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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.
ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN W. RIDDELL.
FOR CITY TREASURER:
WILLIAM G. McCARNEY.
FOR CONTROLLER:
JOHN McCARGO.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY:
JACOB F. SLAGLE.

TO-MORROW the city elections will take place. We again urge on our Republican friends to make all proper efforts to get out a full vote. The opposition are determined to elect their candidates, and will use every exertion to defeat Messrs. Riddell and M'Carthy. They are organized, and will make a desperate struggle, but their labors will be in vain if Republicans will only appreciate the importance of the issue. Our city ticket is eminently worthy support, and it would be a lasting disgrace should the party suffer the defeat of any one of the gentlemen put forward for office. Wards and districts that have not yet been canvassed should be attended to day, and every Republican voter within the limits of the consolidated city should be urged to exercise his right of citizenship at the polls to-morrow, in order to ensure the defeat of the democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority.

A CARD FROM MR. KIRKPATRICK.

We feel that it is hardly necessary to publish the following card from John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., one of the most zealous and faithful members of the Republican party, but as his name appeared in the call referred to, some persons might be led into the belief that he had been won over to the ranks of the opposition:

EDITORS GAZETTE:—My attention has been directed to the publication of a call upon James Blackmore, Esq., to become a candidate for the Mayoralty, and to which, amongst others, the signature "John M. Kirkpatrick" appears. If intended for me, I beg to say that I never signed the call, nor authorized any one to sign it for me, and never saw it until it appeared in the public prints. Whilst entertaining the kindest feeling for Mr. Blackmore personally, I shall certainly and cordially give to Mr. Riddell my vote and whatever influence I may be able to exert.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
Attorney at Law.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON is charged with the authorship of a pamphlet advocating the parceling of continental Europe into eight great monarchies on the basis of the origin of nations, the geographical divisions of nature, the solidarity of peoples, and the fitness of things. According to this scheme Spain and Portugal would be united, with Fez and Morocco for a colony; France would give up Alsace to Germany, and take Belgium and Luxemburg, retaining Algeria as a colony; Italy would absorb the Tyrol and Friuli, with Tunis as a colony; Prussia would take all Germany, Netherlands, Holstein, Germanic Schleswig and Austria, Courland, and perhaps Livonia, with Egypt as a colony; Russia would acquire itself, Galicia, Wallachia and the Danube, with the Polish Ukraine, and Bessarabia, including Odessa, and Scandinavia would include Finland, Lapland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

Even the Emperor of the French would find vast changes, such as these, easier to project than to accomplish. To say nothing of other powers, it would prove an impossible task to parcel out several provinces of Russia and frustrate her ambitious views in regard to Turkey, without bringing on a war that would involve all the governments concerned in the scheme.

MR. JOHN HICKMAN, who was elected last fall by the Republicans of Chester county to a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature, is at Washington striving, with others, to make Gen. Kenock the Democratic candidate for President. He was formerly a Democratic member of Congress, with strong anti-slavery proclivities; and is now inclined, if he can make preliminary arrangements to suit, to revert to his old connection.

THE impeachment business has been laid on the table in the House of Representatives by a decided vote. Having thus emphatically decided that the President has done nothing to expose him to arraignment before the Senate, will the members and those newspapers which are of that way of thinking cease to denounce his conduct as "treasonable, unlawful and imperious?"

ONE of our contemporaries thinks it a great virtue to go with the multitude, no matter which way they go, and a culpable singularity to hold on one's way until his judgment is altered by substantial reasons. Well; some people are made so and cannot help it; but we are thankful such a constitution did not fall to our lot.

THE evening after the impeachment project was killed, a large number of members of Congress called upon the President and congratulated him upon his escape from trial. How many of them wanted appointments or contracts for their friends in consideration of their aid in the deliverance, is not stated.

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS is covering his old age with the glory of his youth. His earliest honors were gathered in founding the common school system of Pennsylvania. He is crowning his declined years with venture by endeavoring to provide common schools for the District of Columbia.

THE zealous advocates at Washington of the nomination of General Grant are sanguine the Republican Nominating Convention shall be held as early as February. In any event it is not likely to be postponed till summer. A long canvass and an exciting one is before the people.

THE European Congress does not progress as well as its projector designed. The demands of France are so large that other powers hesitate about engaging themselves until abatements are made so as to reduce the basis to a point satisfactory to their conceptions of justice.

THE Superintendent of the Illinois State Lunatic Asylum has been removed for cruelty to patients. The testimony seems abundant to sustain the finding of the Investigating Committee of the Legislature.

MR. SEWARD must bring to a completion his bargain for the purchase of St. Thomas or the island may disappear through the intervention of an earthquake before he can get possession.

THE wife of Mr. Colonel W. Schofield is so seriously ill as to prevent his attendance in Congress.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment in the House.

The Vote on the Subject.

Resolution Lost by 103 Nays to 57 Ayes.

Financial Matters Discussed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1867.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. GRANT.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to volunteers discharged in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, transmitting a summary of the proceedings at the trial of Henry Wirz, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a communication relative to the case of Milliken, and stating that Gen. Thomas' report on the subject is in the hands of the Attorney General. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

IMPEACHMENT.

The SPEAKER stated that the next business in order was the resolution for the impeachment of the President, pending the question on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to lay the subject on the table, and after considerable filibustering, Mr. LOGAN said if the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would withdraw his motion and allow a vote to be taken squarely on the impeachment resolution, the minority would withdraw all opposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, assented to the proposition and withdrew his motion to lay it on the table, and moved that the previous question on the resolution be seconded and the main question ordered, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Yeas 57, nays 108.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, of Ohio, Boutwell, Churchill, Clark, Ohio, Clarke, Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Cullom, Donnelly, Eckley, Ela, Farnsworth, Gravelly, Harding, Higby, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Lawrence, Ohio, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan, Mungen, Nunn, Oneal, Orth, Paine, Pile, Price, Schenck, Shanks, Stephens, (N. H.) Stevens, (Pa.) Stokes, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, VanHorn, (Mo.) Ward, Williams, (Pa.) Williams, (Ind.) Watson, (Pa.)—57.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer, Ashley, New, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Bard, Barnum, Beck, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Cantey, Cook, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrener, Galloday, Griswold, Grover, Hight, Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Iona, Hubbard, Wyo. Pa., Jenckes, Conn., Hubbard, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence, Pa., Linton, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, McCullough, Miller, Pa., Moorehead, Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Nicherson, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Poland, Paisley, Pruyn, Randall, Roberts, Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stove, Taber, Taylor, Upson, Vansenam, Vaunken, Van Trump, Van Wick, Washburne, Wis., Washburne, Ind., Washburn, Mass., Wilson, Iowa, Wilson, O., Woodbridge and Woodward Drigge—108.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill declaring that from and after its passage the authority of the Secretary to make any reduction in the currency, by retiring or cancelling United States notes, is suspended.

A running discussion ensued, in which the impeachment question got mixed up, between Messrs. Schenck, Ingersoll, Stevens, (Pa.) Logan, Garfield and others, but Mr. Shenck put an end to it by moving the previous question on the bill, which was seconded—94 to 31, and the bill passed—yeas, 127; nays, 25.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Anderson, Archer, Arnell, Ashley, Ohio, Axtell, Baker, Banks, Barnes, Barnum, Beatman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Boutwell, Boyer, Brownwell, Ill., Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Butler, Cerr, Churchill, Clark, Ohio, Clarke, Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cooke, Covode, Cullom, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Dregg, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Galloday, Griswold, Gravelly, Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Harding, Hill, Higby, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Iowa, Hubbard, New York, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenes, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence, Ohio, Linsey, Lean, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nunn, Orth, O'Neal, Payne, Perham, Pile, Plants, Paisley, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens, N. H., Stevens, Pa., Stewart, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Mo., Van Trump, Van Wick, Washburne, Ind., Washburn, Wis., Walker, Williams, Pa., Williams, Ind., Wilson, Iowa, Wilson, Ohio, Wilson, Pa., and Woodbridge—127.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Ashley, Nevada, Blaine, Broomall, Carey, Dawes, Eliot, Garfield, Getz, Gleasbrenner, Grover, Haight, Hooper, Hubard, Connecticut, Humphreys, Johnson, Lawrence, Pennsylvania, Randall, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Tabor, Vanauken, Ward, Washburne, Illinois, Washburne, Massachusetts, and Woodward—25.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that a thousand copies of the Loan Laws of the United States be ordered to be printed, the pamphlet to be prepared under the direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Referred to a Committee on Printing.

A resolution to print additional copies of the Post Office Report was also referred.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the state of Union.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered the usual resolutions for distributing the President's Message among the various committees to which its subject applied. Among them was a proposition to refer a portion to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ROSE made it a point of order that that resolution was out of order, as there was no such Committee in existence. The Chairman overruled the point of order.

Mr. STEVENS stated in extenuation that new States would be coming in from week to week for ten weeks, and there should be a committee to have charge of the subject. He would, however, modify his resolution so as to refer the subject to a select Committee of nine.

Mr. ROSS did not see that it altered the matter at all. He denounced this as a covert way of reviving the Committee without any vote of the House, by simply referring the subject to it. The Committee on Reconstruction had stood in the way of reconstruction and had obstructed the wise, salutary and judicious measures of the President to give peace and harmony to the country. The time had come when the voices of the people had been heard on these great questions, and he called on their representatives to heed that warning voice. The House had by its vote to-day, condemned the action of the Committee on Reconstruction, and given its endorsement to the judicious measures of the President. (Laughter.) He felt like taking by the hand the members on the other side of the House. He saw repentance in their faces and they were evidently sorry for their past conduct, and he was willing to take them on probation in the great Union party of the country. He then moved to strike out part of the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS said he had been very much pleased with the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Illinois. That gentleman was right in many of his points, especially when he referred to that fragment of a party which voted with him (Mr. Ross) this morning. He asked for a vote on Mr. Ross's motion, which was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER offered an additional resolution to refer to the Committee on Appropriation that part of the message relating to the purchase of the Russian possession in America.

Mr. STEVENS thought that without special reference the subject was with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he saw no reason to change that.

Mr. BUTLER's amendment was rejected, and the other resolutions laid aside to be reported to the House.

Mr. PAINE replied to the argument of Mr. Butler, made last week, against the payment of the principal of five-twenties in gold. He undertook to controvert that position and prove by the law itself that the bonds are payable in coin, because by the act of the 25th of February, 1862, it was only the one hundred and fifty million of greenbacks, authorized by that act, which were made legal tender. If the gentleman from Massachusetts was such a magician as to be able to pay five hundred millions of bonds with one hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks, then that gentleman should be transferred to the head of the Treasury Department, where he could soon, by such magical powers, pay off the National debt.

Mr. ROSS contended that if these bondholders were paid in the currency which was then provided there could be no complaint.

Mr. WASHBURN, Illinois, desired to know whether Mr. Ross was in favor of issuing more greenbacks to carry out that idea.

Mr. ROSS did not want to issue too much paper money, but thought it would do no harm if currency were watered a little. He did not think it was too very judicious to return to specie payment. He would, however, have currency of National banks substituted by greenbacks.

In reply to a question from Mr. WASHBURNE, Rosalid the bonds should be paid in currency, if that could be done under the laws, and without violating the honest, good faith of the country. (Laughter.) Eighteen millions of gold must be saved annually by cancelling three hundred millions of national currency by issuing that amount of greenbacks, and buying up the balance of six per cent. bonds. He would then take the balance of the national debt and issue gradually, from year to year, greenbacks to redeem it. More currency was needed for the trade of the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked Mr. Ross what the effect of diluting the currency was, and remarked that while everything consumed by the laboring man had increased in price ninety-three per cent, the laboring man's wages had increased only sixty-three per cent. He was glad his colleague had declared himself in favor of watering the currency, and he presumed that he would vote the policy of his (Mr. Ross') party in Illinois next year.

Mr. ROSS retorted that since the policy of contracting the currency had been adopted the wages of the laboring man had decreased, and the capitalists had favored that policy. His colleague had seemed to be exempt from taxation the property of the poor man, by imposing more burdens on the property of the poor man. He would tell his colleague that the Government is on the bondholders' platform he would soon find himself solitary and alone on that platform. In the State of Illinois his colleague was willing to turn a decrepit soldier and the widows and orphans of soldiers with payment in paper currency, and to reserve the gold to pay off the rich bondholders. He had been originally opposed to making greenbacks legal tenders, but now he was rejoiced that it had been done, as it opened a way to people to get rid of an enormous debt.

Mr. SPALDING asked him what amount of greenbacks he would issue.

Mr. ROSS said he had made a calculation, but he had not brought it with him. He thought, with the help of taxation, one-sixth or one-eighth of the bonded debt might be paid every year.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

ST. THOMAS.

The Island of St. Martin Disappeared—The Mexican Congress—Politics and Trade.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Havana specials to the *Herald* say it is reported from St. Thomas, on the authority of persons aboard the schooner Andalusian, that the Island of St. Martin has nearly disappeared, and that of St. Bartholomew has been almost destroyed by a volcano.

Additional Mexican advices say that Congress held its second session on the 21st ult., when one hundred and nine members were present. The next session was held on the 28th, when one hundred and twenty members were in their seats. Open sessions would commence on the 1st of December. The salary of Juarez was fixed at 30,000 francs per annum, voted by several of the State legislatures. Senor Romero has been elected to Congress from Guanajuato.

The excessive tolls heretofore levied throughout Mexico have been abolished. Destructive inundations have occurred in the State of Oaxca. Rumors said Romero would replace Lerdo in the Cabinet. Colonel Babcock, the Minister Plenipotentiary, had been entertained at breakfast by Juarez. Padre Fischer is still a prisoner. Marquez is believed to be concealed in the capitol. General Sturm and party had been the recipients of quite an ovation from the Government, and were making preparations to settle up their business and return to New York. The Apache Indians continue their depredations in Sonora. Serious trouble is anticipated in Tamaulipas, owing to the rivalry of the three candidates for the Governorship.

NEW ORLEANS.

Proceedings in the Convention—A Speech to Colonels Cromwell—The Selection of Jurors.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—In the Convention to-day, while discussing the preamble and resolutions denying the statements contained in the memorial to Congress, expressing fear of a war of races, a negro member, named Cromwell, declared: "We (the negroes) will rule until the last one of us goes down forever. That negroes were going to have their rights if it came by persuasion and blood, in spite of Andy Johnson, or any other man, and declared that he was ready for revolution.

Mr. Pouchback, also colored, deprecated the remarks of Mr. Cromwell, and declared that the colored people of this country could get no rights in a white country could get no rights in a white State, and that the colored people of this State was all humbug. He alluded to disparity in the number of jurors of the races, and declared that the slaveholders of the South had been in the past, and were still friends of the negro; that it was the province of the Radical Congress, not this Convention, to discuss questions of this kind.

The *Republican* states that Judge Durrill, of the United States Court, has ordered jurors to be drawn for his Court, to be composed of citizens, without distinction of color. The Grand and Petit Jurors were discharged yesterday, and a new panel ordered to be drawn according to law.

Judge Durrill was appointed by President Lincoln.

HAVANA.

Jamaica Connected by Telegraph with the United States—Aid for the St. Thomas Sufferers—Mexican Intelligence.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, December 7.—It is expected that Jamaica will soon be in telegraphic communication with the United States by cable via this city.

A cargo of provisions has been forwarded to the suffering inhabitants of Turiola and St. Thomas.

Many of the Southern emigrants to Honduras are about to return to the United States.

Mexican dates to the 29th are received.

The exclusive right to build and run a railroad between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico has been regranted to the old company of English capitalists for twenty live years, the Mexican government paying a subsidy, to the company of half a million of dollars per annum.

The troops at Tehuacan are dying rapidly of typhoid fever.

The Government of Mexico has declared war against Guatemala.

Senor Tapeco, recently elected a member to the Mexican Congress, has been refused a seat, having been an Imperialist.

General Avendi, Count Pachta and others of the personal staff of Maximilian, have taken passage for Europe.

River Items.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 8.—The river has risen four and a half feet within the past twenty-four hours, and is still rising slowly, with nine and a half feet in the channel. Weather clear and cold.

GREENSBORO, Dec. 8.—Seven feet in the channel. Weather cold and clear.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 8.—Fifty inches in the channel and at a stand. Weather clear and cold.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—River falling, with two feet six inches in the canal. Weather clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7.—River falling. Weather clear and cool.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The Proposed European Conference.

Universal Amnesty to Garibaldians.

Escape of Garibaldi Reported.

Another Attempt on Rome Feared.

The Roman Question.

Public Funerals of Executed Fenians.

Ministerial Crisis in France.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE—THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The *Globe* in its leading editorial, says that the present attitude of France renders a conference of the European powers for the settlement of the Roman question utterly impossible.

THEATRE BURNED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Her Majesty's theatre took fire last night after the audience had retired and was totally destroyed. There were no lives lost. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is very heavy.

PUBLIC FUNERALS FOR EXECUTED FENIANS.

LONDON, December 7—*Midnight.*—In the House of Peers this evening, Earl Mayo made a short speech in which he deplored present taxes and evil effects of public funerals for the Fenians who had been executed at Manchester, which had taken place in England and Ireland. Such demonstrations, he declared, showed a disposition to sanction murder. He was glad to say that every precaution had been taken by the Government to prevent or suppress any outbreak arising from the bad passions of those deremented parties.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Stanley replied to the European Congress on the Roman question proposed by France, said he could not see that any good would result from a meeting of the representatives of European powers in general conference without a previous agreement as to the basis upon which their deliberations should be conducted.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

In the course of the evening the new mail contract concluded with the Cunard Steamship Company was unfavorably criticised, when Mr. Stout, Finance Secretary for the Treasury, defended the action of the Government, declaring that the contract was the best one that could be made at the present time.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

At a late hour to-night both Houses of Parliament adjourned to meet on the 13th of February, 1868.

DISTRUST IN MONETARY AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The present state of political affairs in Italy, creates some anxiety and distrust in monetary circles here.

OBSEQUIES OF THE EXECUTED FENIANS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—*Evening.*—The obsequies of Allen, Gould and Larkin were performed here to-day and were the occasion of imposing manifestations of sympathy. The proceedings were similar to those reported at London, Manchester and Cork, but in numbers this demonstration far exceeded any previous one. It is estimated that fifty thousand persons marched in the procession. Good order was maintained all along the line and the whole affair passed off quietly.

ITALY.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, Dec. 7.—The Italian Parliament assembled yesterday. Count Lauza was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies over Baron Ratazzz, by forty votes.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY TO GARIBALDIANS.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6.—The Italian Government has granted a universal amnesty to the adherents of Garibaldi.

GARIBALDI AGAIN ESCAPED—ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON ROME FEARED PROBABLE.

FLORENCE, Dec. 8.—It is reported that General Garibaldi has again disappeared from the Island of Caprara, and it is feared that another attempt against Rome will be made by the party of action.

THE SPEECH OF NAPOLEON ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The speech of the French Minister, M. Rouher, in which he said Italy should not take forcible possession of Rome, gave rise to angry discussion in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea informed the House that he had asked the French Government for an explanation of the speech, and he expected to receive a reply from Paris by Monday. He added that Italy could only gain possession of Rome with the concurrent consent of France and other European powers. That it would be impossible to achieve that object by force. At the end of the debate a vote was taken and the government was sustained by a majority of the members.

FRANCE.

THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The *Press* says, the Conference will not meet at Munich, as first proposed, but in this city at the time originally appointed. Envoys of the various powers, residents in this city, will represent those powers in the Conference.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS FEARED.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Fears are entertained here of a ministerial crisis in consequence of the last speech of M. Rouher on the Roman question in the Corps Legislatif.

FRENCH TROOPS NOT GOING TO ITALY.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—*Evening.*—Advices say Napoleon is about to leave Paris for Mauza, in Northern Italy, where he will meet his father-in-law, King Victor Emanuel.

GERMANY.

CHANGE IN THE TARIFF RATES.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Important changes in the existing tariff rates at Zoverein are contemplated.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—The steamers Scotia and Denmark, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 8.—The steamship Hibernia, from New York on the 30th ult., has arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Noon.—Consols, 92½; Five-Twenties, 70¾; Illinois Central, 85; Erie, 47½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Noon.—Cotton opened steady with sales of probably 12,000 bales; middling uplands 7½d, New Orleans 8d. Extensive sales of American cotton, to arrive, were made at 7½d for middling uplands. Breadstuffs quiet and without change.

THE TRACK O'CONNOR CASE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—The case of the Commonwealth against Tack Broughan, called at eleven o'clock this morning by Judge Ludlow. Richard P. White, Esq., for the prosecution, spoke for two hours. L. C. Cassiday, Esq., for the Tacks, also spoke for two hours. The Court then adjourned till Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, for the hearing of arguments, when B. H. Brewster, Esq., will speak one hour and a half for the Tacks, and Col. William B. Mann, District Attorney, will close for the prosecution. The speeches are all phonographed, and will be sent you for publication. J.

FROM WASHINGTON.

National Bank Examiners in Session.

General J. R. Smith Relieved.

Public Debt Statement.

The Impeachment Questions

Order Concerning Removal of Distilled Spirits.

Survey of Lands for Indians.

Financial Questions—Specie Payment.

Western District United States Marshalship.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS.

The National Bank Examiners, fifteen in number, from all parts of the country, were in session recently with the Comptroller of the Currency, and have devised a thorough and systematic process of examinations. The plan is such as will develop all the operations of banks, whether under federal or legal or irregular and unlawful.

GEN. J. R. SMITH RELIEVED.

Special orders No. 512 from the War Department, are as follows: "By direction of the President, Brigadier General J. R. Smith, United States army, retired, is hereby relieved from duty as Chief Commissary of the Minster Department of the Lakes, and will proceed to his home.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The statement of the public debt is as follows: Total bearing coin interest, $1,340,367,811; total bearing currency interest, $370,222,400.20; matured debt not presented for payment, $14,178,303.83; debt bearing no interest, $402,483,567.60; total debt $2,629,382,572.68; amount in Treasury: coin, $100,030,645.69; currency, $6,767,715.34; total, $106,798,361.03; less cash in Treasury, $2,501,205,731.75. Receipts from Internal Revenue to-day, $397,000; for the week, $2,000,000; total for fiscal year to date, $91,793,017; fractional currency issued for the week, $365,000; amount fractional currency in circulation $30,000; United States notes, National Bank notes issued, $321,700; fractional currency, $45,000.

SPEECHES ON IMPEACHMENT.

When the vote was taken yesterday on the impeachment question, a number of members had their speeches in manuscript prepared speeches. An opportunity, however will hereafter be afforded to deliver them in the form intended, when the impeachment question is finally disposed of.

ORDER CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

An order from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, directs the Collectors of Internal Revenue to allow any distilled spirits to be removed or to accept bonds for such removal, either from the distillery to a bonded warehouse, or class A, or B, in the same District to a class B. warehouse in another District, when the Internal Shipping Collector shall have had official information that the warehouse to which it is proposed to remove the spirits, has been approved by the Department, under the act of August 20th, 1867. Lists of warehouses found to be unfitted under regulations will be published weekly, which should be regarded as official.

SURVEY OF LANDS FOR INDIANS.

Col. S. S. Smoot, who has been surveying Great and Little Osage lands in southern Kansas, arrived yesterday and left for Leavenworth and Fort Riley with the Secretary of the Interior. He reports the disposition of the Indian tribes of Cheyannes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Apaches, Osages and Comanches to be most amicable, and without doubt that they express satisfaction with the treaties made by the recent Peace Commissioners.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Finance and Return to Specie Payment—Gen. Pennypacker's Nomination—Gen. Sherman's Arrival—Gen. Sickles—Gen. Thomas and Mr. Seward—Manufactures—Postal Bill—Lord Amherst.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1867.

So pressing and important are the financial questions which the prostrate business of the country forces upon the public attention that all others are in the comparison dwarfed. In fact all others are complicated by them, and, for as many plans, almost, as men to propose them. Some are ingenious; some practicable but hard; the majority specious. To touch what the Secretary calls the "hard pan" of specie payments without crash and a grand commercial revulsion, is the problem. Can anyone show an instance in history where national credit has been ing under a contracting currency? Business diminishes with a diminution of work wherever it is carried on. Men hesitate to enlarge old or begin new enterprises so long as such an atmosphere of doubt surrounds them. Not one of the hundred dollars, payable next week, may then cost six hundred dollars to cancel it. If contraction does not increase business nor stimulate enterprise, neither has it in our case at least tended to equalize the value of gold and paper money. While at Lee's surrender gold ruled from 125 to 130, to-day, after two years and a half of contraction, it ranges from 137 to 139. Confidence in the honor of the nation and in its determination to pay gold for all its issues is what we need. This is the "harder pan" below the hard pan of specie. As the Secretary justly remarks—"What enterprise demands is the assurance that it shall not be balked of its just rewards." A determinate policy, fixed with a confidence in the national faith, and business will increase of itself so as to demand all the currency now called "redundant." It must not be forgotten that productive industry was for about three years of the war in a great degree suspended; pay more—the million men wielding terrible engines of destruction were busy in the work of demolition and destruction. There is an vast amount of products—horses, cattle, wheat—to fill the great vacuum of the war. Moreover business is now done for the most part on an actual cash basis, where before the war there was a credit of nine months in circulation in the shape of bills of credit, promissory notes, etc., so that more cash is required. Are these assumed that in view of these and other more potent arguments, the Committee of Ways and Means have accordingly ready reported a resolution to the House instructing the Secretary to cease any further contraction of the currency. This will be adopted almost certainly. There is scarcely a shadow of doubt of it, though the Secretary favors an opposite policy.

But what of a return to specie payments? Suppose Congress fixes a day for such return—say January 1st, 1871! Would it not have the effect to set our currency at once on the road to par? At the date approached when paper dollars would be redeemable in coin, should we not find gold and silver rapidly receding to be merchandize and becoming themselves currency? Mr. Walker's idea of a return to specie payments when foreign loan is impracticable, because the German or English banker is not anxious to take a new loan at par when he can buy or present bonds in London or Frankfort for 71 to 75c on the dollar.

A plan for the resumption of specie payments is before the House Committee on Currency like this:—that a day shall be fixed by law on and after which no legal tender note shall be paid out by the Treasury. It will receive them, but instead of paying them out, creditors shall receive notes bearing date of day of reception and upon their face these words: "*Payable in coin in one year from date.*" In this way coin would become due on a certain part of the issue from day to day. A "run" for specie could only take place on such number as might be collected for any given date. Whether such a plan is feasible it is not for your correspondent to judge. He has performed his part in thus collating some of the arguments and facts now so abundant on every side. In fact, nobody but has his plan—plan at the beginning of the war, everybody had his option for a new gun. A cheering sign of the times, I rejoice to say. In this patient and willing determination so clearly manifest on every hand to look at the whole case to the bottom. There is "cramming" on every hand. Men who could spend a day on that hope expectoration of shambling ideas about gold and fustian find here a subject more after the nature of a proposition in Euclid or an argument in Whately. Let us all hope the training will result in good to the nation.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Your numerous United Presbyterian readers will be interested to know that the Committee of their Board of Foreign Missions, consisting of Rev. J. B. Dales, D.D., Rev. J. T. Cooper, D.D., and Rev. Mr. Watson, missionary to Egypt, had factory interview with Mr. Seward relative to the interests of the missions of their Church in the Nile Valley. They were presented to the Secretary by your courteous and excellent townsman, Gen. James A. Ekin, and were kindly received. The Secretary assured them of the interest the Government felt in the welfare of all our missionaries in foreign lands, and of its good offices in the case in hand, and that he had already communicated with Consul General Hale (at Alexandria,) on the subject, expressing the belief that the difficulties of the Mission are over. Perhaps it may also interest your readers to know the nature of the difficulties themselves. It seems, in brief, that a very successful Mission has been established by the United Presbyterian Church among the Copts. The former Viceroy was friendly; even gave the Mission property in the city of Cairo, worth at the time $10,000, now much more. This encouraging state of things drew quite an interest Hitherward. Eight missionaries and their families and several female missionaries from this country and Great Britain fixed their dwellings at Cairo and other points in the great Nile Valley. Christian churches began to thrive, and native to behoove. Thereupon recently, as is feared, with the countenance of the present Viceroy, a government, the Coptic patriarch has caused a native Christian and official to be removed from a place called Ghous, where he had been assigned to the duty of keeping the place on the White Nile—so deadly in its position for climate as to make the removal equivalent to a sentence of death. This is but one of many instances of hostility against which it is sought to guard the new and struggling churches of the faith of Christ. Gen. Ekin kindly introduced these gentlemen to Gen. Thomas and Mr. Spinner, United States Treasurer.

U. S. MARSHAL, WESTERN DISTRICT.

Hon. N. P. Sawyer, the editor of the *Republic*, in your city, should be sufficiential, as is alleged, with the "old man" otherwise, the President—has been here deploring the action of his friend, Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, Marshal of the Western District, removed, and Mr. Isaac N. Colwell, of the Pittsburgh, appointed in his place. It is charged against Gen. Rowley by some of the Republicans of Pittsburgh and vicinity, as I hear, that he does not sufficiently consider their cases in such distributions of the good things of life as lie in his hand to give. Lists of jurors in middle-up too much from among the Radicals, and other slips made which indicate that he grudges favors to the hungry patriots of the President's party. This is "very naughty" in the Marshal, for it is true! He ought to look well to the interests of the non-combatants of the civil war. They have been a long time out in the cold.

MANUFACTURES.

Hon. B. F. Morrell, Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, and his colleagues on said Committee yesterday, had a fresh, hearty, strong man, full of life and energy, appointed as Commissioner of manufacturers and determined to convince the Committee a thorough working organization. He satisfied them of his sufficiency, in this way, viz: That they knew what he wanted known. It would be well for all the various gentlemen in the iron, steel and other manufacturing pursuits to consult, compare notes, digest their ideas into systematic form and put them before Mr. Morrell. There will be difficulties in the way of legislation touching the interests of every industrial pursuit at the present session. The tariff will be made the "bone of the spirit," has been approved by the Department, under the act of August 20th, 1867. Lists of warehouses found unfitted under regulations will be published weekly, which should be regarded as official.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Weston, the pedestrian, is announced to lecture in St. Louis.

—A meeting of foreign born citizens was held at St. Louis on Saturday night, and a set of resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the course of Great Britain, on the allegiance question, and demanding that Congress take action in the matter.

—An immense meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Saturday night. Speeches were made by Collector of Customs Russell and others. Letters were read from Gov. Bullock, Gen. Schouler, and other prominent men. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Great Britain in the executions at Manchester, and asking Congress to pass an act declaring the rights of all American subjects, native or adopted, while traveling in foreign countries shall be protected, and calling on the President to enforce this principle at all hazards.

—It is known that thirty persons lost their lives