THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
AT GAZETTE BUILDING,
No. 86 Fifth Street.
F. N. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, } Editors.
JOSIAH KING, NELSON P. REED, } Business Manag's.
TERMS:
Single Copies ..... @ 3 cents.
Delivered by carrier, (per week)..... 15 cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $8.00.
Liberal reductions to Newsboys and Agents.
TERMS FOR WEEKLY:
Single Copies, per year, by mail..... $1 50
Five do. do. do. each..... 1 25
Ten or more copies, to one address, and one free to club, each..... 1 15

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 14. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 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., 77 Fifth street.

Jellies on Hand.
Currant, Raspberry, Quince, Strawberry, Vanilla, Grape, Orange, Blackberry, Apple, Lemon Pine Apple and Black Currant. Call and see them at 112 Federal street, Allegheny city. GEO. BEAVEN.

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.

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

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

You Can Buy
New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The United States Consul at Vera Cruz is expected at New Orleans daily, to confer with Minister Campbell.

The liquor dealers of New York are organizing to get the excise law modified by the Legislature. Liberal contributions are being raised to influence and convince the nonorables.

The resolution concerning Senator Doolittle, and recognizing him to resign, will pass the House of Assembly of Wisconsin, by a vote of all the Republican members. Senator Howe will be endorsed by re-election without formality.

The Sixty-fifth Colored Infantry is on its way to St. Louis to be mustered out.

A train on the Louisville and Indianapolis Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday near Lafayette. Nobody hurt.

A resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment was passed by the Indiana Senate yesterday, by a strict party vote—ayes 29, nays 18.

Thereport, originating at Sandusky, O., some days since, stating that John Thompson was killed at Massillon by a southern Michigan & Northwestern Railroad train, is incorrect. Thompson, who is foreman of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad machine shops at Crestline, is alive, and will probably recover.

Daniel Quinn, another Fenian, was convicted at Toronto yesterday. Sentence deferred.

West Virginia has adopted the Constitutional Amendment. It passed the Senate on Tuesday, and yesterday the House ratified it by a vote of 43 to 11.

The Ice gorge from Kingston, C. W., to Cape Vincent, N. Y., is complete, and stages are running regularly.

Booth's cloth mills, near Oaldeesy, C. W., were burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

Captain Samuel Hazard, United States Navy, died on Tuesday in New York.

The mother of Hon. John Cockburg, Solicitor General of Canada, was burned so badly by her clothes taking fire from a grate, on Tuesday, that she died in great agony twenty-four hours subsequently. Mr. Cassell, her son-in-law, was severely burned in trying to extinguish the flames.

The Kansas Senate has passed a resolution by a vote of 22 to 1 disfranchising rebels.

The clothing store of Isadore Rochner, and the boot and shoe store of W. T. Gilbert, the upper floors occupied as residences by various parties, at Elmira, New York, was burnt on Tuesday night. The inmates narrowly escaped. Loss, $15,000. Partially insured.

Forbes & Butts' hardware store, and Fitzsimmons' bakery, Portsmouth, Virginia, were burned on Tuesday. Loss $15,000. Partly insured.

It is reported at Quebec, that a gold nugget, weighing thirty pounds, has been found in the Gilbert River Mines in Canada. No official report has been made.

An attempt was made at Albany, N. Y., last evening, to burn the printing establishment of Weed, Parsons & Co. The fire was extinguished before more than three or four hundred dollars damage was done.

The Maine Senate completed the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by that State yesterday.

The Alabama Legislature has resolved to extend its session beyond the Constitutional limit of thirty days.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 16th, 1867.

MAIL IMPROVEMENT.

The mails between New York and Washington, will hereafter be received along the route by postal cars attached to through express trains.

GENERAL BUTLER'S LAW SUITS.

The five cases for false imprisonment, &c., against General Butler, which have been on the docket of the Supreme Court of New York, have been transferred to the United States Court, by order of the presiding Judge Barnard, of the former tribunal.

RAILROAD REGULATION.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature of this State requiring Railroad Companies of the State to check baggage and sell tickets over all connecting roads.

NOT GUILTY.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty, in the case of Zadoc Street. The evidence showed that he never saw Mrs. Freeman with whom he was charged with eloping from Chicago, until he saw her in Philadelphia, and that he merely escorted her thence to this city.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention—The Nomination of Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., January 16.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. About five hundred delegates were present. Hon. Edward Burke, of Keen, was President. Hon. John G. Sinclair, of Bethlehem, was re-nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The resolutions adopted approve of holding a National Union Convention in New York; state that New Hampshire Democrats adhere to their past principles, and insist that the powers of the federal government are limited by the Constitution, and that all other powers are reserved for State.

The resolutions hold that the right of extending suffrage belongs to States alone; all States have the right of representation in Congress; that the United States Supreme Court has manifested, by its recent decisions, respect for the only authority which has legitimate power; tenders thanks to President Johnson for his support of constitutional rights, and hold that the impartial imposition of the burdens of taxation is needed in the state; declares that efforts to subvert the Executive are rebellious, and pledges support to the nominees of the Convention. After brief addresses the Convention adjourned.

FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

A Destructive Incendiary Fire—$100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—County Buildings Burned.

FRANKFORT, KY., January 16.—At half-past six o'clock to-night, an incendiary fired a stable on Main street, near St. Clair, which was burned, and also two tenement houses on Main street, the property of Miss Majors.

The fire communicated thence to the jail and county and District offices, which were consumed, but the papers were saved.

The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars; small insurance.

The fire caused the greatest excitement; as the weather was intensely cold a long time elapsed before the water could be got into play. A fortunate fall of snow in the early part of the evening prevented an extended conflagration from igniting by the flying cinders.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

A Banquet to Yachtman Bennett in Paris.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND ROYALIST DEPUTIES IN FRANCE.

The American Church in Rome.

FRIENDLY FEELING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GREECE.

HUNGARIAN OPPOSITION TO AUSTRIAN SCHEMES.

PESTH, January 16.—By nearly a unanimous vote the Hungarian Diet has agreed to send an address to the Emperor of Austria, condemning the reorganization of the army.

POLITICAL UNION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, January 15.—M. Thiers is about to give a grand banquet to the Opposition. The Orleanist and Democratic Deputies have united.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH REMOVED OUTSIDE THE GATES OF ROME.

LONDON, January 16.—The London *Times* publishes a letter from Florence, which says: General King, the American Minister at Rome, has been invited to remove the American church outside the walls of the city. General King has complied, and will hire a place for the purpose.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 16.—The money market is unchanged. Consols 91. American securities generally unaltered; Erie opens with a slight advance, and quoted at 43.

A BANQUET TO YOUNG BENNETT.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Americans in this city give a banquet to-morrow to James Gordon Bennett, Jr.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VANDERBILTS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Captain Sampson, who commanded the Henrietta, Mr. Lorillard, owner of the Vesta, and Colonel Taylor, of the United States army, leave to-day by steamer for New York.

RUSSIA AND GREECE HOBNOBBING.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—The Russian Minister gave a dinner last night to the Greeks in this city, at which he presented a toast to the welfare of Greece.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 90¾ for money. Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 85¾; Erie, 42¾.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—*Evening.*—U. S. Bonds, 72.

ANTWERP, Jan. 16.—*Evening.*—The Cotton market is firmer, but quotations are unchanged; sales, 16 bales. Breadstuffs steady.

[By Mail Steamer.]

SYMPATHY FOR THE CRETANS IN THEIR REVOLT.

NEW YORK, Jan.—The *Tribune's* Syria correspondence says:

"The enthusiasm of the Greeks has been so intense as to result in favor of the insurgents, and the people of the South of Greece are hastening forward in large numbers to join the Cretans in their desperate struggle against the Turks. The captain of an English gunboat, moved by sympathy for the suffering Cretans, had received certain fugitives on board his vessel and conveyed them to a place of safety. This act has been disclaimed by his Government, and the gunboat withdrawn from Crete. Meanwhile, the American Consul, it is reported, has applied to our Government for permission to employ one of the vessels at his command in removing non-combatants from Crete. Sympathy with the Cretans is spreading on all sides."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1867.

SENATE.

The Equal Rights Association presented a petition against the passage of the Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Bigham presented a petition in favor of vacating Spruce alley, in the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

The following bills in place were read:

Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, an act to protect joint tenants and others; also, an act to repeal the act relative to bounties in Brady township, Butler county. Passed.

Mr. Bigham, an act to incorporate the People's Bank of Pittsburgh.

On motion of Gen. McCandless, the Senate unanimously resolved to pay their respects to the retiring Governor.

At the afternoon session Senator Bigham concluded his speech on the Constitutional Amendment, when the senate adjourned until seven o'clock.

HOUSE.

The Committee on the contested seat of Colonel Linton were drawn, and ordered to meet at three o'clock this afternoon.

The Senate met the House in joint convention, agreeable to the acts of Congress and of the Legislature, to count the vote of United States Senator, when Simon Cameron was decided to have been legally elected.

The House then adjourned to bid farewell to the retiring Governor [who addressed them, thanking them for the aid they had rendered him in the discharge of his official duties during the six years he had occupied the Gubernatorial Chair, and commended to their special care the wounded soldiers and the children of those who fell in the late war.]

After bidding them an affectionate farewell, Governor Curtin took his departure from Harrisburg.

FROM TEXAS.

The Remains of Gen. Sydney Johnston—The Freedmen Making Contracts Very Rapidly—Meeting of the L. R. Court.

GALVESTON, January 15.—The chairman of the Legislative Committee to receive the remains of General Sidney Johnston from New Orleans and deposit them in the state cemetery at Austin, left on the mission to-day.

The Freedmen's Bureau reports the freedmen contracting for the year's labor with great rapidity. Importations of Georgia freedmen arrive almost every steamer.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, January 15.—It is reported that Governor Throckmorton proposes to call a special session of the Legislature.

Judge Duval, United States Judge of the Western District of Texas, has delivered a stirring charge to the Grand Jury. He quotes at length from the Constitution and Amnesty Proclamation, and says there is reason to believe that some persons have violated the conditions on which they obtained amnesty, and they should be visited with the punishment their infamy deserves. The man who avails himself of the generosity of the Government to obtain exemption from punishment, and then violates his oath, is more guilty than one never pardoned. He also, in strong terms, advises the punishment of all who fail to avail themselves of the amnesty proclamation.

The Austin *Intelligencer* says: W. G Council, who was assassinated at Novasoto, was United States Marshal. He was to summon thirty-five witnesses for Judge Duval's Court, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the murder.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian Returns to the Capital—Reception by the People—How the Mexicans Love their Dear Emperor.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—Vera Cruz advices to the 10th inst., have been received. Maximilian left Puebla on the 3d for the Capitol. He was suffering at the time from fever. Notwithstanding the proclamation declining official receptions, the people of the valley of Mexico could not resist the opportunity to show their affection for Maximilian, and came out in vast numbers to greet him.

Among the passengers by the Concordia, which arrived to-day, is Mr. Lane, United States Consul at Vera Cruz.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No More Bounty to Owners of Colored Volunteers.

GREENBACKS TO BE ISSUED IN LIEU OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Plan of the Impeachers.

THE NUMBER OF REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

The Sessions of the Iron and Steel Association.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT APPROVES A BILL.

The President has approved the bill suspending the payment of money to persons claiming the labor or service of colored volunteers or drafted men.

GREENBACKS TO TAKE THE PLACE OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

At the meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee to-day, an unmistakable feeling was developed in favor of Mr. Mandall's bill substituting greenbacks for national bank issues, and the indications are that the bill will be reported, upon favorably to the House by a large vote.

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Sickles' testimony before the Congressional Committee in relation to affairs in South Carolina is very strong. He declares that many counties require constant military control to secure to freedmen any of their rights.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee hold a special meeting to-morrow to consider Mr. Boutwell's gold bill.

AN IMPROMPTU STATEMENT.

It is understood that the plan agreed upon by the leaders in the impeachment movement, is to suspend the President as soon as the articles are preferred, Mr. Wade stepping into his place, the Presidency. It is then proposed to prolong the trial until Mr. Johnson's regular term of office shall have expired, and, in the meanwhile, they intend to reconstruct the South once again.

REGULATIONS AS TO WAREHOUSING SPIRITS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to collectors, that all spirits for which bonds for transportation have been given, are to be seized if found elsewhere than in transit to warehouses for which a permit is issued, unless it is clear that the transportation commenced before the 20th inst. Only those spirits which have been regularly withdrawn from warehouses upon payment of the tax, can be regarded as legitimate objects of trade. The bonds must not be cancelled except on proof of some special circumstances which have rendered compliance with the conditions of the bond impossible.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

—From the statement made by Senator Cowan to-day, it appears that of one hundred and twenty-seven postmasters in the Postoffice Department one hundred and twenty were for political reasons. Of three hundred and fifty-seven nominations to civil office, made during the present session, five have been acted upon.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States steamer Ashuelot arrived at Singapore on November 12th. All well, and we would sail for Hong Kong.

IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

All the States are represented at the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, in session here. The members generally report trade as depressed, owing to the inability to compete with foreign manufacturers. The meeting will probably take some action in reference to the tariff bill pending in Congress.

A MOVEMENT FOR PROTECTION.

The Iron and Steel National Association held a public meeting last night. Many members of Congress were present. Horace Greeley, Commissioner Wells, Hon. John Covode, Messrs. Dodge and Kelly and others delivered brief addresses advocating the necessity of protecting home industry.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1867.

SENATE.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Various petitions were presented, including one from the citizens of Beaufort against the reduction of the currency; one from the loyal citizens of North Carolina asking the passage of Mr. Stevens' bill for the reconstruction of that State.

The memorial of the Oregon Legislature, for the establishment of a branch of the Pacific Railroad, was tabled.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

The bill to admit Nebraska, as amended by the House, was taken up.

Mr. WADE moved concurrence and hoped the senate would now concur. Either the Congress had the right to impose conditions of universal suffrage, or it must be admitted without any conditions for their decision; there was no middle ground.

Mr. HENDRICKS was opposed to all conditions mentioned, but if any were to be imposed, they should be left to the people of the States to decide upon.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. HENDRICKS, MORRILL, and others, when the morning hour expired, and the question of admission, the bill to regulate the the tenure of office was called for. The regular order was suspended, by a vote of 31 to 11.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered as a substitute for the House amendment, that was to be stricken out, the Senate amendment. Disagreed to, 18 against 18.

The House amendment was then concurred in by a vote of 18 yeas against 14 nays. Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon, Hockliffe, Edmunds, Foster, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, and Saulsbury, voting in the negative.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The bill to admit Colorado came up and the House amendment was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President.

HOURS OF MECHANIC WORKS.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to protect the rights of mechanics and women in the District, with an amendment substituting a new bill, changing to some extent the provisions of the original measure of last week.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution, similar to that adopted by the House, on Monday, relative to the Coolie trade, which passed unanimously.

PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution authorizing ocean mail service from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, in continuation of the service from New York to Panama and San Francisco, at a cost not to exceed $250,000 annually.

FRANKS IN THE NAVY REGULATIONS.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to amend certain acts in reference to the Navy, making certain changes in the regulations as to ranks, in conformity to acts already passed. The new bill repeals the law requiring that cadet engineers shall be under eighteen years when appointed, and shall be engaged two years in the fabrication of steel and machinery; it authorizes the payment to enlisted persons who served in the navy or marine corps for twenty years without misconduct when discharged for age, infirmity or disability, in lieu of a home in the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, the sum equal to half the amount of their rating, &c. The bill was referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. BIGHAM also opposed Mr. Ashley's bill as a departure from the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, followed in an argument against the bill, when the call of the roll was made, and the true solution of the Constitutional difficulty.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the appropriation for steamboat inspectors, &c., was increased $9,000 for a more thorough investigation of the causes of recent disasters.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation of $40,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific was struck out on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who claimed that the Company had failed to fulfil the contract.

MINES IN THE WESTERN STATES.

The appropriation of $10,000 for continuing the collection of reliable statistics concerning gold and silver mines in the Western States and Territories, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the Committee rose and reported the bill, when the House adjourned.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of Texas Senators from Washington—They Hope for a Speedy Adjustment—False Reports Sent North—Meeting of the State Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Senator Roberts and Representatives Branch and Chilton, of Texas, arrived from Washington, with remarks for duty before returning to their constituents. Although they have received no positive assurance of reconstruction, they express themselves hopeful of an early adjustment of all difficulties.

The report sent abroad that Gov. Wells is disgusted at reconstruction creates the most profound astonishment. Even the Governor laughs at it.

The United States District Court is in session, and quite a number of lawyers have been admitted to practice under the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature will meet Monday next. It is generally believed that a State Convention will be called to frame a Constitution, whereupon the people will be afforded another opportunity of expressing their opinion by ballot. It is claimed that this will settle all difficulties growing out of the presidential right of the Convention of 1864 to legislate for the State.

FROM MONTANA.

A Batch of Murders at the Mines—Parties Arrested by the Vigilance Committee—Shipments of Gold.

LEAVENWORTH, January 16.—The Montana *Post* of the 27th ult., gives an account of a bloody affray at Cave Gulch, on Dec. 11th, in which the jumping of a claim was the cause. Patrick Osborn, John Harrell, William Rogers and Wm. McClaugh were killed, and John Faherty and several others, more or less wounded. J. L. Hoffman and others were arrested by a Vigilance Committee and will be tried.

A miner in Dry Gulch was murdered in Helena the same night.

For the week ending Jan. 8, 1,170 ounces of gold dust were shipped from Denver. Value $20,005.

River Telegrams.

(Merchants' National Telegraph Company.)

OIL CITY, January 16, 1867.

The weather is cloudy, cold and freezing. The river is open opposite the city. The recent thaw has not affected it any.

The oil market is quiet, at $4.25@7.10 here, and on the creek, $4.75.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The ice in the Licking river gave way this morning, and nearly all run out without doing much damage to the boats and barges laid up in that kingdom.

Three boats arrived from below to-day. There are prospects for a full opening of navigation.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—Weather clear and warm; thermometer 70 deg. Business on the landing brisk. Departed for St. Louis, Jennie Lewis; for Louisville, M. S. Mepham, and Stonewall. Arrived from Vicksburg, Geo. Quitman.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CONVENTION OF WOOL GROWERS.

The Pennsylvania Association—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Wool Growers' Association was held yesterday, in the Grand jury room, in the Court House. Dr. F. J. LeMoyne, of Washington county, in the chair. In the absence of the regular Secretary, Mr. J. Mell. Glenn, of Allegheny, was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.* After a few remarks by the chairman, the following committees were appointed:

Business—James Sloanin, John W. McDonald, Hugh Lee, F. Patterson, John S. Russell.

Nominating officers—John H. Ewing, Daniel Houston, Andrew Miller.

President Lefevre stated to the meeting that at the National Convention held at Cleveland, a committee had been appointed to visit Washington and stay, to push the matter of a sufficient tariff before the members. He then made a few suggestions as to the work the Business Committee had to do.

Mr. Glenn of Allegheny said, that he thought that the report of Commissioner Wells was more of a free trade argument than a tariff one. Dr. LeMoyne thought that the getting up of petitions was of little use. That question had been discussed at the Cleveland Convention, and it was then decided to do their work in another manner.

During the afternoon session the report of the Committee on Business was presented as follows: That it is of the first importance that the wool growers interest of our country should have ample protection, and that the present tariff is wholly inadequate for that purpose. The association therefore respectfully but earnestly urges upon Congress the passage of the bill, on Wool and Woolens, as passed by the lower House of Congress at its last session.

We would recommend for dissolution the wintering and general management of sheep. The report was read and accepted.

The hour of 4 P. M. arrived for the bill mentioned above.

Mr. Lee, of Allegheny, said that the bill as read did not exactly suit him, but he would pull and shake with it, as the Territories they would be doing well if they did get it, but it would need all their efforts to that end. The gentleman spoke at length on the condition with the foreign production, and the difficulties to be overcome. He believed that if this bill was passed and in operation eighty-five per cent. of foreign wools would come in at three cents duty. He therefore thought that the bill would not protect them enough.

Mr. McFarland, of Washington county, resided in the vicinity of Mt. Ver. (Mt. Vernon.) It would really seem as if he (Stevens) had some longing for the President-elect and Secretary Seward.

Mr. BINGHAM opposed the measure, because he considered it a plan for the Rebels to establish guarantees and safe guards. He believed the safety of the people depended upon the incorporation into the Constitution of the great amendment proposed by the Reconstruction Committee, that it did not prevent further constitutional legislation, but this bill neither stood by the constitutional amendment nor the duty of Congress to give the protection to the citizens of the United States. Within the disorganized states let the future safety and republic rest upon real impregnable guarantees imbedded in the Constitution and not upon repudiable legislation and ephemeral statutes. He would have the lately rebellious states go on and perform their conditions for the ratification of the constitutional amendment, and then the States not formally organized States and the ratification of their acts subsequently by Congress would amount to little. As the Supreme Court, its powers were very limited. Its appointed powers rested upon the will of Congress and could readily be taken away. This bill was very offensive to him. It attempted to restrict the right of position which the Constitution expressly guaranteed to the President in the appointing depot. It declared that all persons who were in rebellion and had once taken an oath to the Constitution of the United States, were no longer citizens of the United States, and could not become so except through forms of naturalization. He submitted that Congress had no authority to charge for declaring, first, that a portion of the people of this country were no longer citizens; and, second, that they could take the oath and by granting state governments until Congress passed an enabling act permitting them to do so. He answer to the question what remedy he himself proposed, he said he yielded the measure referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. BIGHAM said he was opposed to other provisions of the bill, one of which declared that no person should be deprived of his rights of citizenship for conviction and sentence for any crime other than treason, or unless by judgment of his peers. He was declaring in effect that thieves, robbers, murderers and pirates should be permitted to retain or be deprived of the elective franchise on account of being convicted of such crimes. What he was willing to confer all the rightful powers of this Government, he would have it made to incorporate by law in the statutes of the nation a provision that every citizen of this people of the right of entering or ambushing their legislation, a provision which the bill contained. Congress had not even the color of a right to pass such a law. He was not going, under pretense of protecting the colored people of the south, to deprive the people of the State were not in full right to alter and amend their laws at pleasure.

Mr. BINGHAM also opposed Mr. Ashley's bill as a departure from the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, followed in an argument against the bill, when the call of the roll was made, and the true solution of the Constitutional difficulty.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the appropriation for steamboat inspectors, &c., was increased $9,000 for a more thorough investigation of the causes of recent disasters.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation of $40,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific was struck out, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who claimed that the Company had failed to fulfil the contract.

MINES IN THE WESTERN STATES.

The appropriation of $10,000 for continuing the collection of reliable statistics concerning gold and silver mines in the Western States and Territories, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the Committee rose and reported the bill, when the House adjourned.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of Texas Senators from Washington—They Hope for a Speedy Adjustment—False Reports Sent North—Meeting of the State Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Senator Roberts and Representatives Branch and Chilton, of Texas, arrived from Washington, with remarks for duty before returning to their constituents. Although they have received no positive assurance of reconstruction, they express themselves hopeful of an early adjustment of all difficulties.

The report sent abroad that Gov. Wells is disgusted at reconstruction creates the most profound astonishment. Even the Governor laughs at it.

The United States District Court is in session, and quite a number of lawyers have been admitted to practice under the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature will meet Monday next. It is generally believed that a State Convention will be called to frame a Constitution, whereupon the people will be afforded another opportunity of expressing their opinion by ballot. It is claimed that this will settle all difficulties growing out of the presidential right of the Convention of 1864 to legislate for the State.

FROM MONTANA.

A Batch of Murders at the Mines—Parties Arrested by the Vigilance Committee—Shipments of Gold.

LEAVENWORTH, January 16.—The Montana *Post* of the 27th ult., gives an account of a bloody affray at Cave Gulch, on Dec. 11th, in which the jumping of a claim was the cause. Patrick Osborn, John Harrell, William Rogers and Wm. McClaugh were killed, and John Faherty and several others, more or less wounded. J. L. Hoffman and others were arrested by a Vigilance Committee and will be tried.

A miner in Dry Gulch was murdered in Helena the same night.

For the week ending Jan. 8, 1,170 ounces of gold dust were shipped from Denver. Value $20,005.

River Telegrams.

(Merchants' National Telegraph Company.)

OIL CITY, January 16, 1867.

The weather is cloudy, cold and freezing. The river is open opposite the city. The recent thaw has not affected it any.

The oil market is quiet, at $4.25@7.10 here, and on the creek, $4.75.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The ice in the Licking river gave way this morning, and nearly all run out without doing much damage to the boats and barges laid up in that kingdom.

Three boats arrived from below to-day. There are prospects for a full opening of navigation.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—Weather clear and warm; thermometer 70 deg. Business on the landing brisk. Departed for St. Louis, Jennie Lewis; for Louisville, M. S. Mepham, and Stonewall. Arrived from Vicksburg, Geo. Quitman.

Presbyterian Church Union—Convention of Ministers and Elders—Organization, Addresses, &c.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, held in Neshannock, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the third day of October, 1866, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed, who shall correspond with similar committees of sister denominations in the neighborhood, with the view of furthering the union of the churches.

A committee was accordingly appointed, and called a convention for this day.

The Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh met this morning at 10 o'clock, in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Douglas',) and listened to the report of the committee, after which, on motion of Dr. Douglas the Presbytery took a recess, and went into convention with the ministers and elders present.

Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D. D., L. L. D., was called to preside temporarily, and Rev. Alex. Calhoun chosen Secretary.

DELEGATES.

The following delegates were present: From the Old School Presbyterian Church—Drs. C. C. Beatty, W. D. Howard, Geo. Marshall, Joseph Smith, — McCague, James Allison, M. W. Jacobus, Rev. S. E. Scovoil.

From the United Presbyterian—Dr. J. S. Easton, Revs. David Blair and A. Calhoun.

From the Reformed Presbyterian—Drs. George Scott, John Douglas, Revs. John McMillan, Thomas Johnson, W. T. Wylie, J. F. Hill, John Alford. Ruling Elders—Thomas Smith, James Garnetz, Samuel Gibson, S. M. Young, R. Miller, William Hutchinson, D. Dallas, Thomas Kiddoo, A. T. Moorhead, W. M. Gormley.

The report of the Committee was again read, after which the Chairman spoke briefly. He hoped that great good would result from the Convention. There was no good reason why all the branches of the Presbyterian Church should not unite. We ought to feel like integral parts of the great Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, and should not object to denominations being swallowed up.

On motion of Dr. Howard a Committee of three was appointed to nominate officers for permanent organization. Drs. Howard and Douglas, and Mr. Gormley were appointed.

A letter was read by Dr. Douglas from Dr. A. Donaldson, of Elder's Ridge, urging the convention to take some action on the subject of Union. On motion of Dr. Geo. Scott, the letter was received and laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. Geo. Scott, it was decided that the Convention be addressed by the rules of parliament, common in Church Courts.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

President—Dr. C. C. Beatty.

Vice President—Dr. W. D. Howard.

Secretary—Rev. Alex. Calhoun.

Assistant Secretary—Rev. J. F. Hall.

Their report was unanimously adopted, and the officers elect conducted to the chair in charge of their duties.

Dr. Douglas stated that the Old School and United Presbyterians would be considered the nucleus of the Reformed Church; that the Reformed Church was a unit in favor of union; that it would possibly have looked better had the United Presbyterians joined one of the larger bodies, but inasmuch as this church had expressed a preference, that it did not prevent further constitutional legislation, but this bill neither stood by the constitutional amendment nor the duty of Congress to give the protection to the citizens of the United States. Within the disorganized states let the future safety and republic rest upon real impregnable guarantees imbedded in the Constitution and not upon repudiable legislation and ephemeral statutes. He would have the lately rebellious states go on and perform their conditions for the ratification of the constitutional amendment, and then the States not formally organized States and the ratification of their acts subsequently by Congress would amount to little. As the Supreme Court, its powers were very limited. Its appointed powers rested upon the will of Congress and could readily be taken away. This bill was very offensive to him. It attempted to restrict the right of position which the Constitution expressly guaranteed to the President in the appointing depot. It declared that all persons who were in rebellion and had once taken an oath to the Constitution of the United States, were no longer citizens of the United States, and could not become so except through forms of naturalization. He submitted that Congress had no authority to charge for declaring, first, that a portion of the people of this country were no longer citizens; and, second, that they could take the oath and by granting state governments until Congress passed an enabling act permitting them to do so. He answer to the question what remedy he himself proposed, he said he yielded the measure referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. BIGHAM said he was opposed to other provisions of the bill, one of which declared that no person should be deprived of his rights of citizenship for conviction and sentence for any crime other than treason, or unless by judgment of his peers. He was declaring in effect that thieves, robbers, murderers and pirates should be permitted to retain or be deprived of the elective franchise on account of being convicted of such crimes. What he was willing to confer all the rightful powers of this Government, he would have it made to incorporate by law in the statutes of the nation a provision that every citizen of this people of the right of entering or ambushing their legislation, a provision which the bill contained. Congress had not even the color of a right to pass such a law. He was not going, under pretense of protecting the colored people of the south, to deprive the people of the State were not in full right to alter and amend their laws at pleasure.

Mr. BIGHAM also opposed Mr. Ashley's bill as a departure from the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, followed in an argument against the bill, when the call of the roll was made, and the true solution of the Constitutional difficulty.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., the appropriation for steamboat inspectors, &c., was increased $9,000 for a more thorough investigation of the causes of recent disasters.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation of $40,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific was struck out, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who claimed that the Company had failed to fulfil the contract.

MINES IN THE WESTERN STATES.

The appropriation of $10,000 for continuing the collection of reliable statistics concerning gold and silver mines in the Western States and Territories, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the Committee rose and reported the bill, when the House adjourned.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of Texas Senators from Washington—They Hope for a Speedy Adjustment—False Reports Sent North—Meeting of the State Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Senator Roberts and Representatives Branch and Chilton, of Texas, arrived from Washington, with remarks for duty before returning to their constituents. Although they have received no positive assurance of reconstruction, they express themselves hopeful of an early adjustment of all difficulties.

The report sent abroad that Gov. Wells is disgusted at reconstruction creates the most profound astonishment. Even the Governor laughs at it.

The United States District Court is in session, and quite a number of lawyers have been admitted to practice under the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature will meet Monday next. It is generally believed that a State Convention will be called to frame a Constitution, whereupon the people will be afforded another opportunity of expressing their opinion by ballot. It is claimed that this will settle all difficulties growing out of the presidential right of the Convention of 1864 to legislate for the State.

FROM MONTANA.

A Batch of Murders at the Mines—Parties Arrested by the Vigilance Committee—Shipments of Gold.

LEAVENWORTH, January 16.—The Montana *Post* of the 27th ult., gives an account of a bloody affray at Cave Gulch, on Dec. 11th, in which the jumping of a claim was the cause. Patrick Osborn, John Harrell, William Rogers and Wm. McClaugh were killed, and John Faherty and several others, more or less wounded. J. L. Hoffman and others were arrested by a Vigilance Committee and will be tried.

A miner in Dry Gulch was murdered in Helena the same night.

For the week ending Jan. 8, 1,170 ounces of gold dust were shipped from Denver. Value $20,005.

River Telegrams.

(Merchants' National Telegraph Company.)

OIL CITY, January 16, 1867.

The weather is cloudy, cold and freezing. The river is open opposite the city. The recent thaw has not affected it any.

The oil market is quiet, at $4.25@7.10 here, and on the creek, $4.75.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—The ice in the Licking river gave way this morning, and nearly all run out without doing much damage to the boats and barges laid up in that kingdom.

Three boats arrived from below to-day. There are prospects for a full opening of navigation.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.—Weather clear and warm; thermometer 70 deg. Business on the landing brisk. Departed for St. Louis, Jennie Lewis; for Louisville, M. S. Mepham, and Stonewall. Arrived from Vicksburg, Geo. Quitman.

The "Defaulting" Nurse.

Our readers