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CITY ITEMS.

"Feed a Cold and Starve a Fever."

The maxim heading this article has been of incalculable mischief. It has no foundation in philosophy or experience, and whilst those who practice it may sometimes get well, it will only be because the constitutional strength has been sufficient to cure or throw off the disease, and not because of any virtue in the prescription. What is usually meant by a cold is some obstruction to some one of the vital forces, which throw the excess of humors upon the lungs and respiratory organs, and thereby produces *coughing*. Coughing is merely a symptom or manifestation of the disease. If the lungs, or bronchia, or any of the air passages are obstructed by an over quantity of blood driven to them from the surface, they will try to relieve themselves by an increased hawking and spitting. If the nasal membranes are the ones affected there will be coryza and sneezing, present, which will gradually merge into a cough and tickling at the root of the neck, the violence of which is increased as the irritation descends down along the mucuous lining of the bronchial tubes. These affections are called "cold in the head; colds upon the throat and lungs."

There is engorgement of these parts, undoubtedly, and the blood rushes to them in undue quantities, producing coughing, sometimes pain, sometimes fever. If the kidneys are weak the cold is said to have settled on the kidneys. Now the cure in all these cases is easy. Is it to remove the obstruction. The greatest medicine known for this purpose, without exception, is Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup. It ought to be hung up in letters of gold in every house that Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is a radical cure for Consumption.

Then, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup upon the first approach of a cough or influenza, and the equilibrium of the organization will at once be re-established, the obstruction swept away, and a healthy condition will be established. For common and recent coughs we will warrant Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup to cure; we have known it to cure in cases of months and even years standing, after the disease has resisted all manner of treatment. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is based on correct scientific principles, and has established itself by hundreds of cures here in Pittsburgh where it is made. We have known many of our most respectable citizens to recommend it, and say to us, and if it don't cure I will pay for it. Ask for Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, 140 Wood, street. Consultation rooms for long examinations No. 120 Penn street.

Kelley's Grand North American Prize Concert.

On Saturday evening, the 26th inst., the drawing for prizes, in Kelley's Grand North American Prize Concert, takes place, at the Wabash Avenue Rink. The sale of tickets during the last few weeks has been immense, and the entire number, half a million in all, is nearly exhausted. Those who wish to secure a chance in this enterprise,—one that has never fallen under the suspicions which have at last ruined others of the kind,—will be obliged to speak and act, or write quickly. Mr. Kelley continues to offer the same terms which have been obtained heretofore in the sale of tickets—single tickets $1; five tickets for $4,50 and ten tickets for $9. Of the whole number of tickets (500,000) every one draws a prize, the highest one being $20,000, and the amount of greenbacks alone to be distributed amounting to $100,000. An extra force of clerks has been put on within the last few weeks and the demand for clerical help is constantly increasing. Orders mailed in any part of the east and north by Thursday night will reach Chicago in time to be filled and mailed before the drawing commences. Persons sending orders will address A. A. Kelley & Company, No. 105 Randolph street, Chicago.—*Chicago Times.*

The Opera House Shoe Store

Sells more Shoes than any other three shoe houses in this city. Why? Because they offer the best goods, sell for the least money, repair free, rivet gratis, and warrant every pair. Anybody ought to see the advantages above enumerated. They can be purchased only at Sumner & Co's., 77 Fifth street.

Jellies as 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. SEAVER.

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. 185, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

Charity Festival

At Excelsior Hall, corner of Lacock and Federal street, this evening. Come one and all. M. HOWARD, Clerk. 22

The Best Wearing Shoes

In the city, what everybody wants, call at the Opera House Shoe Store and get them.

You Can Buy

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

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Rains in Northern California—Passage of the Constitutional Amendment in Nevada—Japanese News.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—Wm. B. Farman, long a prominent member of the fire department, died in this city last night.

It has been raining incessantly for the last three days. The rivers and creeks of the northern part of the State are higher than in 1861 and 1862.

The story of a terrible earthquake at Fort Klamath is denied.

The Nevada Legislature passed the Constitutional Amendment yesterday.

The levee at Carson city, last night, in honor of Senator Nye, was a brilliant affair.

The Yokomoka (Japan) *Herald*, of December 12th, says: The Japanese Custom House authorities have given notice that they will accept Mexican dollars in payment of duties.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—The steamers Constitution, from Panama, and the Orizamba, from Portland, Oregon, with $3,000 in treasure, arrived to-day.

A dispatch says: The Secretary of Idaho Territory has been compelled to seek the protection of the United States troops from the violence of members of the Legislature, because of his refusal to pay their per diem until further instructions from Washington.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Connecticut Republican Convention To-Day—Gov. Hawley to be Re-Nominated.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 23.—The Republican Convention meets here to-morrow. It is likely to be fully attended. Appearances indicate the re-nomination of Governor Hawley. The resolutions will dentilate affirm the policy of impartial and intelligent suffrage; and perhaps that of making eight hours a legal day's work.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Stewart Divorce Case—Verdict for the Defendant.

CHICAGO, January 23.—The jury in the Stewart divorce case, wherein Mrs. Emily J. Stewart sought a divorce from her husband, Rev. Hart L. Stewart, on the ground of adultery, brought in a verdict of not guilty this evening. The case has been before the Superior Court of this city for the last twelve days. The jury were out about eighteen hours.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 20. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. Bigham presented a petition for a reduction of fare on the East Liberty Passenger Railway.

Mr. Lowry reported a bill to authorize the Governor to appoint persons to visit the prisons of the State.

The following bills in place were read:

By Mr. Bigham: To incorporate the Safe Deposite Company of Pittsburgh; also:

A supplement to an act authorizing the People's Savings Bank, increasing its capital stock. Passed.

By Mr. Brown, of Lawrence: An act against the excessive taxation of farming, grazing and outlaying lots in boroughs.

By Mr. Brown, of Mercer: To change the name of the Shenango Valley Railroad, and enlarge the powers of the same.

Mr. Bigham offered a resolution that the general railroad law take precedence over all local legislation when reported. Adopted unanimously.

HOUSE.

Mr. Waddell, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to increase the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Barton, from the same Committee, reported a bill to authorize the sale of Agricultural scrip.

Mr. Ewing, from the Local Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relative to an assistant District Attorney in Allegheny county.

The contestant in the case of Mr. Linton, of Cambria county, withdrew from the contest.

The following bills in place were read:

By Mr. Quay: Relative to the Treasurer of Beaver county in a certain case.

By Mr. McKee: Confirming the action of the council of New Bloomfield, in borrowing money and levying a tax to pay the same; and to prevent disorderly conduct in the said borough.

By Mr. Waddell: To construe the law in cases where railroad companies pay plaintiffs costs.

By Mr. Jenks: To incorporate the Masonic Hall Association of Brookville. Passed.

By Mr. Espy: To fence the Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad for the protection of cattle.

By Mr. Boyle: To pay the Allegheny County Agricultural Society damages sustained during the war.

Mr. Boyle introduced a new rule requiring only a majority of the House to discharge a Committee. It excited debate, pending when the hour of adjournment arrived, and the question was postponed. This is an important change. One-third of the House under the present rule can keep a bill from being reported. It came up as the special order this afternoon, and was discussed by Messrs. Jenks and Mann.

Adjourned.

FROM NEW YORK.

Aid for the Shipping Interest—Depression in Financial Circles—A Failure at the Stock Exchange—Sale of a Whisky Distillery—Another Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1867.

AID FOR THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

A resolution was introduced in the New York Senate yesterday, that the Senators in Congress be instructed, and Representatives requested, to propose and advocate the passage of a bill for exempting from all taxation all materials used in the construction of steamer and sailing vessels built in the United States, and also to extend the direct aid of the Government to aid in the establishment of a mail and emigrant steamship line to Europe, to consist of three vessels owned by American citizens.

DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS.

There was an unusual feeling in the money market towards the close of bank hours to-day, owing to the stock exchange failures, and a heavy decline in bank stock. The events of the day induced caution, and collaterals were closely scrutinized. The decline in values at the stock exchange will undoubtedly cause a shifting of loans, but as yet the effect has not been felt so freely. The report that Secretary McCulloch will resign, in case Randall's bill to restore specie payments is not generally credited. The pending impeachment against the President, and continued contraction of the currency, tend to depress business.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

The Cuba, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th, arrived to-day. No news.

A FAILURE.

The failure of Quigley Brothers is announced. They are reported to have had heavy engagements on Cumberland and some other speculative stocks.

ANOTHER EMBEZZLEMENT.

Peter Allen was to-day held to bail to answer the charge of embezzlement of $2,000, the property of Howard & Lincoln, Warren street, for whom he was clerk.

WHISKY DISTILLERY SEIZED AND SOLD.

An illicit whisky distillery seized by the government, and estimated in value at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, was knocked off as a private property for $1,000 for one hundred and two dollars, to one of the officers connected with the United States Marshal's office. The sale is said to be nominal, and the property to have been bought in for the government. The sagacioneer states that it will be sold again in *toto* at once. Collector Shook, under whose auspices the seizure was made, and whose exposure *page* one hundred and five dollars.

GENERAL SANDFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

General Alexander Shaler has been appointed by Governor Fenton Major General of the First, or New York City division of volunteer militia.

NO CABLE NEWS.

The eastern telegraph lines are down, and there will be no cable news to-night.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Attempted Blow up at St. Joe—Threatening Movements of the Indians—Highwaymen on the Denver Route.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says: All the parties implicated in the attempted blow up of Desmond's block, St. Joseph, sometimes ago, have been discharged.

A band of Arapahoe Indians encamped between Forts Lyon and Dodge, on the Smoky Hill route. Are assuming a hostile attitude. They have already driven off several station keepers.

The mail coach from Denver was robbed on the 15th inst., near Living Spring, by a party of highwaymen, deserters from Fort Morgan. The robbers are completely equipped for life on the road.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Remains of Albert Sidney Johnston—Texans Killed by the Mexicans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—The remains of General Albert Sidney Johnston were placed on board the Galveston steamer this afternoon for removal to Texas. The procession was quite large; the half being idlers. Among the Confederate Generals present were Generals Beauregard, Bragg, and Hood. The services were solemn and impressive.

San Antonia papers confirm the reported killing of seven Texans by a party of Mexicans near Frio river in retaliation for the killing of Mexicans at Rancho Frio by Mr. Hassell in self-defence. The Texans had surrendered to Col. Seuylder for trial and were killed in his hands.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Army of the Loyal People—A Cavalry Regiment in Each Congressional District—The Word "White" Stricken from the Tennessee Law.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22.—In the lower branch of the Legislature to-day, a bill was passed on the first reading to organize, train and equip the loyal military, and provide for a cavalry regiment in each Congressional District, composed of white and colored men, subject to the order of the government.

Another bill was passed striking the word white from the franchise law. Both bills come the law in the same shape.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debate in the Senate on the Tariff Bill.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S CLEAR EXHIBIT OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The All Night Session of the House.

PASSAGE OF BOUTWELL'S TEST OATH BILL.

Views as to the Impeachment Question.

THE RINDERPEST IN NETHERLANDS.

The Expected Veto of the Colorado and Nebraska Bills.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1867.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, made a very able speech in the Senate to-day, on the subject of the tariff, and incidentally reviewing the financial condition of the country. He urged that as the Government must raise to meet liabilities accruing during the coming fiscal year, one hundred and forty millions of dollars in gold, it is absurd to talk of cutting down the rates of imposts or free trade, because no tariff to raise this amount can be framed without affording ample protection to home industry. He argued the tariff gave us $170,000,000 in gold, but it was an exceptional year, and we cannot depend upon the present tariff raising more than $150,000,000 in coin during the next fiscal year.

The tariff will undoubtedly pass the Senate as reported by the Finance Committee; there is no time left for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The attempt in the House to pass Mr. Boutwell's test oath bill under the gag operation resulted in a continuous session, mainly occupied by calls of the yeas and nays, up until eight o'clock this morning, when a compromise was effected allowing the minority to call the roll on the bill.

The House then took a recess until eleven o'clock, when Mr. Finck, of Ohio, Boyer of Pennsylvania, and Niblack of Indiana, spoke against the passage of the test oath bill, in support of it. The vote on its passage stood ayes 109; nays 42, Mr. Hale, of New York, and Mr. McRuer, of California, being the two Democrats who voted adversely. The bill was sent to the Senate to-day, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE IMPEACHMENT MOVEMENT.

A prominent Republican member of the House, in recently writing to a friend says, touching the impeachment business: "My opinion is, and has been, it will amount to nothing. The reports which are now going on the Judiciary having been taking testimony bearing hard on the President, are false. Not a single witness has been examined, and the Committee are proceeding with great caution."

ARMY MATTERS.

Lieut. Col. A. Montgomery has been removed as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Arkansas, and Brevet Lieut. Col. Pierce ordered to take his place.

Capt. J. F. Rodgers, Military Store Keeper, has been placed on waiting orders by direction of the President.

Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis, Colonel of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, is assigned to duty according to brevet rank.

Brevet Brigadier General Alvin C. Gillett has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Mississippi.

INCREASED PAY TO CLERKS.

It is agreed to report a resolution giving clerks and employees of the Government Departments twenty per cent. increase of compensation, irrespective of former legal provisions, and commencing from the first of July last.

LARGEST ARRESTED.

Leonard Hayek, formerly president of the Merchants' National Bank, was to-day arrested into the custody of the United States Marshal, having been arrested yesterday in New York, on a requisition of the Court of this city. Hayek was indicted, on Saturday, for the larceny on the third of April of thirteen United States bonds, valued at $12,000, the property of D. R. McNair, in trust for Mrs. Coyle.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The United States steamer Resaca was to leave Fernambuco, on December 17th for the Pacific. The Brooklyn, Pensacola and Ossipee were at Montevideo December 1st. The Pensacola being on her way to the Pacific. The Kansas was at Buenos Ayres. The Mohican was at Rio, December 19th, bound to Montevideo.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the case of Goodrich & Drew, appellants, vs. City of Chicago, relative to obstructions to navigation, was argued.

The argument was commenced in the case of Campbell, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Kenosha, Wisconsin, in reference to municipal powers.

THE RINDERPEST.

Consul Ewing, in a letter to the State Department, dated Hague, January 1st, says: About the latter part of November, according to the custom of the Netherlands, the cattle were housed for winter, since when the Rinderpest has increased, notwithstanding the effort of the government to arrest its progress. From the 1st to the 15th of December, the numbers of animals attacked exceeded that of the previous week by three hundred. From the 15th the epidemic diminished, the number attacked being 6,071. From the time it made its appearance in the country, to the 15th of December, 40,000 animals died of the disease, and 25,000 were killed. Previous to the outbreak of the epidemic, beef cattle are largely exported to England, but this exportation has since ceased. All efforts to cure the disease have been fruitless, and the government has confined its attention to the infected district, but so far with no success.

COLORADO AND NEBRASKA.

The friends of Colorado expect a veto of the bill admitting that State into the Union. It is probable that Nebraska will share the same fate, the bills are alike, except that in Colorado the Governor elect of the State is to call together the Legislature elected under the Constitution, within sixty days, to act on the conditions of admission; and in Nebraska, the Territorial Governor calls the State Legislature together, for a similar purpose, within thirty days. It is the general impression that both bills will be passed over the anticipated veto.

THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

The majority of the Reconstruction Committee have been before the New Orleans Riot Investigating Committee. They were summoned for the purpose of giving testimony as to whether the Committee, as the representatives of Congress, or any member individually, gave the members of the Louisiana Convention any assurances or made any pledges that Congress would ratify the Convention, which gave rise to the riot, held and would defend and protect it. The testimony given proved that no such pledges were ever given, and no member of the Committee was ever authorized to speak for Congress.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the bill for the meeting of Congress on the fourth of March; also for the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of the lower portion of City Hall Park, New York.

MR. STEVENS' PLAN.

Mr. Stevens, enabling act for the Southern States, was deferred from consideration to-day, owing to the illness of that gentleman.

A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FAVORS PROTECTION.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson made an argument in favor of protection to American industry, during the discussion in the Senate to-day on the tariff bill.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Association hold a meeting to-night for the purpose of consulting upon the expediency of holding a National Democratic Convention, at no very distant day. Resolutions were adopted recommending the city of New York as the place, and the 21st of May as the time, for the meeting of a National Democratic Convention. Representative Rogers, among others, addressed the meeting.

(From the Herald Correspondence.)

The President's veto of the Colorado and Nebraska bills were considered in the Cabinet yesterday, and, it is expected, will be sent to Congress on Wednesday.

The Postmaster General denies the statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that a contract made by him for $56,000 was corrupt, and that the Contract Clerk refused to sign it. He says the contract was determined by his predecessor, Governor Dennison; that there was no corruption in it, and that the Contract Clerk did not refuse to sign it. In all other respects the statement is correct.

There is no possibility of a reduction of the whisky tax, the Commissioner of Revenue and Secretary of the Treasury being opposed to it.

(From the Tribune Correspondence.)

Assistant Treasurer Van Dyke has had a long interview with the Joint Retrenchment Committee of Congress, relative to an explanation of all matters connected with the sale of government gold. Forty million dollars in gold, it is desired to talk of cutting down the rates of imposts or free trade, because no tariff to raise this amount can be framed without affording ample protection to home industry. We argue the tariff gave us $170,000,000 in gold, but it was an exceptional year, and we cannot depend upon the present tariff raising more than $150,000,000 in coin during the next fiscal year.

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Mr. JOHNSON spoke in favor of the principle of protection as essential to the welfare of the country at the present time.

Mr. Sprague's amendment was disagreed to, as were several others of a similar character.

Mr. FOSTER moved an amendment reducing the duty on salt, which was rejected.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE ALL NIGHT SESSION.

The House remained in session until eight o'clock this morning, when a recess was taken until eleven.

THE TEST OATH QUESTION.

On re-assembling, Mr. FINCH, of Ohio, made a speech against Boutwell's bill to impose a test oath on Attorneys and Counsellors practising in the Federal Courts.

Messrs. NIBLACK, of Ind., and BOYER, of Penna., followed on the same side.

At one minute before 10, a. m., the House adjourned, but was immediately called to order for to-day's session.

All dilatory motions were withdrawn, and Mr. BOYER continued his remarks.

Mr. BOUTWELL closed the debate in favor of the bill, and at half-past twelve the vote on the bill was taken. It passed—yeas 109, nays 42.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. COBB presented the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature in reference to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing in whole or part the tonnage tax, and of adopting a system of differential duties favoring American ships that they may have a share in the importation of foreign merchandise.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee reported Mr. Shellabarger's bill to defend and protect all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the Judiciary Committee obtained leave to report, at any time, a bill to establish the eight hour system.

UNITED STATES COURT IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. MORRIS from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for an additional term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, at Little Rock, on the second Monday of November, annually.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the House bill fixing the mode of electing United States Senators, and the manner of election of United States Senators. Tabled.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. COOK reported from the Judiciary Committee the following rule for the time for bringing suits before the Court of Claims, "*Provided* that petitions shall be filed within five years from the time the claims arise." Passed.

THE ARSENICAL BILL LAST NIGHT.

In the speech of the House the Sergeant at Arms presented at the bar forty-four members, who are under arrest for being absent without leave yesterday. The House agreed to discharge those who were brought in after the roll-call, and ordered the others to be discharged on payment of fees for the usual fees.

VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee reported back the House bill to amend the act of March, 1792, declaring that in the cases where there shall not be a President of the United States, in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President, in consequence of death, in case of resignation or inca pacity of both the President and Vice President, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House, and in case there is no speaker, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Secretary of State, Justice, then the oldest Commissioned Judge of the Supreme Court shall act as President of the United States until the disability or inability of the President shall be removed.

The secretary of State shall, if the Senate and House of Representatives by concurrent vote so direct, call together the Congress of the United States, which continues in session until Congress shall meet, and if Congress is not in session, to convene Congress immediately.

After some discussion it was ordered that the bill be printed and recommitted.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill was considered and passed; the items thereof have been already published.

Adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

An Englishman named John Cord, living at Lamoille, Bureau county, Illinois, shot and killed his wife, during a fit of jealousy. The murderer was arrested.

Benedict & Shay's drug store, Platt's confectionery, Modl's shoe store, and Brockway's restaurant, on Pearl street, in Cleveland, were burned yesterday morning. Loss about $25,000. Insurance, $14,000.

N. P. Tullweiler, for killing Brady last fall, in a street fight, was sentenced to be a superintendant of foreign mail, in the Postoffice Department, at a salary of $3,000, or a superintendant of dead letters, at a salary of $2,000. The bill was referred.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the establishment of the Howard University for the education of youths in the District of Columbia. Referred.

THE IRISH TEST OATH BILL.

The House bill prescribing a test oath for lawyers practising in the United States courts was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LAND TITLE CONFIRMED.

The bill was passed confirming the title of John E. Boulligney, deceased, formerly a citizen of Florida, to a tract of 75,000 acres of land in Louisiana.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on brown linen, duck canvass, jute bagging, coarse woolens per pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke on the general subject of tariff and revenues. He said all the revenue collected from domestic duties is paid back by revenue on imported goods. While we have depreciated currency it will be impossible to collect the internal duties. It would be in effect, to legalize a currency and then repudiate it. With imported goods it is different; all imported goods are bought with gold; all transactions on imported goods are passed on gold, and being the product of a foreign country must be paid for in gold. A large portion of our foreign commerce of the world. The financial policy of the country during the war compelled us now to raise a very large amount of money in gold. The interest we now pay upon outstanding gold bonds, of the United States, according to the statements of the secretary is $23,200,000. By the terms of all outstanding gold bonds, of the United States, interest is payable at 6 per cent. The interest on the bonds of the United States, if paid in gold, they are convertible into gold bearing