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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.
ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN W. RIDDLE.
FOR CITY TREASURER:
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.
FOR CONTROLLER:
JOHN McCARGO.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY:
JACOB F. SLAGLE.

THE *Post* is given to sarcasm. Yesterday it said: "Mr. Blackmore will be elected, and the character of our city for years to come will be *settled* next Tuesday." Yes, neighbor, effectually settled, if the Democracy triumph, as you anticipate.

THE Detroit *Union* was started as the organ of the Workingmen of that city. Yesterday it threw off the mask and hoisted the democratic flag, offering in excuse the assertion that the workingmen have lost interest in their own cause. May this be taken as a specimen of more to follow?

IT IS not marvellous that all over the country the Republican journals which originally espoused the side of the President in his quarrel with Congress, and persisted therein until the indignation of the masses compelled them to beat a prudent retreat, are jubilant at the turn the impeachment business is apparently taking. Never sincere, but thoroughly hypocritical, in backing out from the championship of the President, and in pretending to espouse the cause of Congress, they rejoice in an opportunity which enables them to revert to their former position. How far they will go in the direction they are now following will depend not at all upon the facts convicting, but solely upon the patience of the public.

AFTER a deluge of swash with which the Republican press has afflicted the country, relative to the nomination and confirmation of Mr. GREELEY as Minister to Austria, it is refreshing to turn to the calm and just criticism of the Albany *Evening Express*, which says:

"The United States Senate in confirming Mr. Greeley acted a coward's part —not that Mr. Greeley was a proper objectionable—but because the Senate had denounced the removal without cause of that accomplished author and diplomat, John Lothrop Motley, and their course had been sustained by the people. For a time the Senate acted up to its resolves and rejected many men well fitted for the position. They finally fell into the trap set for them by Mr. Johnson, and in confirming Mr. Greeley they did exactly what the President desired—they endorsed the removal of Mr. Motley."

IF CONGRESS shall refuse to punish the President, it will be thereby pass sentence of condemnation upon itself. For the space of two years its chambers have been filled with the most unsparing denunciations of him, and the statute book has been loaded with enactments designed to circumvent his plans and lessen his authority. He has been charged with flagrant crimes both of omission and of commission. If not guilty of the things thus alleged against him, the conduct of Congress has been altogether without excuse. Instead of having engaged, through patriotic motives, in a high controversy, for the vindication of representative government against dictorial and imperial carcasci ments by the Executive, it must accept the position of having maintained, under false pretences, a low squabble with the President for personal rivalry or party advantage.

WHAT MR. JOHN COVODE said in the House of Representatives relative to the premature publication of the President's message, was this:

"When I attempted to obtain the floor before the message was read, my object was not to discuss the contents of the message, in the manner in which it was got first before the country, but to go afterward before the House. My object then did not appear to be understood. I was going to state, and did state—though probably not fully understood—that the message had been obtained by a direct purchase made from one of the President's clerks, for which a hundred dollars was paid for it, and it was then upon telegraphed to the country. The party who thus sold the message obtained himself to give out as other parties did. Instead of keeping faith with the purchaser, he sold the message to others at a reduced price, creating a confusion in the market. (Laughter.) This wholesale purchaser was deprived of the profits that would necessarily have accrued to him in retailing it had he controlled the matter as he expected when he paid his hundred dollars."

THE Cincinnati *Inquirer* will not add materially to its reputation by publishing the malicious falsehoods coined in a neighbor's sanctum, and forwarded as special dispatches from this city. On Wednesday the special launched forth the following dispatch, which will serve as a specimen of his petty falsehoods:

"The *Post*, (Dem.) published the President's message in connection with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The *Commercial* published a full synopsis. The old *Gazette* is in a terrible rage, denouncing everybody, especially the *Commercial*, for publishing the report one day in advance of its *Gazette*."

The GAZETTE made no comment on the way the message was circulated. It was in no rage over the publication of the document, deeming it of no importance to either its readers or the country at large, and certainly not worthy the loss of any considerable quantity of good humor over its premature publication. The fellow who wrote the above special was guilty of a deliberate falsehood, and the sooner the *Enquirer* dispenses with his services the better for its own interests.

Weather Report.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
INDIANAPOLIS.—Cloudy and cool. Two inches of snow fell last night.
FORT WAYNE, IND.—Cloudy and cool. Two inches of snow.
COLUMBUS.—Cloudy and cool.
OIL CITY.—Cloudy and cold.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Cloudy and cold.
NEW YORK CITY.—Cloudy and cold.
PHILADELPHIA.—Snowing.
CHICAGO.—Cloudy and cool. Light snow.
LOUISVILLE.—Cloudy and cool. Three inches of snow.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Clear and cold.

River Telegrams.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette per P. & A. Telegraph line.)
BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 5.—River about five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy and cool.
GREENSBORO, Dec. 5.—River two feet eight inches in the channel and falling a little....Weather cold. .
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—River on a stand, with two feet nine inches in the canal. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 33.

Yorktingmen's Organ Hoists the Democratic Flag.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
DETROIT, December 5.—The *Daily Union*, a paper heretofore published in the Interest of the workingmen, has raised the Democratic flag, declaring its purpose to henceforth support the principles of the Democratic party. The *Union* says the workingmen have lost interest in their own cause, and have allowed the associations to go by default.

Advices from St. Thomas state that the people have voted in favor of annexation to the United States. The English coal station at St. Thomas has been changed to Jamaica.

VOLUME LXXXII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867. NUMBER 282.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Debate on Impeachment.

Views of Mr. Routwell.

The Question Postponed Till To-Day.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, December 5, 1867.
SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition of the State of Minnesota, asking a grant of land for a railroad from St. Antony's Falls to the Junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

A petition was presented by Mr. DRAKE for relief for damages caused by the United States survey in the State of Missouri.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, providing that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed on behalf of the United States from all final judgments of the Court of Claims adverse to the United States, whether said judgments shall have been rendered by virtue of a general ordinance, special provision or jurisdiction of said Court; on judgments of the Court of Claims, upon any claim or demand for or growing out of any captured or abandoned property, or any proceeds thereof so seized or taken as captured or abandoned property, shall be paid from any money or fund from any money or fund until said appeal shall have been ordered by Act of Congress.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Attorney-General was asked how many assistant district attorneys he had appointed, and the names and amount of salary; also, whether any persons appointed had been previously rejected by the Senate for any office, date of such rejection and subsequent appointment.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire what changes were made in the organization of the navy yards, and the United States in the various civil departments thereof, whether such changes added to their efficiency, and whether the expense of their transference had been increased or decreased; and report what legislation was necessary for the improvement of the system in force and more judicious and economical expenditure of public money.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the General of the Army to furnish a statement, giving the number of white voters and also the number of colored voters registered in each of the unreconstructed States; also how many colored voters so registered cast their votes in favor and how many against the calling of the Convention; also, how many of said white voters and colored voters in each State failed to cast votes; also, as far as practicable, the number of white and colored persons in each State disfranchised by the reconstruction acts; also, as far as practicable, the number of persons in each State entitled to be registered, but who failed to apply for registration.

Mr. SUMNER'S proposition to strike out the clause in the resolutions providing for the printing of extra copies of the President's Message was lost—nine to thirty-four.

Mr. SUMNER called up his bill—passed at last session—for the signed by the President—giving further security to the black race in the District of Columbia.

The bill was debated by Messrs. JOHNSON, POMEROY, WILSON, and others, until the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. EDMUNDS moved that, during the sentiment of Congress that bonds should be paid in coin, was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a lengthy argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. POLE replied.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, upon such terms and under such regulations as he may deem proper, and prescribe, coupon bonds in exchange or in lieu of any registered bonds which may have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued, such coupon bonds to be similar in all respects to registered bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of registered bonds offered for exchange.

The bill was read twice, referred to the Finance Committee and ordered printed.

Mr. SHERMAN moved it be referred to the Committee on Finance. He thought the bill should not be hastily disposed of. He proposed at the proper time to speak upon it.

Mr. HENDRICKS proposed the bill be simply laid over. He had some amendments to present.

The bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill under consideration at the expiration of the morning hour was taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. He denied that his course had been contrary to the will of the people of Indiana, as had been alleged in the speaking yesterday of this regard which should be paid to the expressed will of the people. He had not referred to the general election, but to the recent State elections—the vote on negro suffrage in Ohio, Minnesota and Missouri.

Mr. MORTON did not desire any misunderstanding to arise from what his colleague (Mr. Hendricks) had said. In 1864 Indiana had given an overwhelming majority in favor of prosecuting the war and against suspending hostilities, and in 1866 in support of the policy of Congress.

A short colloquy took place between Messrs. HENDRICKS and MORTON, in regard to epithets of newspapers as applied to the Democratic party. It was suggested by Mr. MORTON saying the feeling against rebellion, its aiders and abettors, was as strong as ever, and ten years hence would be stronger. The bill passed—thirty to eight.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal the SPEAKER presented a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of revenue received from distilled spirits from each collection district. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

Also, an estimate from the Secretary of the Treasury to be used instead of those before sent. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

Mr. PILE presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, relating to the opening of one or more outlets of the Mississippi in rebuilding levees, removing obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, and in the construction of canals and railways across the Isthmus of Central America. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The SPEAKER presented a report of the Commissioner of Emigration. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a communication from the Attorney General, with abstract of the title of the United States to property at Harper's Ferry, with his opinion thereon. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Shellabarger, who has gone home in consequence of sickness.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, introduced a bill extending the time for completing the Sioux City Railroad. Referred.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes. Read, twice and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. ARNELL, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of General Thomas in the case of Milliken, arrested at La Grange, Texas, for violation of parole and released from military custody by Judge Text, under a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. WILLIAMS, Ind., introduced a bill to fund the interest bearing debt of the United States, and provide for national currency therein. Referred to Ways and Means.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill to increase and fix the subsistence department of the army. Referred to Committee on Military.

On motion of Mr. MYERS the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of exemption from taxation all articles the production of hand looms.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of restoring the currency to an amount equal to the amount retired since the act of April 12th, 1866.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to facilitate the restoration of the late rebel States. Referred to Judiciary.

Also, a bill to fix the time for the election of representatives and delegates in Congress. Same reference.

On motion of Mr. KERR, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of having the salaries of Assistant Assessors and Assistant Collectors, in districts where there are no Assessors or Collectors, made the same as Assessors and Collectors.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate information as to salaries paid and fees collected under steamboat laws, and whether any prosecution has been instituted against persons connected with the steamboat "Commodore" for violation of said laws; if not, why?

Mr. PAYNE introduced a bill providing that the majority of votes actually cast shall determine the result of any election held under the reconstruction acts in the rebellious States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill allowing a pension to widows of soldiers of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a joint resolution declaratory of the act of July 25d, 1866, relating to public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition from eighty-five persons of Ashtabula, asking the House of Representatives to impeach the President.

Mr. WINDOM having permission to make a personal explanation, caused to be read a report of the remarks of Mr. BROOKS yesterday, reflecting upon him, and denied he had said anything to provoke such remarks.

Mr. SPALDING presented a letter from the Postmaster-General in relation to appropriations for service of Postoffice Department. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

The question on concurring with the Senate in reviving the Joint Committee on Ordnance came up.

Mr. ROSS remarked that the country was without any ordnance committees. He thought a committee on "printing books would be better.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in favor of the resolution. The Committee on Ordnance always showed great frauds had been committed on the part of government in contracts for heavy ordnance and that officials of the Government had been parties to those frauds. He declared that in the late war assigned by the States soldiers had been killed by their own artillery rather than by the artillery of the enemy. He was in favor of investigating the ordnance depots of the army and navy.

The resolution was concurred in—yeas 123, nays 35.

Mr. BLAIR, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the report of the case of the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, being Young's contestation that Geo. H. Dent was not entitled to a seat, and that the oath should now be administered to Mr. Galladay.

Mr. DAWES justified the report of the Committee.

Mr. BLAIR was permitted to address the House in advocacy of his claim.

After considerable debate the resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Galladay admitted to a seat.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

At three o'clock the impeachment question was taken up and Mr. BOUTWELL proceeded to discuss the four clauses in the Constitution relating to impeachment, declaring they were not intended merely to punish criminals, but to remove from office any person unfit for office or trust, or persons charged with or acquitted with criminality. The object of impeachment is not to punish, but to secure the country against the further presence of the offender in any place of power or trust. The sentence, in the judgment of the Senate, were a matter of discretion, and the House, as an impeaching body, could not be controlled by the Senate. The Senate had no discretion in the matter, but must proceed to judgment and pronounce sentence according to law, which was inconsistent with the nature of our institutions. The Senate, in any such situation, has been drawn aside from its legitimate connections and functions, and has become a mere court or office for the purpose of hearing proof of the doctrine that those acts that are impeachable, and those alone, are indictable offenses. The true and different meaning of the phrase is easily understood. Where, to change the common law practice of England and that law a person convicted by the House of Lords, upon a prosecution by impeachment, could plead that conviction and sentence in case of an indictment in a criminal court for the same offence. The speaker proceeded to compare very fully the method of proceeding for impeachment under our laws with that of Great Britain, claiming that under the provisions of our Constitution there are offences impeachable which are not indictable. Treason, he said, is one of the impeachable offences, which is defined by the Constitution, and Congress has no power to change, limit, or in any degree to qualify the judicial definition of that offence in setting for the trial of the President. Wilful negligence, dissipation, habitual drunkenness, does not declare what constitutes high crimes and misdemeanors, it limits the definition of the crime of treason to a single one of these forms. It is impossible for the framers of the Constitution to define crimes and misdemeanors, and nowhere in the United States the same. At the present moment no statute exists which declares it shall be a high crime or misdemeanor for the President to decline to recognize Congress, and that he should be declines to recognize it is lawful unconstitutional existence and authority, and thus virtually dissolve the government, would Congress be impotent and unable to proceed by process of impeachment to secure his removal from office?

Mr. BOUTWELL, after further remarks, said: "I rest firmly in the opinion that the phrase bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors is used in the Constitution in accordance with and subject to the principle or rule of reason which lies at the foundation of the English common law of crimes. This rule is that no person can lawfully do an act contrary to good morals."

The speaker quoted largely from great jurists, English and American, as to the laws bearing upon cases similar to the one under discussion, and the whole argument was in support of the position assumed by the party, of the Committee, and rendered.

Mr. BOUTWELL proceeded to consider the facts in the case, analyzing the charges against the President—his acts, his Cabinet advisers, his speeches and messages, his interference to prevent the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, his surrender of abandoned lands and his removal of Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles—and closed as follows:

"Believing Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, I have assented to, and by direction of the majority of the Committee on Judiciary, report a resolution for his impeachment. In contemplation of the law, and upon the facts, I believe him so guilty; and thereon I ask a judgment of the House."

Mr. BOUTWELL yielded to a motion to adjourn, with the understanding that he should have the floor to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NEW YORK, December 5, 1867.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The *Post* says the wholesale grocery house of Bentley, Burton & Co. has suspended. Liabilities stated at about a quarter of a million.

The *Commercial says*: Failures in the dry goods trade are rumored, including Soldeo & Friend and Messrs. O'Neil & Co., both importers.

STEAMERS SEIZED

The steamers Pennsylvania and New Orleans were seized for carrying excess of passengers, but, released on bonds to meet the issue.

MONKEY FRAUDS.

The *Post* says the course of Collector Bailey, in the late whisky seizures, has been approved at Washington and assurance given that the offenders will be rigidly prosecuted. The property seized is valued at a million and a half dollars.

EXPENSES CONSOLIDATED.

The *Tribune* states that an arrangement has been made between the express companies for remuneration freights, and the consolidation of the Adams, The Merchants Union claiming a larger interest than cold companies is willing to concede.

Serious Railroad Accident.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
AURORA, ILL. December 6.—A train on the Batavia branch road this afternoon, three miles east of the city, struck a wagon while crossing the track, containing two ladies and one gentleman. One of the ladies was instantly killed and the gentleman was so seriously injured that he will probably not recover.

Murder Near Nashville.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NASHVILLE, December 5.—Joseph Jordan was shot dead near this city to-day by K. Ryan, as the two were coming to town with a load of cotton. Cause, whiskey and an old war feud.

SECOND EDITION.
THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Comments on Johnson's Message.

He Regards His Office as Absolute as Sovereigns do their Prerogatives.

French Occupancy of Rome.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, December 5.—Copious extracts of the message of President Johnson are published. In commenting the *Times* has the following: "The message shows that President Johnson has learned nothing. He transcends himself in impudence. He regards his office as absolute as sovereigns do their prerogatives. He forfeits all respect. It is hard to say where the hope of the people of the United States lies, between Johnson on the one side and Stevens on the other.

Another journal uses similar language Ten references in the President's message to the Alabama claims, coupled with Lord Stanley's dispatch to Mr. Ford on the same subject, has created considerable distrust in financial circles.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—*Evening.*—In the House of Commons this evening the matter of mail contract across the Atlantic came up again for consideration. The Government informed the House that the National Steam Navigation Company was one of the unaccepted bidders. That company will carry the American line between New York and Queenstown at the rate of one penny per half ounce, but required fourteen days for the trip without penalties of failure. By the present contract one penny per letter is paid.

THE ROMAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 5.—*Midnight.*—In the House of Lords this evening Earl Derby said Lord Stanley refused to go into the proposed conference for the settlement of the Roman question, until the allies likely to be agreed to by the great powers had been previously submitted.

FRANCE.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The discussion of the question of French occupation of Rome was continued in the Corps Legislatif yesterday. M. Thiers, in a long speech, defended the policy of the Government in preserving the power of the Pope. He charged the General Garibaldi as the Fabian with which Italy leans. All the French troops have left Rome.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—*Evening.*—In the Corps Legislatif this evening the debate on Italian affairs was continued. M. Rouher said that without France Italy could not have saved Rome from revolution.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—*Evening.*—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased 10,000 pounds sterling since last week. Consols closed at 94¾ exclusive of dividends. Five-twenties closed at 73¾ for old issue, and 73¾ for new. Illinois Central 83¾ ex-dividend. Erie 39¾ for common and 56¾ for preferred. Atlantic and Great Western 23¾ for new. Ohio and Mississippi 33¾. Illinois Central 83¾ ex-dividend. Erie 39¾ for common and 56¾ for preferred. Atlantic and Great Western 23¾ for new. Ohio and Mississippi 33¾.

ANTWERP, Dec. 5.—Petroleum declining to 41 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed active under the favorable news of the day, at an advance of a quarter of a penny. Sales of the week, 70,000 bales at 7¾d. Orleans, 7¾d. Breadstuffs generally quiet. Corn declined slightly. 37s 6d for mixed. Wheat 10s 2d for white California, and 12s 6d for No. 2 Chicago spring. Flour, 25s for extra. Pork, 85s 6d for Canadian. Lard, 57s 6d. Oats, 2s 1½d. Provisions quiet and steady. Beef, 120s. Bacon, 58s. Tallow, 47s 6d. Cheese, 62s. Bacon, 58s. Produce quiet and without material change.

ALABAMA.

THE Reconstruction Convention—Constitution Adopted—Protestant Episcopal Convention.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
MONTGOMERY, December 5.—The Reconstruction Convention to-day adopted an ordinance providing for the submission of the Constitution to registered voters on the 5th of January, 1868, and election to be held at places to be prescribed by the commanding General of the Military District. Members of the Legislature, Governor, Members of Congress, and all State and county officers are to be elected at the same time. The Constitution is submitted to said election, to be conducted under the same regulations and by the same persons as the election for the Convention. The election returns to be made to the President of the Convention, who shall give certificates to the persons elected. State and county officers are to assume their offices as soon as the State is admitted into the Union, and hold them for the legal terms, commencing from the date of the first general election after admission of the State.

The General Assembly elected under this ordinance is to assemble in Montgomery on the 15th of March, 1868. The vote in favor of the ordinance was —yeas sixty-six, nays twenty-three.

By this ordinance the election is under the immediate control of the military. The Convention will probably adjourn under the supervision of the military district to-day.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention has adjourned to the first Wednesday in May next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Loss of War Vessels.

Lands Accruing to Minnesota.

Gen. Garfield's Bill and Fitz John Porter.

Senator Johnston, of Maryland.

South Carolina Election—The Convention Carried.

Cholera Ravages at Havana.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1867.

LOSS OF U. S. WAR VESSELS.

A telegram from Sir Thomas, from Mr. Savage, Acting Consul General at Havana, dated 4th inst., says the United States war steamers De Soto and Monongahela were lost on the 3d inst. The Susquehanna, although in a damaged condition, had gone to Santa Cruz in aid of the crew of the Monongahela.

Private advices say the largest part of the officers and crew of the De Soto were saved. Those of the Monongahela were also rescued.

MINNESOTA LANDS.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval, four lists of lands belonging to the State of Minnesota, under the act of March 3d, 1857, granting to the Minnesota Valley Railroad. These lists are in sections within one mile and fifteen miles from the road, and comprise about 350,000 acres of land.

MILITARY GAZETTE.

Brevet Major Gen. N. C. Buchanan is ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan for command the Sub-District of Louisiana, and the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau assigned to that duty according to *brevet* rank. Brevet Major Gen. Mower, retired, has been ordered to report to Gen. Schofield.

INCORRECT REPORT.

A report prevailed last night that Gen. Sickles was stricken with apoplexy. This is incorrect. The General is not ill, started in on the wind, with cheerful spirits.

GEN. GARFIELD'S BILL.

The bill introduced a few days ago by General Garfield, making it unlawful for the President to restore officers who have been cashiered by sentence of court-martial or military commission, and declaring void such restoration, has been substantially adopted by the House. It will probably be passed in the Senate before the holidays.

SENATOR JOHNSTON, OF MARYLAND.

Senator Johnston, of Maryland, died at Baltimore this morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

A letter was received this morning by Senator Wilson from General Hoge, who is at present in South Carolina, stating the returns from twenty-four districts of that State, which have been received, show a majority of 70,000 for the Convention. Gen. Hoge estimates have been made under the supervision of the State, and show a majority for the Convention of 70,000, making a total majority of register-ed voters for the Convention nearly nine thousand. The total vote of the State will be upwards of 70,000.

CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS.

On Saturday next the Senate Judiciary Committee will, it is said, make a decision in the case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland. It seems to be understood the Committee will report in favor of the admission of Thomas.

CHOLERA AT HAVANA.

Our Vera Cruz and Havana, under date of Nov. 27th, say: "The cholera still continues here. The number of cases from the 15th to the 19th inst. were eight hundred and fifty-two, with four hundred and eighty-six deaths. The number of cases for the 20th was the lowest, the deaths the highest of the month.

NOMINATIONS CONSIDERED.

The Finance Committee this morning considered the cases of Pomeroy, Cooper, nominated for Assistant Treasurer, and of John C. Mitford, nominated for Collector of Customs at Richmond. Both nominations were laid over for the present.

VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Large numbers of teachers and scholars of the Sunday School Convention of Colored People, from the District of Columbia, now in session here, paid a visit to the President to-day.

LEGAL TENDERS.

There will be no contraction of legal tenders during December.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
The Message Published Before Read to the House—Senate Committees—Impeachment Speeches—Mr. Williams' Speech—Mr. Garfield—Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio—The Tax on Cotton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1867.

The President's Message and accompanying documents were laid before Congress at second-hand to-day at noon. Mr. Schenck arose before the reading, and, holding a Baltimore morning paper in his hand, called the attention of the House to the fact—obvious enough—that the Message, supposed to be intended for the House before the public, was an old affair already with the reading world. The Message was the subject of a great deal of talk on Monday night. The whole of it—170,000 words—was published over the wires and was in type in Cincinnati by midnight. Every paper in New York, Boston, except the *Tribune*, sent forth its copy at early dawn of Wednesday morning, the grey dawn of Wednesday morning, and by daylight copies in abstract or some of the various accompanying documents or the entire articles were laid before the public. Men at breakfast tables were filled with their morning toast, while the Representatives and Senators here had to await the arrival of Mr. Johnson's message, due at high noon, and who, impolitely sober, accommodated the eager throng at half-past eleven in the forenoon.

The allusion of Mr. Schenck to the premature publication called up Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, who alleged that it had been published, but had been made an articles of merchandize—sold in market over, and in this country for two dollars. That was the first he had heard of it. The House proceeded to the consideration of the morning business upon the reference of the message and documents accompanying it. Mr. Porter, of Indiana, moved that the usual number of copies be printed for the use of the House, and that 50,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the Senate. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, moved that 100,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, moved that 200,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, moved that 300,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, moved that 400,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved that 500,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, moved that 600,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, moved that 700,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, moved that 800,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, moved that 900,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved that 1,000,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, moved that 1,100,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, moved that 1,200,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, moved that 1,300,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, moved that 1,400,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House. 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