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VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 21. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

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 at five tickets for $1.00 and ten tickets for $5. Of the whole number of tickets (500,000) every one draws a prize, the highest one being $25,000, 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.

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.

All in Want

Of canned fruits and vegetables are invited to inspect the assortment kept by Geo. Beaven, at 117 Federal street, Allegheny City.

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.

Charity Festival

At Excelsior Hall, corner of Lacock and Federal street, this evening. Commence at all. H. Howard, Clerk. 2t.

Dr. Warner.

The medical office of E. Warner, old Indian Physician, & Son, removed to No. 211 Penn street. MWF

You can Buy

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

You can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The arms seized last summer from the Fenians in General Barry's Military District, have been appraised at $101,000. Bids for double the amount are being executed, when the arms will be delivered to the claimants.

The Fenian trials, at Toronto, were resumed yesterday. James Kay was found not guilty. Thomas Gallagher was convicted; unsentenced.

The Eastern telegraph lines are still down between Pictou and Port Hood, Nova Scotia 50 cablenews.

George E. Wood, who has been operating extensively in the confidence line at Boston, was arrested yesterday for passing a forged check for $500.

N. P. Willis was interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, yesterday.

The Wool Growers' Convention of Maine has adjourned, after passing resolutions in favor of a tariff not less than that proposed by the Cleveland Convention.

The gold coinage at the mint in San Francisco during 1866, was $18,000,000.

Cincinnati has been authorized by the Ohio Legislature, to purchase the gas works of that city.

The chair factory of Barret & Co., John street, Cincinnati, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $20,000, and very little insurance. It is supposed to have been an incendiary fire.

The Indiana Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, The resolution to that effect passed the House on Tuesday, having previously passed the Senate.

The Etna and Phœnix Fire Insurance Companies, of Hartford, lose $75,000 each on the late Vicksburg fire. This will lessen the price of their stock.

Richard Stillwell, son of the late Judge Stillwell, of Zanesville, Ohio, was committed to jail in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, on a charge of forgery.

An accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad, near Jamaica, on Wednesday, by which a laborer named James McLaughlin was instantly killed.

FROM THE WEST.

Negro Jurors in Colorado—Missouri Legislature—Union Pacific Railroad—The Difficulties at Lexington—Sales and Arrests—A Radical Triumph in the Choice of United States Senators.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Julius Herkelmann, a prominent brewer and wealthy citizen, died yesterday.

An actor preventing negroes and mulattoes from sitting on juries in Colorado, has been passed over the Governor's veto by the Legislature.

Gen. Palmer Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad received from the United States Government yesterday $400,000 in bonds, the amount due on twenty-five miles railroad and telegraph line west of Fort Riley, just accepted by the Commissioners.

Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature have passed resolutions urging Congress to repeal the act appropriating money to pay for slaves enlisted in the United States service. Also, instructing their Senators and Representatives to procure, if possible, the passage of an act giving to the State Militia the same bounty as received by other United States volunteers.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special says: The Senate to-day defeated the bill for a Constitutional Convention.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate providing for a board of emigration, and appropriating $10,000 for the publication of pamphlets and the establishment of agencies in the Eastern States and Europe.

All the Democrats in the Legislature, except one, signed a request for Col. Blair, take a Johnson candidate for Congress, to go to Washington and assure the President that the late Senatorial contest was between radicalism and conservatism, in which the latter was defeated, but urging him to stand by his friends who adhered to him and not allow the Radicals to hold federal offices. Col. Blair will start to-night.

Senators Pomeroy and Ross have a reception at Lawrence, to-night, and another at Leavenworth to-morrow.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 24.—A delegation of Indians from all the tribes in Kansas arrived this evening from Fort Leavenworth, accompanied by Colonel Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the United States Commissioner. They will hold a council at the Sheridan House here to-morrow, after which they will go to Washington.

A heavy snow storm commenced this afternoon and still continues.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The train on the Hudson River Railroad which left Albany at 1:45 this morning was thrown from the track by a broken wheel near Hyde Park, and rolled down an embankment on the ice on the river. The locomotive and the cars did not break through. About twelve passengers were slightly injured, including Miss Carrie Griswold, of Edmond, New Jersey, and Mr. Dickerson, proprietor of the Syracuse Hotel.

The *Republican's* Jefferson City dispatch says: The trial before Judge Krekel, in the United States Circuit Court, of Colonel Montgomery and other parties recently connected with the occupation of Lafayette county by the State militia, is progressing in that city. All the evidence thus far corroborates the previous statement, that there has been no time until the appearance of the troops, when the civil process could not be served, and that since the arrival of the militia there has been a constant reign of terror, which deterred all who were disposed to do so, from entering complaints against the violators of the law. About fifty citizens of Lexington are in attendance as witnesses.

FROM MEXICO.

Movements on the Pacific Coast.

GEN. JUAREZ AT DURANGO, LEVYING CONTRIBUTIONS.

He is to Establish His Government at San Luis Potosi.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24—Colima advices by the steamer Constitution, of January 15, have been received. The city is still in the possession of the Imperialists. Guadalajara was evacuated without a battle by the Imperial forces and is occupied by the Liberals.

Four French war vessels were in the harbor of Acapulco. It is reported the Prince will be evacuated on the arrival of the flagship Victoire.

MONTEREY, Jan. 20.—Querataro, where Mejia retreated from San Louis Potosi, is to be evacuated by him as soon as the Liberals advance upon that city.

Escobedo left Monterey for the interior on the 17th. He is at the head of the largest Liberal army ever got together.

Herrigoitia succeeded in raising several thousand dollars from the merchants of Matamoras, and sent the money, &c. to Carrillas on the 13th inst. He will orders to proceed at once to Victoria. Cortina, who is concentrating and arming all the Ranchero's is still in the vicinity of Matamoras. He says he will be Governor of Tamaulipas, at all events. He likely will pronounce for Ortego.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—The steamship Victor arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 10th inst. She brought the remains of Ex-Gov. Allen, of the State.

The French transports had arrived and were expected to depart in a few days, with French troops.

A regiment of Egyptians had left on the French mail steamer some days before.

Maximilian had issued another proclamation condemning in the strongest terms the conduct of General Sedgwick, in taking possession of Matamoras.

Both the French and Mexican flags wave over the fort and custom house at Vera Cruz.

The Liberals are camped within twelve miles of Vera Cruz. Preparations had been taken to put up to the departure of the Victor.

Benito Juarez arrived at Durango on the 5th.

A fine of $240,000 was imposed on and between three citizens, and a proportionate contribution of $50,000 upon the city to replenish his Treasury.

Preparations are making at San Louis Potosi for the reception of Juarez who is the idol of the people, and to establish the civil government in that city.

Mexican politicians are certain Ortegas will soon be President of the Republic of Mexico when Maximilian leaves.

Maximilian at Querataro. His life was attempted twice in the town, he passed through, many of which he obliged to declare for the empire, threatening otherwise to burn the houses.

It is considered a settled thing that Maximilian will leave with the last of the French.

The French portion of the merchants of Mexico have invited Diaz to occupy the city and proclaim himself President. No people

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1867.

SENATE.

The Committees on Corporations reported a bill to incorporate the Brady's Bend Bridge Company.

The following bills in place were read:

By Mr. Ridgeway: To abolish the office of grain measurer of Philadelphia.

By Mr. Landon: A resolution instructing the committee on Education to report a bill regulating the education of the orphan children of soldiers, and to provide officers to carry out the provisions of the same.

Mr. White presented a resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature on March 20th. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Senate then considered the joint resolution of instruction against the confirmation of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria. Debated and postponed.

HOUSE.

The following bills were passed:

Incorporating the Safety Deposite Company.

Supplement to the act incorporating the People's Saving Bank.

Supplement to the act of instruction to Senators, and requesting members to secure the passage of a law to reduce the tax on Petroleum.

To increase the pay of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Joint Committee on Militia, of both Houses, in conjunction with the Governor and Adjutant General, were requested to prepare a bill to revise the militia laws of the State.

Senator Bigham, in the Senate, and Speaker Glass, in the House, extended an invitation to the Legislature from the managers of the public institutions of Allegheny county, to visit them on Friday, February 8th.

The Allegheny delegation met this morning. Senator Bigham, at the request of the delegation, submitted a report relative to the new Liquor bill presented in the House by Mr. Peters, which was ordered to be published in the several papers in Pittsburgh.

Both Houses have passed a joint resolution to adjourn until Tuesday, at eleven o'clock.

There will be a large attendance of both branches of the Legislature, in response to to the invitations extended them to visit Allegheny county.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Kiddoo Relieved in Texas by Gen. Griffin.

THE RANDALL BILL IN COMMITTEE.

The Freedmen in Arkansas.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.

GEN. KIDDOO RELIEVED.

By order of the Secretary of War, Gen. Griffin has assumed the office of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, relieving General Kiddoo. Gen. Grima forbids the contemplated honors being paid to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston.

THE RANDALL BILL.

The Committee on Banking and Currency agreed to-day, to report to the House, for its action, Mr. Randall's bill to create a sinking fund and retire the national currency. The vote in the Committee was five in favor, and three (Messrs. Hooper, Stevens and Defrees) against the bill. One member was absent. Two members of the Committee who are in favor of the principle of the bill will probably oppose it when it comes up for consideration, as they entertain doubts about the passage of the bill at this time.

FREEDMEN IN ARKANSAS.

A letter from a high military source, received from Little Rock, stating that General Ord's circular for the protection of the Freedmen and others, under the Civil Rights bill, was not carried out for want of an adequate military force and a competent court to try offenders. The worst scenes of the State are reported executed, remote from the United States forces, and the Federal authority is not regarded because it has not been felt. The writer says, the Rebels are desperate and unreconstructable, have always resorted to brute force and were nearly all rebels, and to make them respect the United States authorities, there must be more military force. These views have been brought to the attention of several senators, and it is understood General Grant has ordered the requisite military assistance.

PENSION TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions made to day to the House, states that the number of officers, soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, remaining on pension under the bill presented, is 150,000, and the annual expenditure $14,400,000 for an average of twelve years, or a total of $172,800,000, or with the expense of special acts which have been added $173,500,000. The pensions are given under the bill irrespective of the term of service. It appears that the whole number enlisted in the war of 1812 was 527,755, of whom 206,916 served sixty days or more.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, received yesterday $400,000 in United States six per cent. bonds, thirty years to run, the same having been received in acceptance by the Government of six sections of twenty miles, west of Fort Riley, Kansas, to be completed early in December.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU REGULATION.

Gen. Howard has issued a circular to the Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, that until further orders no fees or charges will be exacted by officers or agents of the Bureau for services they may render in connection with contracts between the freedmen and their employers.

AN EMBEZZLER COMMITTED.

Leonard Hayes, late President of the exploded Merchant National Bank, has been committed to jail in default of $20,000 bail, to answer an indictment stated to have been found against him. Some few persons offered to become security, but were refused by court.

DESERTS TO THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service is ordered to send 140 recruits to the Lighteenth infantry, in Dakota Territory; 120 recruits to the Seventeenth infantry, in Dakota Territory; and 90 recruits to the Thirty-sixth Infantry, in Utah.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The House Military Committee has agreed to report a bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the interior to the War Department.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT.

The gold and silver product of the Pacific States and Territories for 1866 is estimated at $100,000,000.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The National Academy of Science held a session at the Capitol to-day. Prof. Henry presided. Three other gentlemen and a number of scientific subjects were presented.

(From the Times Corre-pondence.)

Since last January we have politicians North and South, Republicans, Democrats, and ex-rebels all busy as bees at work on a plan whereby the differences between the North and South, and between the Executive and Legislative branches of the government would be satisfactorily adjusted, the Union restored, and all on the basis of the proposition. For instance, if South Carolina will adopt the Massachusetts suffrage franchise, the President is willing to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all who approve of it. The people of South Carolina, blacks as well as white, can elect loyal representatives to Congress, and Congress will determine on their admission. The Administration is seriously considering this proposition.

(From the Times Correspondence.)

The Judiciary Committee have changed Senator Wade's Amendment to the Constitution, making the President ineligible for a second term, and will report it so as to provide that no President or Vice President shall be eligible to re-election to either of these offices.

Mr. Ashley is busily engaged accumulating evidence for his impeachment of the President.

A new drain on the Treasury has been organized in a scheme to construct a railroad through Texas and Mexico to the Pacific, with enormous grants of land and issue of Government bonds.

There are in the District of Columbia, Alexandria, Fairfax county, Virginia, and five counties in Maryland, one hundred and fifty-six freedmen's day and night schools; one hundred and forty-three teachers, and six thousand and thirty-nine scholars.

Major General Thomas has arrived in Washington to give an account of affairs in his department. General Sheridan is expected soon.

FROM NEBRASKA.

A Conflict as to a Question of Bread and Butter.

BROWNSVILLE, NEB., January 24.—Captain Bedford, (Democrat) recently appointed by the President, Receiver of the Land Office, vice Charles G. Dorsey, has procured a writ of replevin from the Mayor of the city, by authority of which the deputy sheriff took possession of the records which Dorsey had refused to deliver to Bedford. At dark to-night about one hundred of Dorsey's friends, armed with hatchets and revolvers, proceeded to the room where the sheriff had deposited the records and took forcible possession of them. Great excitement exists in regard to the affair.

POLITICAL.

Re-nomination of General Hawley for Governor of Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24—The Republican State Convention has re-nominated Governor Hawley by acclamation, and Oliver H. Perry was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

A full State ticket was also nominated, and resolutions adopted in favor of the Constitutional Amendment (impartial suffrage) a protective tariff, reduction of taxes; legislation for the relief of working men; sympathizing with Creta and Mexico.

Adjourned.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, January 24th, 1867.

SENATE.

TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Commerce, prepared a bill supplementary to the act to prevent smuggling, which passed.

AID TO RAILROADS.

The bill to grant aid to the San Francisco and Central Pacific Railroad was considered and postponed until to-morrow.

DELINQUENT ARMY OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Secretary of War was instructed to report the names of officers appointed under the regular army bill last summer, who have failed to join their regiments.

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN.

The credentials of Senator Frelinghuysen were presented.

TERRITORIAL BONDSMEN.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing a territorial government for Montana; defining the powers of the probate courts and legalizing the private acts of the second and third sessions of the Legislative Assembly, until approved or disapproved by the next session of Congress, and fixing the salaries of territorial officers, and repealing the act placing Dakota and Montana in one surveying district.

TAXATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution suspending the collection of direct taxes in West Virginia, with House amendments, and another amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to charge the State with an amount proportionate to the ratio of real estate which her counties bore to the whole State of Virginia in 1861.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported the legislative appropriation bill, with a proviso authorizing, for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, $50,000; for the Bureau of Statistics, $5,000; for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, $14,000. The House proposition to the House clerks is struck out.

SUPREME COURT.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill to provide for allotment by the Chief Justice, of the circuits of the supreme Court among circuits, and the appointment of a Marshal at a salary of $3,500.

THE COTTON TAX.

On motion of Mr. THUMBULL the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax on cotton. Also, allowing cotton to be removed to market without bond.

THE MILITIA BILL.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill to provide for organizing and disciplining militia. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. SHELLABARGER made a speech in opposition thereto, claiming that 140 or three hundred thousand persons of the country are dissatisfied with their enormous profits of the last six years, and are determined, at whatever cost, to put more money in their pockets. To this end they have persuaded Congress and somewhat influenced the interests to unite in a demand for protection to American labor, but what about other people, with more truth, call robbery of American industry and enterprise.

Mr. SHELLABARGER then proceeded to examine and condemn the details of the bill, which he called a bill to increase the revenue and destroy the commerce of the country and injure the agricultural interests it pretended to protect.

Mr. EDMUNDS' amendments to put books, maps, and charts imported, for the use of the public and college libraries, free of duty, and to put all articles on the free list, was adopted.

Several other amendments were offered; including one by Mr. WADE, to increase the duty on linseed or flaxseed, which was rejected.

An amendment offered by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, to increase the duty on linseed or flaxseed to twenty cents per bushel, and on tinseed oil to twenty cents per gallon, was however, adopted.

The amendment of the House to the Senate amendment to the bill relative to the appointment of pension agents, was concurred in, and the bill thus amended and agreed to a Conference Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. SUPFIELD introduced a bill for holding a Circuit Court in the Eastern District of Illinois. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BLAIR, one of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to provide for the internal revenue of the war of 1812. Ordered to be printed.

AGRICULTURAL LAND GRANT.

Mr. BIDWELL, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Agricultural College act to Tennessee.

Mr. LE BLOND did not see why there should be an exception in favor of Tennessee, and why all the States lately in rebellion should not be embraced within the provisions of the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD protested against his being made out in comparison with States not represented in Congress. It stood upon an entirely different footing.

Mr. STOKES took the floor in defence of Tennessee, which State he represented. It was now in the hands of her loyal people, and by the God to whom he made him, it would be kept there. (Applause).

Mr. LE BLOND enquired on which side the patriot Bates was, when he wrote that letter, in which he had declared he was for the Union, Bates and against the Union, Lincoln.

Mr. STOKES said that letter was the only word any man could put his finger on as evidence that he had deviated from the track. That letter was written in the year 1864, and on the 17th of May he took the stump in favor of Lincoln and for the Union ticket. He had fought out of the Duncan letter as Mr. Le Blond could, if he would, and he was a patriot. Bates's connections. (Applause)

After further debate, Mr. BONNELLY moved the amendment, that the bill be stricken should be sold by the State of Tennessee, subject to the conditions, and a portion should be employed as professor or teacher in such college as the State may establish, and to offer under the Confederate government, or under the rebel State government of Tennessee, or under the Union. The previous question was seconded.

EXPLANATION PERSONAL.

Mr. COOPER. In noticing a remark of Mr. Kelley, denouncing the Rebels who were permitted by Parliamentary decorum, he would answer Hunter in language of Marmion—"Lord Angus thou hast lied."

Mr. KELLEY said he had been informed by those sitting around him, that the gentleman from Tennessee had made some offensive allusions to him, that the gentleman was, while the insurrection was being plotted, a paid agent of the usurper, he knew all about the conspiracy, and if Congress had not been extinguished in him, it would not need to go out of the chair to hear, he, Kelley, had made of usurpation.

Mr. COOPER replied: I was the confidential friend of the President of the United States and I glory in the fact, but not one dollar of his money has been handled by me, and when the gentleman from Pennsylvania says I was the agent of Mr. Johnson, he lies. Again accusation.

The SPEAKER called him to order.

Mr. KELLEY. I know it. was not Andrew Johnson's own money, that the member from Tennessee handled. It was our own money—the money of the people of the United States. The member from Tennessee was a member of Mr. Johnson's household, and was paid for his services, but I will not hard words with him.

Mr. JENCKS made a point of order that this discussion was not in order, having no reference to the subject.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and the personal altercation stopped.

The joint resolution was passed, without division. With Mr. Donnelly's amendment, by a vote of 115 to 35.

MR. STEVENS' RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill.

Mr. RAYMOND addressed the House against the bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER made a speech in support of it.

Mr. STEVENS indicated his intention to call up the Reconstruction Bill to-morrow, and in view of the conflicting opinions of the Republican side, more to lay it on the table.

A SPECIMEN OF FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., made a speech on financial question and a resumption of specie payments by the Government. It cannot be obtained until there some curtailment in the circulation of legal notes, say to $200,000,000, then, perhaps, until by altering the tariff we check the out-going of California gold; but without premium does not exist. The country is at once unlock a large amount of specie heretofore withdrawn from circulation, and prices being also reduced, a less amount of currency will be required. No disastrous effects need follow, if the people and the Secretary of the Treasury only exercise common prudence. All expect the country to fact resumption at some time, and it is after all a question as to what time will be best and productive of least inconvenience. For my own part I am persuaded if we start now we shall not reach the goal if we start now any earlier than the most devoted patrons of an exclusively paper money system would wish. Let us rather strive to give to labor its largest, constant remuneration, and equally strive to sustain the government by the smallest amount of taxation. Never was it more important that we should fix our tax revenue system upon a stable basis, to stand for a series of years, that our political condition did not forbid this, the unfunded national debt, and above all the immense volume of national bank and legal tender currency, will not permit it. The United States must be a grand power among the nations of the earth or nothing. The first sign of exhaustion will be the signal for all our foes to combine in crushing our national existence. We must not forget that in crushing internal enemies at home, we have been furnished with superabundant evidence that those who govern foreign nations are by no means our friends. Patiently seeking peace and believing honorable peace possible, we may be dragged into war, we may be assailed, and then called on to defend ourselves with all our might. If our financial condition is only spent we are safe here then again, but until we have our debts solidly funded, until they are held where they will not leap into the market and crush all domestic credit at the first croaking of alarm, an addition of another thousand millions to the debt is to be avoided. A war to be supported by an inflated currency is to be by no means shunned. I do not like the idea of being under perpetual bonds to keep the peace; therefore it is our highest duty to insist on rigid economy, and second, to restore our finances to a normal condition—so a specie standard—at the earliest practical moment. Producing more gold and silver than all the rest of the world, let us not endure the reproach, that we do not know how to keep it. Able to bring into the field the mightiest armies, let us also be equally strong in our means of indefinite and independent support. Let any who may seek war with us know from the outset, it will be one overwhelming mass of our physical and geographical proportions and in no way inferior to our mental strength.

We must lock at the fact that the inevitable expense of the government must be provided for. The interest on our public debt is estimated next year at $185,000,000, and unless the perpetual paper propagandists shall prevail, upon the final redemption of the legal tender currency, this will be increased, and it is not probable it will ever shrink to its former proportions. Into the department our annual expenses will be $23,175,810, or nearly twice as much as before the war. The regular army is now fixed at about 50,000, but we have to provide for nearly double 50,000 for coming year, and it must be kept capable of instant and formidable expansion. The unfinished cost for the War Department during the coming year is $7,834,637. The extra bounty we provided for last year will be $40,000,000, all of which is yet to be paid. The Pension Bill will be $15,000,000, and the Navy $12,177,416, or as much as the whole expenses of the Government in 1861 and 1862. The new claims of loss several states, if that of Missouri, already reported upon at $7,000,000, may be repeated in a foreign war will weigh heavily upon the Treasury. The Indian Bureau is a perpetual drain, the expenditure of $3,500,000 more. The Freedmen's Bureau will cost four dollars for every dollar expended in the South, and an unexpended fund in hand of two thirds this amount.

With be seen that we are by no means out of the woods yet. Nothing, without any guarantee, that the Hands of the Montezuma shall never be restored, the land attached by Cortez, or without the intelligence of any other splendid folly, our armies will not be needed by the military, cannot be brought down to anything like the old standard of $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 per annum. Heavy taxation is at present unavoidable, but this will never, year be diminished by increased wealth and increased population.

The Paris Exhibition will attract Americans by the thousands, and it will be a very modest estimate that seventy-five thousand persons will pass over from the Atlantic, and the cost will not be less than $500 each in gold, or a total of $37,500,000, which in currency would be over $50,000,000. Some will estimate the amount much higher, and some much lower than this. I am inclined to think it will be the middle ground. Such a drain may be illimited, if there is no restriction upon the amount for the present our lesson as a nation is economy and abstinence.

I know that excellent men entertain much affection for paper money, although they do not at the time of its introduction dreamed of its overgrown proportions, not using it beyond the war situation of the country, and then only because it was the overwhelming necessity, and it was to be terminated in the first dawn of peace.

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Mr. LE BLOND did not see why there should be an exception in favor of Tennessee, and why all the States lately in rebellion should not be embraced within the provisions of the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD protested against his being made out in comparison with States not represented in Congress. It stood upon an entirely different footing.

Mr. STOKES took the floor in defence of Tennessee, which State he represented. It was now in the hands of her loyal people, and by the God to whom he made him, it would be kept there. (Applause).

Mr. LE BLOND enquired on which side the patriot Bates was, when he wrote that letter, in which he had declared he was for the Union Bates and against the Union Lincoln.

Mr. STOKES said that letter was the only word any man could put his finger on as evidence that he had deviated from the track. That letter was written in the year 1864, and on the 17th of May he took the stump in favor of Lincoln and for the Union ticket. He had fought out of the Duncan letter as Mr. Le Blond could, if he would, and he was a patriot. Bates's connections. (Applause)

After further debate, Mr. BONNELLY moved the amendment, that the bill be stricken should be sold by the State of Tennessee, subject to the conditions, and a portion should be employed as professor or teacher in such college as the State may establish, and to offer under the Confederate government, or under the rebel State government of Tennessee, or under the Union. The previous question was seconded.

EXPLANATION PERSONAL.

Mr. COOPER. In noticing a remark of Mr. Kelley, denouncing the Rebels who were permitted by Parliamentary decorum, he would answer Hunter in language of Marmion—"Lord Angus thou hast lied."

Mr. KELLEY said he had been informed by those sitting around him, that the gentleman from Tennessee had made some offensive allusions to him, that the gentleman was, while the insurrection was being plotted, a paid agent of the usurper, he knew all about the conspiracy, and if Congress had not been extinguished in him, it would not need to go out of the chair to hear, he, Kelley, had made of usurpation.

Mr. COOPER replied: I was the confidential friend of the President of the United States and I glory in the fact, but not one dollar of his money has been handled by me, and when the gentleman from Pennsylvania says I was the agent of Mr. Johnson, he lies. Again accusation.

The SPEAKER called him to order.

Mr. KELLEY. I know it. was not Andrew Johnson's own money, that the member from Tennessee handled. It was our own money—the money of the people of the United States. The member from Tennessee was a member of Mr. Johnson's household, and was paid for his services, but I will not hard words with him.

Mr. JENCKS made a point of order that this discussion was not in order, having no reference to the subject.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and the personal altercation stopped.

The joint resolution was passed, without division. With Mr. Donnelly's amendment, by a vote of 115 to 35.

MR. STEVENS' RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill.

Mr. RAYMOND addressed the House against the bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER made a speech in support of it.

Mr. STEVENS indicated his intention to call up the Reconstruction Bill to-morrow, and in view of the conflicting opinions of the Republican side, more to lay it on the table.

A SPECIMEN OF FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., made a speech on financial question and a resumption of specie payments by the Government. It cannot be obtained until there some curtailment in the circulation of legal notes, say to $200,000,000, then, perhaps, until by altering the tariff we check the out-going of California gold; but without premium does not exist. The country is at once unlock a large amount of specie heretofore withdrawn from circulation, and prices being also reduced, a less amount of currency will be required. No disastrous effects need follow, if the people and the Secretary of the Treasury only exercise common prudence. All expect the country to fact resumption at some time, and it is after all a question as to what time will be best and productive of least inconvenience. For my own part I am persuaded if we start now we shall not reach the goal if we start now any earlier than the most devoted patrons of an exclusively paper money system would wish. Let us rather strive to give to labor its largest, constant remuneration, and equally strive to sustain the government by the smallest amount of taxation. Never was it more important that we should fix our tax revenue system upon a stable basis, to stand for a series of years, that our political condition did not forbid this, the unfunded national debt, and above all the immense volume of national bank and legal tender currency, will not permit it. The United States must be a grand power among the nations of the earth or nothing. The first sign of exhaustion will be the signal for all our foes to combine in crushing our national existence. We must not forget that in crushing internal enemies at home, we have been furnished with superabundant evidence that those who govern foreign nations are by no means our friends. Patiently seeking peace and believing honorable peace possible, we may be dragged into war, we may be assailed, and then called on to defend ourselves with all our might. If our financial condition is only spent we are safe here then again, but until we have our debts solidly funded, until they are held where they will not leap into the market and crush all domestic credit at the first croaking of alarm, an addition of another thousand millions to the debt is to be avoided. A war to be supported by an inflated currency is to only to be shunned. I do not like the idea of being under perpetual bonds to keep the peace; therefore it is our highest duty to insist on rigid economy, and second, to restore our finances to a normal condition—so a specie standard—at the earliest practical moment. Producing more gold and silver than all the rest of the world, let us not endure the reproach, that we do not know how to keep it. Able to bring into the field the mightiest armies, let us also be equally strong in our means of indefinite and independent support. Let any who may seek war with us know from the outset, it will be one overwhelming mass of our physical and geographical proportions and in no way inferior to our mental strength.

We must look at the fact that the inevitable expense of the government must be provided for. The interest on our public debt is estimated next year at $185,000,000, and unless the perpetual paper propagandists shall prevail, upon the final redemption of the legal tender currency, this will be increased, and it is not probable it will ever shrink to its former proportions. Into the department our annual expenses will be $23,175,810, or nearly twice as much as before the war. The regular army is now fixed at about 50,000, but we have to provide for nearly double 50,000 for coming year, and it must be kept capable of instant and formidable expansion. The unfinished cost for the War Department during the coming year is $7,834,637. The extra bounty we provided for last year will be $40,000,000, all of which is yet to be paid. The Pension Bill will be $15,000,000, and the Navy $12,177,416, or as much as the whole expenses of the Government in 1861 and 1862. The new claims of loss several states, if that of Missouri, already reported upon at $7,000,000, may be repeated in a foreign war will weigh heavily upon the Treasury. The Indian Bureau is a perpetual drain, the expenditure of $3,500,000 more. The Freedmen's Bureau will cost four dollars for every dollar expended in the South, and an unexpended fund in hand of two thirds this amount.

With be seen that we are by no means out of the woods yet. Nothing, without any guarantee, that the Hands of the Montezuma shall never be restored, the land attached by Cortez, or without the intelligence of any other splendid folly, our armies will not be needed by the military, cannot be brought down to anything like the old standard of $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 per annum. Heavy taxation is at present unavoidable, but this will never, year be diminished by increased wealth and increased population.

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