenient to each of the sub-districts to do the work, and to obtain money from each of the enrolled citizens. The following Committee was then appointed: Messrs. Thomas M. Howe, Wm. K. Nimick, J. H. Shoenberger, Wm. M. Lyon, and Felix R. Brunot.

Mr. Brunot moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to fill any vacancy in their body caused by necessary absence. Carried.

Mr. Harper moved that a mass meeting be held in front of the Monongahela House on Friday night, and that the President of this meeting be requested to procure speakers, and that Gens. Brooks and Hancock be invited to attend.

Mr. Park moved to amend by holding the mass meeting at Concert Hall, on Saturday night, and that music and other auxiliaries be brought into requisition to create enthusiasm. Carried.

A motion was made that the Executive Committee have the management of the meeting. Carried.

Mr. Brunot moved that all the districts and sub-districts be invited to send delegations to the meeting. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

Resolutions of Respect—Death of Capt. J. B. Sackett.

CAMP 155TH REGIMENT PENN'A VOLS.,
Warrenton Junction, Jan. 26, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers of this regiment, of which Captain S. A. McKee, commanding the regiment, was Chairman, the following resolutions of respect and sympathy were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the Providence of God we are called upon to mourn the death of Captain J. B. Sackett, of this regiment.

Resolved, That in his sudden departure the regiment has lost one of its most valued and efficient officers, and who commanded alike the respect of his superiors in rank, and the love of his command.

Resolved, That to him of whom we are bereaved, we have always recognized an ardent, patriotic and accomplished gentleman, whose memory shall ever live in the hearts of his associates in arms, and companions of the social circle.

Resolved, That though he passed unharmed through many bloody fields, where the life blood of the nation has been poured upon her altars, still, as in his breast there beat a patriot's heart, so in his death a soldier's life was given to his country.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents and mourning relatives of our lost friend and brother officer in this their severe trial, and we ask that our "offering of tears" may be accepted as typical of our feelings in this affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the parents of the deceased, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh papers. S. A. McKEE,
Captain Commanding Regiment, Chairman.
G. M. LAUGHLIN, 1st Lieut. Co. E, Secretary.

HUNT'S GAZETTEER OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.—Our enterprising townsman, Mr. J. P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, has published a "GAZETTEER OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES," containing a full description of the railroad routes, turnpike roads, cities, towns, villages, mountains, valleys, rivers, springs, etc., and showing distances, populations, topographical situations, etc., designed to serve as a *Hand Book* and reliable Guide for soldiers and travelers. It is compiled by R. H. Long, late of the United States Army, and contains a fine steel-plate map of the Border and Southern States. This little volume is a traveler's pocket or valise, or in a soldier's knapsack, during the approaching campaign in the Southern States, might prove itself a very welcome and agreeable companion.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF HOSPITAL STORES.—During the present week the Christian Commission have shipped to our armies in Tennessee, over 10,000 pounds of hospital stores, amongst which were 800 flannel shirts, 600 pairs flannel drawers, 800 pairs socks, 500 pairs mittens, 16 boxes canned fruit, 10 bbls. dried fruit, 12 boxes brandy, 16,000 pickles, 1 barrel of wine, &c., &c.

Rev. E. P. Smith, the Field Agent in Tennessee, writes, send all the fruit (and especially tomatoes and peaches) you can, also wines and liquors.

Contributions for the Christian Commission should be sent to the Rooms No. 76, Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers of this Society met on Thursday evening and organized by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George S. Bryan; Vice Presidents, W. H. Kincaid, Samuel Morrow; Corresponding Secretary, David Robinson; Recording Secretary, R. C. Miller; Treasurer, James Robbs; Librarian, John Culbertson; Executive Committee, Robert McLardy, T. H. Lane, M. Findle, J. P. Griggs and A. F. Brooks. Rev. J. K. Miller was unanimously re-elected Agent.

THEATRE.—A crowded house will certainly greet Mrs. Waller this evening, on the occasion of her benefit, for she performs a character in which her reputation is cosmopolitan. John Webster's tragedy of the "Duchess of Malfi," has found only one artiste since 1678, capable of embodying its heroine, Marina, and that artiste is Mrs. Waller. She is the legitimate successor of Mrs. Betterton in this character.

C. SILL, Dentist, 348 Penn street, will attend to all businessin of his profession.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

At a meeting of the Block Committees and citizens held on Thursday evening in the hall of the Columbia engine house, A. N. Burchfield was called to the chair, and J. C. Patterson appointed Secretary. It was

Resolved, That the Block Committees call upon the enrolled men of the ward for a subscription of forty dollars to the Bounty Fund, to pay a bounty to volunteers, said subscription to be appropriated exclusively to filling the quota of the Fourth ward.

The Committees were also instructed to call upon citizens not enrolled for contributions.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be requested to notify absent members of the above action, and that they be authorized to fill any vacancies in the Committees.

Resolved, That J. C. McPherson be treasurer of the bounty fund, and that the Block Committees pay over all money collected to him without delay.

Resolved, That Thomas M. Howe, F. R. Brunot, J. C. McPherson, H. T. Auffenbide and George Martin, be Commissioners of bounty fund to disburse the same.

The following Committees were appointed and are requested to proceed to collect the funds immediately, and to report on Monday evening next to an adjourned meeting to be held in the Hall over the Columbia Engine House, corner of Leacock and Anderson streets, and appoint their Block Committees immediately; also, that a paper be circulated and see how much money can be raised. The Commissioners then offered the following:

BLOCK COMMITTEES.

No. 1.—Bounded by Federal street, Robinson street, Sandusky street and river: James Richey, jr., and David Miller.

No. 2.—Bounded by Federal street, Robinson street, Sandusky street and canal: W. J. Knorr, and Saml Lindsay, jr.

No. 3.—Bounded by river, Sandusky street, canal and Anderson street: J. C. Patterson and Joel Smith.

No. 4.—Bounded by Anderson street, river, Grantham street and canal: W. F. Paul and Joseph Shallenberger.

No. 5.—Bounded by canal, river and Grantham street: John Magraw and J. T. McCance.

No. 6.—Bounded by canal, river and East Lane: Walter Wadsworth and Augustus Gruesh.

No. 7.—Bounded by East Lane, river, Walnut street and canal: Martin Leys and Matthew Cridge.

No. 8.—Bounded by Walnut street, Cherry street, river and canal: Louis Fisher and John Rents.

No. 9.—Bounded by Cherry street, river, Chestnut street and canal: Augustus Boedell and C. Kopp.

No. 10.—Bounded by Chestnut street, river, city line and canal: H. W. Auffenbide and E. F. A. Faulhaber.

No. 11.—Bounded by Federal street, Water street, canal and East Common: D. W. C. Bidwell, Albert H. Childs.

No. 12.—Bounded by Federal street, Water street, Sandusky street and Ohio street; Geo. A. Kelly and Arthur Kirk.

No. 13.—Bounded by Sandusky street, Ohio street, Water street and East Common: John A. Herman, James Weir.

No. 14.—Bounded by canal, East Common, Liberty street and East Lane: Hugh McNeill and Thomas Woodside.

No. 15.—Bounded by Liberty street, East Common, Ohio street and East Lane: R. B. McGraw, Joseph Lauterbach and Thos. Robertson.

No. 16.—Bounded by East Lane, canal, Chestnut street and Liberty street: B. Francis and T. J. Hoskinson.

No. 17.—Bounded by East Lane, Liberty street, Ohio street: William Shera and Martin Vaught.

No. 18.—Bounded by Chestnut street, Ohio street, canal and city line: T. J. Burchfield and Theodore Straub.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 27, 1864.

THE AMOUNT OF WHISKY HELD BY SPECULATORS.

The estimates at the Internal Revenue Bureau fix the amount of whisky now held by the speculators at not less than twelve million gallons. Of course this enormous interest is likely to make itself heard pretty audibly here against Fernando Wood's amendment, which has passed the House, and is now before the Senate Finance Committee, taxing all liquors on hand and requiring the only paid 20 cents duty to be paid. Mr. Davis, of the Senate Committee, was besieged this morning by from twenty to thirty of the heaviest of these whisky holders. The Committee is not expected to reach any conclusion till some time next week.

A NEW POSTAL ORDER SYSTEM.

It was stated a week or more ago that the chairman of the House Postoffice Committee had a bill prepared adopting the English money postal order system in this country. The bill has just been introduced. It authorizes the Postmaster General to establish a money order system through the postoffices of the United States. The offices designated for that purpose are to be known as money order offices. The postmaster of such offices, under the direction of the Postmaster General, is to be directed to issue orders for money payable by any other money order offices which the person applying therefor may select. Deputy Postmasters who issue such orders are required to send through the mails promptly to the office upon which it is drawn, due notice thereof. Money must be paid on such order, under a heavy penalty, to be deposited with the postmaster before he issues money orders. Blank forms will be supplied to the postoffices, and orders not in proper form are invalid. The person applying for a money order, on receiving it, shall enter his name and address on record together with the date and name of the postmaster, and to be preserved in the office. The issuing of orders shall not be for less than one or more than thirty dollars, the fees for which shall be five cents for all under ten dollars, ten cents for all under twenty dollars, and fifteen cents for all over twenty dollars. Mistakes may be corrected by the issue of a new order and the payment of an additional fee, if the first order has not been forwarded. If an order is not presented for payment within ninety days, it becomes invalid, and can only be renewed by application to the Postmaster General and the payment of another fee. Orders lost or destroyed can be replaced by the Postmaster General, on oath that such order has been lost or destroyed, and the certificate of the Postmaster to whom it was issued, and that it has not nor will not be paid. These orders can be endorsed over from one person to another but once. Postmasters are all allowed one-third of the fees, or one-eighth of one per cent. of the gross amount of the orders received as extra compensation, and the Postmasters of the money order offices are required to execute new official bonds. The use of the money deposited for orders in any way, is declared embezzlement, and in the case of criminal action for such, the transcript from the books of the third auditor of the Treasury, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence in the court. Counterfeiting, forging or altering money orders are punished by fine and imprisonment.

CONFISCATION BILL.

Mr. Schenck brought up the Confiscation bill as amended in the House by the Military Committee, and sought to have it made a special order. The democrats objected. Mr. Schenck then told them he should get it in the House, where it would be under the control of a majority, and after allowing reasonable time for debate, should force a vote. Fernando Wood and others took exceptions to this and threatened to filibuster.

Mr. Schenck said that he did not propose to make arrangements about the debate. He should, therefore, enter into no understanding to when he should step it. The Democrats thereupon tried filibustering, but parted lamentably, and Schenck, after getting his bill out of the Committee of the Whole, had it postponed until next Monday. It is likely to be debated the most of next week.

The Confiscation bill was discussed in the House to-day.

SENATOR LANE,

of Ind., has introduced a bill providing for the safe and speedy transmission of money from soldiers to their families and friends. His plan is to have army paymasters, before paying of a body of soldiers, distribute allotment rolls, to be signed by those who wish to remit money and designating to whom. The money is to be retained by the paymaster, for which he will give his check on the Assistant Treasurer at New York, payable to the Allotment Commissioner of the State from which the majority of the men or allotment rolls come—the Allotment Commissioner to be appointed in every State, to have the rank of Provost Marshal He shall keep an office at the capital of his State, and make it the duty of the commander of troops to see that the troops under his command have appointed opportunity to make allotments The allotment commissioner is allowed one clerk to every fifty regiments and batteries in service up to two hundred.

THE DISASTER AT SANTIAGO.

The President has communicated to Congress a message containing dispatches from our Minister to Chili, concerning the Santiago disaster, which furnish some additional details. When the fire broke out, lamps and chandaliers were detached by hundreds, falling among the kneeling throng below, consisting mostly of women and children. There being no pews, the congregation was kneeling, each one upon the dress of her neighbor, so that it was impossible for many to rise before the whole were enveloped in a sea of flame. Mr. Wilson, United States Minister, and a number of other Americans lent such assistance as has called out acknowledgments from the Government and powers of Chili.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW,

The proposed amendment to the Homestead Law provides that whenever one is prevented by reason of actual military or naval service, from doing preliminary acts required by law, to perfect his claims, and his whole family is residing on the land desired to be entered, he can make the necessary affidavits before his commanding officer, if he is disabled by wounds or sickness from attending at the land office., he may make such affidavit before the clerk of the county in which he lives. If a person has taken military steps in regard to actual settlement, or has been taken away by military necessity, the time for perfecting his claim is extended six months, on filing his oath in such case with the Register.

MR. LOAN

concluded the argument for his contested election to-day. His contestant will finish at the next meeting, and the committee will then make up the case. Considerable interest attaches to this case, because other contested Missouri cases are considered certain to be decided in the same way as this one. The committee has given no indication of its opinion yet, but no doubt is entertained that Loan will make good his claim to the seat.

REBEL PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners confined in the Old Capital and Carroll Prisons, as shown by the report of the Superintendent is in the Old Capital, 757; Carroll, 287; total, 1044.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Thurlow Weed is here. It is understood his visit has some relation to the Custom House investigations. Mr. Palmer appears to have been Weed's man. The Committee investigating the matter examined Mr. Stinton's chief clerk to-day. They have decided that they cannot carry on the investigation properly here, and expect soon to go to New York to finish it.

GEN. GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Finck, of Ohio, made a desperate speech on the Democratic side of the House to-day, and was immediately followed by Gen. Garfield, in what many of old members unite in pronouncing the best speech of the session. He was warmly congratulated at its close and a large edition of his speech was subscribed for by members for circulation among their constituents.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Treasury Department will send in to-morrow a very elaborate statement of the working of the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The general drift of facts given is against the advantage of a treaty to us. Those who have investigated the subject say the effect of it will be to bring about an abrogation of the treaty.

FRANK P. BLAIR

tried to get in a resolution to-day raising an investigation as to the working of the Treasury permit system in the West, whether any favoritism had been displayed, &c. Objections were raised from the Administration side, and the resolution did not get in, but it is understood he will take the earliest opportunity to bring it up.

THE DEBATE ON CONFISCATION.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee says this evening that he proposes to close the debate on confiscation, and bring the House to a vote this week, in order to get the subject out of the way before the confiscation act comes up.

THE GARRETT DAVIS

business was closed in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Wilson withdrawing his resolution. As Mr. Davis had made every acknowledgment and explanation that could be expected, the general feeling was in favor of letting him off, and Mr. Wilson gracefully acceded to it.

GUERRILLAS.

A number of guerrillas came within a mile and a half of Alexandria last night, firing on a picket guard. A body of soldiers were dispatched by Gen. Hough, under command of Captain Gale, who overtook them about midnight, and captured one man and three horses. The rest were dispersed.

MR. DOOLITTLE

submitted a resolution in the Senate to-day, declaring that in all sessions of committees to take the testimony upon the conduct of any department of the Government, the head of the department be requested to employ some competent person to aid in examination.

EXTENDED.

The joint resolution reported back by the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate, extends the benefits of the bounty granted by the act of July 1861, to volunteers who enter the service prior to May, 1861.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.

Out of 206 deaths of soldiers and others, reported at the office of Captain Moore, since the first of the month, seventy-seven were occasioned by small pox, being 37 per cent. of the whole number.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON JEWELRY.

The Ways and Means Committee has been taken up to-day with New York jewelers asking a reduction of duties on jewels. No conclusion is reached.

PETROLEUM AND TOBACCO.

As a general interest is felt in the course the Committee will pursue in taxing petroleum and whisky, it is proper to state that no decision on these subjects is expected for a week or ten days

APPRECIATION ASKED.

Congress will be urged before long to make an appropriation for the erection of an asylum for decayed and invalid soldiers in the interior of Pennsylvania, as provided in the bill of last session.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 1864.

From a participant in the gunboat expedition sent up James river last Sunday by Gen. Butler, I learn the following particulars: There were three boats under the command of Gen. Graham on Monday morning they reached Brandon, near Harrison's Landing, without opposition. Here they landed, and detachments from each boat were sent out, who penetrated into the interior for a distance of three miles, where they discovered a signal station of the enemy, which they determined to capture. The rebels were unconscious of the presence of the Unionists until they were within less than fifty yards of them. They did not attempt to make any possible demonstration, but quietly surrendered. With them were taken a large number of signal flags, telescopes, rifles and other equipments.

At Brandon, a Confederate agent, collecting forage and provisions, was captured, with two overseers from a plantation near by. One hundred and thirty negroes, field hands, were taken. While the detachment from the same were engaged on land, one of the boats captured a blockade runner, a schooner, heavily ladened with tobacco. Jewelry, State bonds and specie belonging to some Jew, in addition to the small rebel, was taken. The captures are fully worth twenty thousand dollars, not counting the loss of the negroes to the rebels. W.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH.]

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1864.

HOUSE—*Afternoon Session*—The bill for levying a special tax in the borough of Birmingham was reported favorably.

A supplement to the charter of the borough of Lawrenceville was read in place.

Mr. Bergwin offered a bill to re-establish a ferry at Franklin, Venango county. The bill passed.

The resolution relative to the payment of the interest of the State debt in national currency, reached a third reading.

Mr. Rex offered a resolution asking the House to compel Mr. Bigham to apologize for declaring that he, Rex, was the author of the resolution this morning condemning Governor Curtin, and that he was not a patriot nor a gentleman. Whilst the resolution was under consideration the House adjourned.

Col. Strwell, of Armstrong county, was recommissioned Colonel of the 78th Pennsylvania. Lieut. Col. Blakely was an applicant.

The Board, consisting of Governor, Surveyor General and Auditor General, having the power to settle the United States grant of land to Pennsylvania for agricultural and military education. The grant being seven hundred and eighty thousand acres it was agreed to issue certificates of scrip, some days since at an informal meeting. The Governor was not present. To-day it was agreed to suspend the resolution to sell till further legislation be had.

By efforts on the part of institutions of learning, they can procure a part of these lands. J.

Eastern Terminus of the Pacific Railroad—Re-Enlistment of Colorado Troops—Personal Quarrel.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 28.—The lower house of the Legislature adopted the amendment making St. Joseph the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

Twelve hundred Colorado troops have re-enlisted as veterans.

A personal quarrel is going on between Secretary Arny and Chief Justice Benedict, of New Mexico.

To be Received as a Banking Basis.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—At a joint meeting of the bank committees of the Senate and Assembly it has been informally concluded to recommend the passage of a law authorizing the reception of the 5 per cent. United States stocks by the superintendent of the Bank department as a basis of banking. He is to issue thereupon to the State banks notes with stamps upon their face, secured by the pledge of United States stocks.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1864.

HOUSE.—A general conversation took place between the members, with a view of coming to an agreement concerning the consideration of the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, said it was necessary that the Bill should be passed very soon, as we must be prepared to resist any desperate and wild attempt that the rebels may make against us.

The House voted to reconsider the vote by which the Enrollment Bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Yeas, 100; nays, 44. The bill being now before the House, Mr. Schenck moved to postpone the further consideration of it until Monday, which was agreed to.

Mr. Finck, of Ohio, addressed the House on a resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Law. He held that the ordinances of secession are void and illegal, and he expressed the hope that the revolted States would be brought back to all their rights under the Constitution. He would say solemnly and distinctly of the doctrines of the President and of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Stevens, that if the views the latter had announced, that the war was to be prosecuted for subjection and conquest, should be carried out, the restoration of the Union under the Constitution would be impossible. He contended that by the modern usage of nations, we had no right to seize and confiscate the private property of those in arms against us, or have we the right to establish civil government in any of the rebellious States. He was in favor of every just and constitutional measure for putting down the rebellion, but at the same time he was in favor of presenting fundamental rights under the constitution. He wants a lasting peace founded on equity and justice, and which would bring gladness to millions of hearts.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, could not agree with Mr. Stevens that the rebellious States are out of the Union, nor with the gentleman of the other side, who claim that they have all the rights pertaining to citizens of the Union. The Supreme Court had laid down as a rule, clearly and well defined, that when a great rebellion is in operation, the President and Congress may declare, we are in a state of war, and that we should follow the laws of war. All the obligations of the Union hang over them, but by the act of rebellion, they have placed themselves beyond the privileges of the constitution. The only question was, could the government in the exercise of the law of war, punish the rebels by the forfeiture of their personal and real estate.

At the close of this nation all the States, excepting New Hampshire, passed the most sweeping laws confiscating the estates of the tories, and not permitting them to remain up on our soil. The British commissioner endeavored to influence our own, who signed a treaty of peace to make restitution, but this the latter refused to do, and the 15th article of the treaty merely they would earnestly recommend Congress to be merciful. If we want lasting peace we must put down the guilty cause, which is slavery, and take away the platform on which slavery stands, namely the landed estates of the rebels of the South. The negro has been our true friend on every occasion. There was scarcely a surprise or a battle where the negro had not been present and told us the truth. He had found that while the rebels were fighting, blackmen were cultivating their lands, the produce of which were placed in the rebel commissary department, and it was not until we had taken away the main support of the rebels that we could conquer them. If this was an abolition war it was because we have an abolition army, and he would tell the gentleman that slavery is dead forever, unless the body snatchers on the other side should resurrect or bring it to life. He said, I announce gentlemen that your friend is deserted. Hang your emblems of mourning on the bier and follow the hearse and shed tears over the grave: but I have no time to waste in listening to eulogies on the deceased. It was not by commissioners, such as the gentleman from New York, Mr. Wood, had suggested: it was not by smiles that peace was to be secured, but by the thunders of war.

The rebellion must be met. Our armies must be filled, and we must go forward with the majesty of a great people, rising in their strength to break down the last hope of the South. Mr. Garfield spoke also of the great anxiety manifested by the rebels pending the Ohio State election last autumn. When the telegraph flashed to the army the news of the Union victory and the defeat of Vallandigham, he (Garfield) sent a general order through the camps, when from every little one there burst forth shouts which fairly rent the air and sent terror and despair to these men—the rebels who watched over the border. In conclusion he repeated that slavery must be swept away, in order to a permanent peace. They should follow the example of Cromwell and let out the bad blood of the country, and imitate the severity of the Puritans.

Mr. Edgerton, of Ind., expressed himself opposed to confiscation on the grounds of Christianity and public policy, and took issue with the policy of the Administration.

At five o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The bill to provide for the payment of the claims of Peruvian citizens was passed.

Mr. Conness, of California, reported back, with an amendment, the bill to amend the Homestead act. The amendment was adopted, giving the benefits of the bill to persons in the naval service.

The Senate then took up the resolution to expel Senator Davis.

Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, addressed the Senate.

Mr. Van Winkle, of Western Virginia, presented the joint resolution of the legislature of Western Virginia, praying Congress to institute legislation relative to the navigation of the Ohio river.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, submitted a resolution that in all sessions of committees to take testimony of witnesses, in relation to any matter of fact pertaining to the conduct of any department of the government, or any branch thereof, the head of such department shall be requested to employ some competent and proper person to aid in the examination of witnesses, and to furnish any other evidence or proof pertaining to the matter required into.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, offered the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interests, whether any portion of the appropriation for the colonization of persons of African descent now residing in the District of Columbia, to Hayti, Liberia, &c., has been expended, and what steps have been taken to execute the provisions of the acts of Congress in relation to the colonization of persons of African descent.

The resolution was agreed to. This bill provides that any person desirous of availing himself of the benefit of the homestead act of 1862, who, by reason of actual service in the military or navy of the United States, is unable to do the personal preliminary acts at the district land office, and whose family or some member thereof, is residing on the land which he desires to enter, and upon which a bonafide improvement and settlement have been made, may make affidavit required by such act before his commanding officer after the necessary dues have been paid, and he must thereby be entitled to all the rights and privileges conferred by the previous act.

Mr. Howe, of Wis., presented a petition from the citizens of his State, praying that the reciprocity treaty be so modified as to prevent the admission of lumber from Canada, or such a tax imposed as to prevent undue competition with our own citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Davis. Mr. Clark thought the resolutions of Mr. Davis as very intemperate in language and erroneous in statement, and if not so intended, they were calculated to lead to consequences which he was sure would be injurious. If the Senator from Mass., (Wilson,) thought them calculated to route treason, he was justified in offering his resolution of expulsion. The Senator having, however, disclaimed any insurrectionary object in their introduction, he thought the senator was bound to accept the disclaimer, and allow the Senator's own interpretation of his language. If the Senator only meant by the word revolt to opposition at the polls, in a legal way against the President and war leaders, he thought the resolution of expulsion should be withdrawn, and hoped it would be.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., briefly gave his reasons for voting both against the expulsion or censure of Mr. Davis. The resolutions he said were improper to be introduced into this body, as they charged high crimes on the executive, crimes for which he was liable to be impeached, and to assume before such impeachment that he was guilty of the acts charged in the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, would be transcending the limits which we as judges should assume. These resolutions also impeach the majority of this body, and we would be unfit to sit on a court of impeachment, were we to pass them. He recognized the right of the Senator to construe the meaning of the language used, and he thought the Senate bound to give them the meaning of the Senator's wishes. He thought them, however, liable to interpretation as given them by the Senator from Massachusetts. He thought it best to suffer temporary annoyances which unlimited freedom of speech would cause, than to infringe it by putting the hand of expulsion or censure upon one of our members to improve either his speech or manners.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, controverted the opinions of Mr. Foster on the impropriety of the Senator's denouncing the acts of the Executive sufficient for his impeachment, prior to sitting as judges in a high court for that purpose. The result would be that we could neither speak or write inside or outside of the Senate Chamber against him, even though we believed the executive was endeavoring to overthrow the constitution itself. He thought it the duty of Senators to keep an ever watchful eye upon all Departments of the Government, that the spirit of liberty might ever be kept alive.

Mr. Foster, while