Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 11. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

At the World's Fair

In London, 1862, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine received the highest award—all the Machines of Europe and America in competition. This award has always been made wherever exhibited. You will make no mistake in ordering one as a holiday gift to wife, sister or friend. They can be purchased only at Sumner & Co's., 27 Fifth street.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, MACK & CO. New York. Sold by all druggists. nw

Jellies on Hand.

Currant, Raspberry, Quince, Strawberry, Vanillas, Grape, Orange, Blackberry, Apple, Lemonade, Pine Apple and Black Currant. Call and see them at 112 Federal street, Allegheny city. GEO. BEATEN.

Another Sale of Territory

Made yesterday, for Liming's Improved Stove Damper. Now is the time to call at No. 11 Fifth street, as J. N. Whilden leaves in a few days, to *put a Damper* on more Western States.

Many are Becoming

More anxious to invest in that "Improved Stove Damper," as the best chances are going rapidly, at No. 11 Fifth street.

Drugs and Medicines.

Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

Don's

Suffer from a cough when Coe's Cough Balsam can be had at Fleming's Drug Store, 54 Market street. Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

Dr. Warner.

The medical office of E. Warner, old Indian Physician, is Soon removed to No. 211 Penn street. M.W.F.

Rev. E. A. Wilson's Remedy

Is the only positive cure for consumption. Sole agent for Pittsburgh—Jos. Fleming, 54 Market street.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

You Can Buy

16 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT.

Recent cases of brutality, by parents and teachers, in disciplining children, have given fresh impulse to the discussion of the merits of physical torture as a means of correction in families and schools. In some of these instances punishment was carried so far that death came to the relief of the sufferers, and the tormentors justified their severity as the conscientious performance of a solemn duty. This is sufficiently revolting, but these instances are made more shocking when it is seen that, admitting the premises upon which the inflictors started, the conclusion arrived at was legitimate and inevitable.

Upon the rightfulness and utility of whipping in schools the courts, as usual, maintain the conservative position: Usage, embodied in statutes, allows it, and the Judges sustain the authority of the rod. Still, they exhibit a perplexity as to exactly how far to go. If it is not only the right but the duty of teachers to *subdue* the obdurate wills of pupils, and whipping is admitted among the authorized instrumentalities to that end, it becomes exceedingly difficult to determine precisely where infliction must stop. A blow less or more may decide whether the stubborn will is conquered or not; it may decide, too, whether the pupil shall live or die. In case death happens it becomes a question of intention whether the teacher was conscientiously discharging an imperative and high duty, or, being malevolent, was committing manslaughter or murder.

The same principle is involved when parents use the rod punitively upon their children.

The most eminent educational authorities in the country are divided in opinion as to the efficacy of whipping as a means either of control or reformation. Professor AGASSIZ, who has had large experience as an instructor, states that he has never had occasion to strike a pupil, and that he holds the whole practice of whipping to be pernicious. Other gentlemen, equally famous as educators, take the other view, and with like emphasis allow

In forming a judgment on this head each one is biassed by his own peculiarities. A man who has absolute control over himself; whose nerves are not disturbed by ordinary annoyances; who is well developed in his intellectual powers, and still better in the moral and spiritual; will have little difficulty in managing any number or kind of pupils that may be entrusted to him; while a man whose spiritual and moral development is low; whose intellect is strong and cultured in its baser part rather than in the higher; and whose animal nature is under no superior restraint, will find it hard to decently perform the functions of a teacher to pupils of the most tractable temperaments and the most promising capabilities.

Human beings, whether as individuals or communities, are necessarily developed from the lower portions of their nature towards the higher. Development is simply impossible in any other method. The lower conditions of society the physical powers are chiefly subject to discipline. Thus soldiers, athletes, gladiators, are produced. The ideal is physical perfection. So far as the intellectual capabilities are put under training, it is primarily for the purpose of ministering to bodily necessities—of supplying food, clothing and shelter. In no nation, so far, has general intellectual development gone beyond this. Individuals may be found, here and there, the higher portion of whose intellects have been developed, and for the noblest ends. They have learned to love the true and the beautiful—that is, all forms of knowledge—not because they can make them subsidiary to their personal ends, but because they are excellent and lovely in themselves. When an individual has reached this point, he has become a philosopher, in the most exalted sense. A nation composed entirely of such, will have to be dreamed about a good many centuries yet, before it will exist. But, there is a higher development than the mental; and this is the moral and spiritual. When a man has come to love the right and the good with supreme affection, not because he can make them profitable to himself, but because they are infinitely lovely, he becomes a saint. When both the intelligence and affections have this higher culture, the man becomes at once a philosopher and saint—that is, an angel—and human nature has attained its crowning glory. Scarcely one such man has yet appeared on earth. A nation of them—when will it be actualized?

In the earlier stages of human development, when the physical had precedence of the mental and moral, corporeal discipline was supposed to be infallible. Whoever will turn to the teachings of JESUS the SON of SIRACH, ancestor according to the flesh of JESUS of Nazareth, and two hundred years before him in point of time, may find out what was thought on this subject twenty-one hundred years ago. "Cocker thy child, and he will make thee afraid; play with him, and he will bring thee to heaviness; laugh not with him." That surely was a savage commencement—the banishment of all evidences of love on the part of a father towards a child. But, these admonitions do not end here. "Give him no liberty in his youth. He that chastiseth his son, shall have joy in him. Bow down his neck while he is young, and beat him on the sides while he is a child, *lest* he wax stubborn, and be disobedient unto thee, and so bring sorrow to thy heart." This whipping a child in advance of transgression is a trick not yet entirely outgrown. Can any body doubt whether it was an age of barbarism, or at least among barbarians, that such maxims were regarded as the highest earthly wisdom? This point settled, it is easy to see to what period of human development the discipline of the rod pertains. It does not belong to what is called the civilization of the nineteenth century. But that expression is in itself ambiguous. In this nineteenth century we have about all the forms of civilization that have existed. In New Zealand they still roast fat young women and eat them. In Maryland when black men commit petty larceny they sell them into Slavery. Hence, when people speak of the civilization of this century, they put the highest form of it for the totality. The rod, as an instructor, is at the bottom of a perpetually ascending scale.

There was a time when a whipping-post was a necessary appendage to every court of justice, and a dagelator was at hand to administer savage discipline to culprits. In penal administrations, except in some of the demi-savage States at the South, this country has outgrown the whipping-post. It stands on the statute books to mark the rudeness of the age that tolerated it; the barbarism of the men who thought it a means of grace; and to show how fast and far society has marched. Shall we keep in our households and school-rooms, for application to our loved ones, this last remnant of the ancient torture? All the barbarians, who ought to have been born at least a hundred years ago, but who managed to slip past, and come down to these times say, yes. They who show the best type of our current civilization say, no.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The foreign grain trade of California is rapidly increasing. On Saturday, two vessels cleared from San Francisco with 20,000 sacks of wheat, and in that day twenty vessels were engaged to load wheat, viz: fifteen for Europe, three for New York, one for Philadelphia, and one for China.

O. L. Vallandigham is to do the next piece of political oratory for the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston.

The Republican Representatives of Maine had adopted the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 125 to 12.

California sends $14,000 in gold to the sufferers, by the late earthquakes in France.

Patrick O'Neil, another Fenian, was convicted at Toronto, on Saturday, and will be sentenced to be hung to-day.

C. A. F. Wann, lard oil manufacturer of Cincinnati, failed on Saturday.

A strong opposition to the Reconstruction scheme is being organized in Canada East. The opposition intend having their views well represented in England.

The revenue cutter Hugh McCullough sailed from New Orleans on Saturday, for Havana. Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, was a passenger.

Messrs. Dubois & Ogden, brokers, Carondelet street, New Orleans, were on Saturday robbed of eight thousand dollars—all taken from a desk during the absence of the parties.

The Tennessee Union State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, meets on the 22d of February. A number of counties in East Tennessee recommend the renomination of Gov. Brownlow.

Chancellor Campbell, of Nashville, has decided the law providing a Metropolitan Police for Nashville to be unconstitutional, and decreed a perpetual injunction against the Police Commissioners. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the State, now in session at Nashville.

On Friday, the 11th, a band of Indians from Laramie to Fort Phil. Kearney was attacked by about thirty Indians. The party escaped with the loss of their wagons and mules. Up to the 4th inst. no more Indian depredations occurred in the vicinity of Fort Phil. Kearney. Two companies of cavalry and four of infantry have been sent to Fort Reno, and will probably go on to Fort Phil. Kearney.

No more Fenians are to be sentenced to death in Canada, at least on the ground of participating in last summer's raids at Fort Erie—so a Judge stated in court at Toronto on Saturday.

A Montreal dispatch says a double murder was perpetrated in Tamaska, Canada East. A man named Jutras and the wife of a man named Provencher, died very suddenly; the latter two months ago, and the former on the 31st of December, under circumstances which indicated poisoning, and which pointed to Provencher and the wife of Jutras as the guilty parties. Provencher and Jutras, it is alleged, were on terms of suspicious intimacy, and they will be tried for the joint murder of their respective spouses.

A dispatch received last night says: Two families of Carter county, East Tennessee, numbering about twelve persons, have been waging a bloody war between each other for twenty years. During this time fourteen men belonging to these two families have lost their lives, and on the evening of the 5th instant, the vendetta came to a bloody end in the streets of Elizabethton, Tennessee, by the two sole surviving males of the Roberts and Johnstons engaging in a personal altercation, which resulted fatally to both. This domestic war originated about a dozen fence rails.

Miss Christina Kitt, aged about eighteen years, living on Oak street, in Dayton, Ohio, was brutally murdered on Friday afternoon, during the temporary absence of her mother, by some unknown person. Bloody tracks were found in the snow outside of the house, and marks of blood were also found upon the fence. A discharged pistol, belonging to her brother, was found by her side, but there were cuts upon her head made by some sharp instrument, and the supposition is that in attempting to defend herself with the pistol from the brutal assault of a ruffian, she was killed by him, the pistol fired into the wound, and so placed as to raise the presumption of suicide. No clue to the perpetrator of this horrid deed has yet been obtained.

There seems to be no doubt of the election of Governor Swann to the United States from Maryland.

Snow fell in New York yesterday, and as far south as Wasington.

There was a destructive fire at Willoughby, Ohio, early Yesterday morning. The principal sufferers are W. F. Merriam, dry goods; Vial & Holmes, grocery; Vial & Ferguson, hardware; R. W. Perkins, grocer, and Yoxley & Abbott's stores. The Postoffice and Merchants' Union Express office were also destroyed. Loss estimated at $30,000; partly insured.

A destructive fire took place at Jaynesville, Wisconsin, yesterday. The Hyatt House, one of the largest hotels, was consumed, together with a church, Express offices, stores, &c. Loss, $130,000.

Rikers flour mill and granitery, at Charleston, South Carolina, containing 10,000 bushels of grain and 150 barrels of flour and other produce, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Insured for $4,000, chiefly in northern companies.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

Large Increase of the English Navy.

THE TIMES CONTINUES ITS ADVICE AS TO IMPEACHMENT.

Mediation Between Spain and Chili by the United States.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION MORE FORMIDABLE.

INCREASE OF THE ENGLISH NAVY.

LONDON, January 12.—The Lords of the Admiralty are busily engaged in the preparation of estimates for a large increase of the naval strength of the empire lately ordered.

THE TIMES ON IMPEACHMENT.

The *Times* has an argumentative article on the subject of the impeachment of the President of the United States, and says that the scheme looks like a fatal blow at the Constitution.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

PESTH, January 12.—M. Deak, President of the Hungarian Diet, has issued an address, in which he comments upon the patent lately issued for the reorganization of the army. He says that the carrying out of the scheme will certainly prove fatal to the arrangement of the present difficulties, and adjures the Emperor to consider the claims of Hungary.

MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The proffered mediation of the United States in the difference between Spain and Chili is regarded as almost certain as a forerunner of an honorable and permanent peace.

TURKEY AND THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, January 12.—The journals of to-day contain the official announcement that the Sublime Porte has called one hundred thousand men into service to quell the Greek insurrections.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, January 12.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the draft of the address in reply to the speech of Victor Emanuel.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 12—*Evening.*—Cotton market is firmer and lower; middling uplands, at 12¾d. Sales of 5,000 bales.

LONDON, January 12—Consols closed at 90 for money. Erie shares, 42¾; Five-Twenties, 72¾. Bonds at Paris, 72.

THE LATEST.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, January 12.—The *Globe* editorially says: The Eastern question has become so pressing that it demands the immediate attention of the European powers. The *Globe* thinks a general conference of the leading powers will be proposed on the subject.

Preparations are going on in Bosnia.

A report says an insurrection is on the point of breaking out in Bosnia.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, January 12.—The North German Gazette denies that Bismarck has issued any diplomatic circular, as recently reported.

EXTREME MEASURES IN HUNGARY.

PESTH, January 12.—A motion has been introduced in the Hungarian Diet declaring the degree lately issued for the reorganization of the army void, and that all who aid in its execution shall be punished for treason.

LIVERPOOL, January 12.—The steamship Helvetia, from New York, has arrived.

GARIBALDI GOES TO CANDIA.

LONDON, January 12.—Reports from Madrid state that Garibaldi has gone to Candia.

TURKEY AND THE CRETANS.

PARIS, January 12.—Dispatches from the east report a Ministerial crisis at Constantinople, and that the Porte has recalled the Ambassador from Athens. It is also reported that a large number of reinforcements for the Greek insurgents landed in Candia from Greek ships, and that the Cretans are receiving fresh supplies of arms.

The Czar and the members of the Imperial Court were present at a lately given play in aid of the suffering families of Cretans.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON, January 12.—A dispatch from Frankfort reports 5-20s at 72¼.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Cholera on the Isthmus—Alarm of California—Revolution in Honduras—The Preparations in Florida Threatening a Serious Raid of Chili and Peru for the War With Spain—Sale of Fort Warren Guns from the United States.

CHOLERA ON THE ISTHMUS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Passengers who arrived by the steamer San Francisco from Aspinwall to-day report that on the San Juan del Sur they found seven hundred passengers from the steamer Santiago, and ten thousand soldiers who had been left by the steamer Sans Souci. They also found the steamer Sonora, with six hundred more passengers, making 1,300 in all. Official reports say that nine passengers and twenty-seven soldiers died of cholera.

The San Francisco left Greytown on the 1st inst., and on the day following had three cases of cholera in the steerage, and three deaths from other diseases; eight deaths occurred during the voyage, five of which were from cholera. The steamer United States, left West on the 2d, chiefly to allay the fright of the passengers. Twenty-three cases of cholera were reported on board the ship there.

Another account says twenty-six soldiers and one sailor, belonging to Canalejo, fell victims to the disease; also two passengers and four employees of the river steamer.

CHILI AND PERU.

By the San Francisco dates from Callao and Lima, to December 22, and later advices from Chili, have been received.

The allied Peruvian and Chilian fleet, under command of Commodore Tucker, late of the Confederate navy, left Valparaiso for Juan Fernandez on the 7th ult., where it will remain eight or ten days practising at the guns, then sail for Valparaiso.

The American bark Fannie, one hundred and twenty days from London, arrived at Valparaiso on the 5th, with fourteen Parrot guns, purchased in the United States for Chili.

It appears that Chili has definitely refused the proposed mediation of France and England between her and Spain.

Henry Meiggs, the California defaulter, now resident in Valparaiso, finding it rather hard to sell five hundred thousand dollars worth of tickets for the raffle for his house near Santiago, is trying to enlist the Church, having given one hundred thousand dollars of the tickets on one hundred thousand dollars to charitable institutions, to the aid and charitable intentions of Meiggs, it is said, has squandered nearly the million or so of dollars he made in completing the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Arrival of General Sterling Price from Mexico—Apprehended Indian Raids on Settlers in the Platte Valley—The Pacific Railroad Convention—River Improvement Convention.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—The rebel General Sterling Price and family arrived here yesterday from Mexico.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says that advices from Denver report that large numbers of buffaloes are going into the Platte valley from the South. As buffaloes never willingly travel northward in the dead of winter, the Denver *News* believes the Indians are behind them, with hostile intentions on the settlements along the Platte. All the previous Indian raids in winter have been preceded by buffaloes. The *News* apprehends a recurrence of the Indian massacres of two years ago.

A company has been organized for bridging the Mississippi at this point.

Ten delegates from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have been invited to attend the Convention here next month for the consideration of measures for the improvement of the upper Mississippi river. Over seven hundred delegates will be invited from the cities and towns on the Ohio, Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri river valleys. The railroad fare and the expenses of delegates while here will be paid out of the fund raised here for that purpose.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of a Courier en route to Maximilian from the Emperor of Austria—Negroes Lynched.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—A courier direct from Europe, via New York, left here to-day in the steamship Mexico for Vera Cruz. He bears a letter from Francis Joseph to Maximilian. It is stated that the letter relates to a reconciliation between them.

Five negroes were taken from Green county jail, North Carolina, on Tuesday last, by a body of armed men and lynched. They were charged with outraging the person of a Mrs Miller.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Project for a Southern Pacific Railroad.

THE TERRITORIAL SCHEME FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Admission of Montana.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Test Oath Decision to be Delivered To-day.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1867.

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

A strong effort is about to be made to secure the aid of Congress in constructing a National Railroad from a point on the Gulf of Mexico, by an air line route, only one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight miles long, to the Pacific ocean. An association of capitalists has been organized, in connection with ex-Gov. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and other southern loyalists. They propose to commence work at an early day, to carry out their ideas. These gentlemen claim if the annual government expenditures along the line of their proposed route, for military purposes, are capitalized, and the bonds thus created shall be loaned to a Railroad Company as the work progresses, the arrangement will give the country the required road without a dollar of expense, in addition to what must otherwise continue to be expended for a generation to come, in giving military protection to the region through which the road is to pass.

THE TEST OATH DECISION.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be delivered to-morrow, is based on the question presented in the cases *ex parte* Marr, of Louisiana, and Garland, of Arkansas, who, lawyers participated in the rebellion, sought to be admitted at the bar of that tribunal. It involves more particularly the constitutionality of the law extending to Attorneys in United States courts the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, which requires the test oath of civil, military and naval officers, with penalties for perjury.

THE TERRITORIAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

The House committee, on Saturday, agreed to report a bill for new governments for Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. In first declares void all laws made by the governments in force in these States, and then proposes that all male persons above the ages of twenty-one, who take the oath of loyalty, shall be allowed to vote for delegates to a convention. When the convention meets, it decides to accept the terms proposed by Congress, it is authorized to select what is called a provisional committee of five citizens distinguished for their loyalty to the Union. This committee is to act as one of public safety, until the Constitutional State Convention is formed and the State authorized to inaugurate. The Convention thus called can then elect Provisional State officers and form a State Constitution, irrevocable without the consent of Congress. Universal suffrage, prohibition of distinction on account of color in schools, repudiation of rebel debt, and disfranchisement of all who aided rebellion, are to be provided for in the State Constitution. If the State shall at any future time attempt to dissolve its relations with the Federal Government, its representation in Congress is to cease, and the latter is to do everything, not inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare, to protect loyal people. If Congress accepts the new Constitution the State is entitled to representation. The committee will urge the bill as a substitute for Stevens' measure.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1867.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The comptroller of the currency has received about one thousand quarterly reports showing the condition of National Banks up to the 7th inst. As far as the same have been examined they are found to show the condition of the banks generally are good. They appear to have demands for all their available funds, and the loans and discounts are mostly made in the aggregate up to the lawful money reserve required by the National Currency Act is well maintained. In regard to the reserve of lawful money required by the banks, the Controller requires that the banks shall keep the twenty-fifteen, or one-half of twenty-five per centum of circulation in legal tender notes and specie and the balance in gold or lawful money allowed to keep compound interest notes to a certain extent for all purposes.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

A telegram has been received here from Governor Cummings, of Colorado Territory, of which the following is a copy:

DENVER, Colorado, Jan. 10, 1867.—I am instructed by the House of Representatives of that Territory to send you the following resolution, passed by that body:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of this Territory, that representing as we do the last and only legal expression of the people on this question, we earnestly protest against the passing of a law admitting Colorado at present, having the question submitted to a vote of the people, for the reasons—First, The small population of the Territory is not the character of our government. Second, that we have not a population sufficient to support the expense of a State government. For these reasons we trust that Congress will not force a government on us against our will."

ALEX. CUMMINGS.

The friends of the admission of the Territory assert that the Territorial Legislature which adopted this resolution was elected without reference to the State question, and that their present is little more than an exhibition of the Governor's opposition.

Senator Sumner and Representative Ashley received a dispatch to-day, signed by two hundred colored citizens of Colorado, asking for the admission of the State under the Edwards' amendment.

THE SANFORD CONOVER CASE.

The District Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the Criminal Court, overruling the demurrer in the case of Sanford Conover, for perjury before the House Judiciary Committee, in the investigation of the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination conspiracy.

DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD.

John A. Harris has been awarded eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars damages, in his suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for injuries received in a collision alleged to have been caused by negligence. On the former trial, twenty thousand dollars were awarded.

DEPARTMENT STATISTICS.

The Treasury received from the printers during the week, $131,493 of fractional currency, and shipped to the Assistant Treasurer at New York $180,000; U. S. Depository, Cincinnati, $150,000; and the National Banks, $100,800.

The actual amount of National Bank currency in circulation is $295,070,000; amount of security in circulation $295,070,100; disbursements of the Treasury for the week, $3,126,147, including $2,020,061 for the War Department. Receipts from internal revenue for the week, $415,714.67.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue 153 patents on the 22d inst.

ASHLEY'S TERRITORIAL BILL.

The Territorial Committee of the House, as resolved to report Ashley's bill establishing Territorial Government in the South.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says there is good authority for saying that the House Judiciary Committee, after careful examination, has come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient ground upon which to base a bill of impeachment.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1867.

HOUSE.

Leave was given to the Committee of Ways and Means to sit during the sessions of the House.

A FREE TRADE MOVE.

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution declaring that the American Government ought to protect American industry, but if people are compelled to submit to free trade in products of agriculture, they ought to have all the same time free trade in products of manufactures. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

INCREASED PAY TO CLERKS.

After some unimportant business, the bill for the admission of Nebraska came up, but was postponed, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, in favor of the joint resolution giving twenty per cent. additional compensation to Government employees in Washington, which passed, 52 ayes to 12 nays.

PURCHASE OF SEEDS.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment to reduce the appropriation of $40,000 for the purchase of seeds, failed. Without completing the bill the committee rose.

EXTENSION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. HILL, of Indiana, introduced a bill extending the provisions of the bounty laws to soldiers who died or were disabled while on furlough by reason of a commanding officer without fault of the soldier.

THE MEDAL FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. UPSON introduced a bill authorizing the payment of the money offered by the President for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Referred.

SOUTHERN BRANCH OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, southern branch, and telegraph line, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

The House adjourned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Test Case as to the President's Removals from Office—Shipments of Treasure from Washington Territory—Ratification of the Amendment in Nevada—Progress of the Lifeboat in Western States—Evacuation of Pacific Ports by the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—In the United States District Court, a test case was made in the trial of one Larrey, Deputy Assessor, who refused to make return to Assessor Hager, of a taxable income of dollar or expense, in addition to what must otherwise continue to be expended for a generation to come, in giving military protection to the region through which the road is to pass.

THE TEST OATH DECISION.

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A telegram has been received here from Governor Cummings, of Colorado Territory, of which the following is a copy:

DENVER, Colorado, Jan. 10, 1867.—I am instructed by the House of Representatives of that Territory to send you the following resolution, passed by that body:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of this Territory, that representing as we do the last and only legal expression of the people on this question, we earnestly protest against the passing of a law admitting Colorado at present, having the question submitted to a vote of the people, for the reasons—First, The small population of the Territory is not the character of our government. Second, that we have not a population sufficient to support the expense of a State government. For these reasons we trust that Congress will not force a government on us against our will."

ALEX. CUMMINGS.

The friends of the admission of the Territory assert that the Territorial Legislature which adopted this resolution was elected without reference to the State question, and that their present is little more than an exhibition of the Governor's opposition.

Senator Sumner and Representative Ashley received a dispatch to-day, signed by two hundred colored citizens of Colorado, asking for the admission of the State under the Edwards' amendment.

THE SANFORD CONOVER CASE.

The District Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the Criminal Court, overruling the demurrer in the case of Sanford Conover, for perjury before the House Judiciary Committee, in the investigation of the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the assassination conspiracy.

DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD.

John A. Harris has been awarded eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars damages, in his suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for injuries received in a collision alleged to have been caused by negligence. On the former trial, twenty thousand dollars were awarded.

DEPARTMENT STATISTICS.

The Treasury received from the printers during the week, $131,493 of fractional currency, and shipped to the Assistant Treasurer at New York $180,000; U. S. Depository, Cincinnati, $150,000; and the National Banks, $100,800.

The actual amount of National Bank currency in circulation is $295,070,000; amount of security in circulation $295,070,100; disbursements of the Treasury for the week, $3,126,147, including $2,020,061 for the War Department. Receipts from internal revenue for the week, $415,714.67.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue 153 patents on the 22d inst.

ASHLEY'S TERRITORIAL BILL.

The Territorial Committee of the House, as resolved to report Ashley's bill establishing Territorial Government in the South.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says there is good authority for saying that the House Judiciary Committee, after careful examination, has come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient ground upon which to base a bill of impeachment.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

Stephen C. Foster.

A correspondent of the New York *Musical Gazette* gives a long and rather sad account of Stephen C. Foster, the author of "Old Dog Tray," "Old Folks at Home," "Hard Times," and scores of other well known songs. The subject of the sketch was long a resident of Pittsburgh and was well known thoughout our community, and we append the concluding paragraph of the article mentioned:

"In writing 'The Old Folks at Home,' Foster hoped, and even expected, as he himself told me, to rival 'Home, Sweet Home,' the air of which he thought contrary to all the rules of pure melody. He could never account for its popularity, and the enthusiasm and emotion with which it was received on every occasion. Perhaps had he not made his song classical, by the mention of the Swanee river, it might have had a less ephemeral existence, and have equaled the song it was intended to eclipse; for it is a simple, touching and beautiful composition. But few have dared to follow where Foster failed, and 'Home, Sweet Home' still stands secure, the home-song of the world. In looking over the titles of his pieces, it is curious and pleasant to notice how often the name Jenny occurs. As many as ten of them are woven about that loved name—the name of his wife. He was the dedicatee of Jenny Dow, as he calls her in one of his songs. He not only sang his wife's praises, but always spoke of her in the tender terms, that she used to say, in his tender moments, that she was 'Nan who, then a bright-eyed merry little girl, frequently sent with song, and made light and happy the hours of his toil. Jenny's Coming o'er the Green,' recalling the happy time when he waited for her coming, seemed to be his favorite above all his compositions, and when asked to sing it, he yielded at all, which was but rarely, he would almost invariably close with it. He used sometimes to come to my room, and sing in plaintive tones, to his simple chord accompaniments, his own sweet music. His voice was of small compass and but little power, yet so sad so tenderly and so earnestly that the effect was always pleasing."

Tried to Put on the Glores.

About one o'clock yesterday morning application was made by two men to gain admittance to the American Exchange tavern, No. 6, the Diamond. The house was closed and Mr. Daniel Downer, the bar keeper, so announced to the parties. They insisted on coming in, one of them saying that his wife was Johnson and must enter. They went away in high dudgeon, however, but soon returned, and again demanded admittance, "Johnson" both more pertinacious than before. At length they were admitted, when they immediately called for drinks. Having finished their drinks and being Sunday morning, they asked for a bed. The request was granted. Mr. Downer got a light and showed them to their room. On his return he missed a pair of glove belonging to his wife, valued at $2 50. The night watch were called in and the gloves demanded. At first the two men denied all knowledge of them, but ultimately "Johnson," whose name, it appears, is Wm. Lewis, offered to pay for them. His offer was refused and search was made, which resulted in finding the gloves under Lewis' pillow. The suspected party was arrested and locked up and yesterday was committed to jail by Mayor McCarthy to answer the charge of larceny at Court.

Arrested and Released.

On Saturday afternoon a boy named George Foster, aged about sixteen years, was detected in the act of purloining a book—"Wild Western Scenes"—from the book store of John P. Hunt. On some pretext he was detained in the store until the police could be sent for. Officer Coppins was summoned and arrested the alleged thief. On searching the boy a cake of soap and a pocket mirror were found in his possession. He at length acknowledged the theft of the soap from a table in Mr. Hunt's mirror at Soper's drug store, corner of Penn and St Clair streets. He was kept in the station house until yesterday when, as Mr. Hunt refused to prosecute, he was discharged by the Mayor. According to the boy's statement, his father is an insurance agent in Memphis, Tennessee. Until recently the lad lived with an aunt at No. 4 Eighth street, New York. Three months ago his father sent him to the city, where he has two more aunts residing, named Easter. The youth went to school and remained some time. Last Monday he came to this city and paid a week's board in advance, leaving a new suit of clothes with the landlady, Mrs. Wardwell, on Penn street, and he has not been seen since. The boy's father, Wardwell, and his two aunts, reside in Cambria county. The number of uncles and cousins is not stated.

A Happy Event—Our Congratulations.

A large and brilliant assemblage of the elite of the city, assembled last evening in the Cathedral, to witness the nuptial ceremony of our esteemed and highly accomplished fellow citizen, John A. Strain, Esq., Alderman of the Tenth ward, and Miss Eliza J. Flood, one of the favorite young ladies of our city. Endowed with all the graces of our city, Miss Eliza J. Flood, by her successful suits, the urbane and cultured magistrate succeeded in winning the affections of one in every way worthy of his love, and the ceremony was performed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, assisted by Rev. James Holland. In his sermon, elegant and impressive manner, Bishop Domenec delivered an earnest, fitting and elaborate discourse, preparatory to the performance of the ceremony which made the happy young couple man and wife. After the usual feast in honor of the joyous event, the twain departed for the bridal tour throughout the Eastern and New England cities. We wish them all the happiness they anticipate, and that both ever retain the affections of each other, and may the fond wishes and earnest prayers for their future welfare from a host of friends in and without Pittsburgh prove more than realized.

A Suspicious Character.

Officers McMullen and Wilson, of the special police, yesterday noticed a particular action on the part of a fellow who from their encounters on Wylie street. He visited every house and asked for "bread or money." When money was given him he would put it into his vest pocket. At some place a loaf of bread was given him, and when he got away from the house he would pass carelessly around and then throw the bread into the gutter. After watching the fellow for some time the officers hired him and carried him to the watch house. As soon as he was searched the bread could be gotten out of his pocket, and could be gotten out of the house. He was searched at the lock-up by officer Grant and a quantity of money in money was found upon him. The officer asked him if he wished to have the money he answered "yes" and that was the only word uttered by him. His name could not be ascertained, nor his place of abode. His identity could be determined. He was locked up and stripped of his clothes without first making a piece of blanket he had with him and laid down on the floor, a position which he maintained with the utmost pertinacity.

Another Borrowed Equipage.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. George McCouns, of Liberty, visited the City with a team and sled. He met a young man, also of East Liberty, who borrowed the turnout to go out and return from the Fifth ward. Mr. McCouns waited long for the horses and sled, but they were not returned, nor have they been returned up to the present writing. The "borrower" was seen at two o'clock yesterday morning driving about the Fifth ward. Mr. McCouns came to the Mayor's office yesterday and obtained the assistance of the police, but the search, so far, has been of no avail. A reward of $50 has been offered.

A Rare Intellectual Treat.—In compliance with the request of a large number of our intelligent citizens, Rev. W. H. Watkins, A. M., of this city, will deliver his eloquent lecture upon the suggestive subject of "The Use, Abuse and Beauty of English Words." The reverend gentleman possesses rare powers as a pulpit orator, and the lecture which he has repeated in various cities of the union with decided success, is one of his best efforts