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TWO EDITIONS.
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FOUND.

FOUND.—About the 1st of May, 1867, on Market street, a package containing some money. The owner can have the same by calling at No. 55 FOURTH STREET, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE FOR GOOD AGENTS, BOTH MALE and FEMALE.—The Popular Medical Work of Dickens, now publishing by the Appletons, is selling fast. Nothing has been published which is so cheap, well printed and reliable. Five volumes of our "American Notes," 16 cents; "Christmas Stories," 15 cents; "Oliver Twist," 15 cents; "Nicholas Nickleby," 15 cents; "Martin Chuzzlewit," 15 cents. To be completed in 17 vols. The entire works of Dickens, $6 25. Send for Circular of Special Terms to Agents. Agents wanted. Address D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 443 and 445 Broadway, New York.

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TO LET—A large and substantial WAREHOUSE, on Water street, near Market. Rent moderate. Possession on April 1st. Enquire of GEO. A. BERRY, Citizens National Bank.

TO LET—STORE ROOMS, with Dwelling attached, situated on Fifth street, near Diamond Alley. The dwelling has 8 rooms. Will be rented together. Enquire of HATS & STEWART, No. 19 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two fine BAY HORSES, well matched and trained; one CARRIAGE, suitable for one or two horses; one TWO-HORSE WAGON, and a fine set of HARNESS, nearly new. Enquire at the PENITENTIARY.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—AT the Pittsburgh and Livery Stable, the fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES, one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GRAY MARES. FIRST STREET, near the Monongahela House.
Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, situated on Taylor avenue, Second Ward, Allegheny, having a front on Taylor avenue of 50 feet, and running back 200 feet to 20 feet alley. Brick house will contain well finished; good stable and carriage house; good cistern and water in house, and water in yard throughout, all in good order. For further particulars enquire of RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 61 Diamond street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on corner of Manhattan and Adams streets, near Passenger Railway. Lot 40 by 127 feet. House frame, containing 7 rooms and pantries; well improved. House and Lot on Sheffield, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City. Lot 25 by 127 feet; house frame, containing 4 rooms; fine water, good cellar; water and gas. Also, several small Houses and Lots in good location. Inquire of J. HUNE & CO., Beaver street, near Manchester.

FOR SALE—That well known TAVERN STAND, situate in the Fifth Ward, known as "Anderson Hall," on the Market House, on Penn street. The building is three stories high, and most substantially built, containing ten large, commodious rooms; besides a large Concert Hall; a good stable on the back end of the lot, which is 25 by 80 feet deep. From the convenience of the locality, this house has established a permanent business, and is extensively resorted to by persons from other house in the ward. No better paying property is now offering in the market. SOLE & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate Agents, Parker street, Law removable.

LOOK, AS YOU PASS BY, AT THE LARGE AND ELEGANT DISPLAY OF DUNSEATH & HASLETT, 56 FIFTH STREET.
Are making of goods in their line. They have just received a new stock of
Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware,
SPECTACLES AND
Musical Boxes,
Which they are determined to sell at
VERY LOW PRICES.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
Cor. Penn and St. Clair Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE BEST HOLIDAY Gift is one of those Celebrated Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, on Exhibition and for sale by WM. SUMNER & CO., 57 Fifth Street.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas, an advertisement for the sale of three hundred and eight (308) shares of the stock of the Atlas Works, Ninth Ward, City of Pittsburgh, appears in the city papers, upon an alleged hypothecation. This is to give notice that there is no authority for said sale; that the same is being made in fraud of the rights of the undersigned, and that no title to said stock can or will pass by said sale, it being in every way illegal and fraudulent. E. MATCH, for himself.
JANUARY 6TH, 1868.

OVERCOATINGS!
OVERCOATINGS!
OVERCOATINGS!
All materials and choicest patterns at
H. SMITH'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 68 WYLIE ST., corner of Webster,
(NEW BUILDING.)

ORPHANS' FAIR,
IN BASEMENT OF THE CATHEDRAL,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor—SIMON DRUM.
For Poor Director—WM. MURDOCH.

On our third page will be found the message of Governor GEARY, which will be read to-day in the Senate.

THE LEGISLATIVE BOLT.

It is now known that there was truth in the rumor discredited by us yesterday, to the effect that a set of Republican members in the House at Harrisburg had bolted from the party, refusing to stand by the caucus nomination of Mr. DAVIS for Speaker. Those gentlemen yesterday stood out and refused to cast their votes with the majority of the Republican members, thus preventing the organization. Their course certainly invites censure and rebuke, and we regret very much that three Alleghany members—Messrs. SMITH, BECKERT and RIDDLE—are identified with the fractious element. No good will result to this and of the State should Mr. DAVIS be defeated, but the movement in opposition to him portends vast damage to important local interests. He has given full pledges on the Free Railroad question, and has promised to frame the Railroad Committee in the interest of the Connellsville road. The west could exact nothing more from any of the other candidates.

Out of the opposition to his election there is threatened danger. His friends, baffled in their efforts to promote him, will retaliate on the members who may be instrumental in securing his defeat, and oppose measures which, had harmony prevailed, they were pledged to advocate. We trust that the bolters will perceive the danger attending their course, and that they will at once fall into the ranks and secure the election of the caucus nominees. It would prove too provoking should our members by any act of theirs promote the defeat of the Free Railroad bill just at the moment when the prospects of its passage are so brilliant.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The second annual report of Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue of the United States, was laid before Congress yesterday, and is a highly important and interesting document. The duties of that officer require that he shall investigate the sources of national revenue, the best methods of collecting the same, and administration of the existing laws bearing on the subject. In referring to the National debt and the requirements for National expenditure, he presents the following figures:

The amount of the National Debt on the 31st of August, 1865,—the period of its maximum—less cash in the Treasury, was $2,757,689,571 43, involving an annual interest charge for interest of $138,031,628 24. The debt in general, at this period, might be classified as follows:

Of long obligations (5 20 bonds, 6s of 1881, 10-40s, &c.) $1,054,222,600; of *short time* paper (temporary loan, certificates of indebtedness, compound interest notes, Treasury notes, United States notes, fractional currency, bonds of 1847 and 1848)..$1,673,466,971 43, of which $670,998,636 38 was currency proper.

By an elaborate table and comparison the Commissioner demonstrates *that the United States is the only one of the leading nations of the world which is, at present, materially diminishing its debt and reducing its taxes; and the only one, moreover, which offers any substantial evidence of its ability to pay its debt within any definite period, or even anticipated the probability of any such occurrence.*

In speaking of the immense revenue which should be derived from distilled spirits, he says, what we have ever held: that the tax has been placed at such a rate as to constitute in itself so great a temptation to fraud, that average human nature as it exists in the United States, is not able to resist it. And the system under which the officers have been selected to collect the tax and supervise the manufacture has not, thus far, recognized *honesty, intelligence*, and *business capacity* as the *first, only*, and *essential* qualification for appointment.

He proposes that the special taxes referred to, under this head, should be repealed, and that a tax of from two to three per cent. be imposed on the value of all spirits sold at wholesale, to be paid monthly, and a tax of ten cents per gallon on all spirits rectified, to be paid weekly. A tax of two and a half per cent. on sales, and ten cents on spirits rectified, will, in the opinion of the Commissioner, yield a revenue, which cannot be easily evaded, of at least twenty millions of dollars per annum; making a total amount of annual revenue which can probably be derived from the tax on distilled spirits, under the proposed system, of *from fifty to sixty millions of dollars.*

THERE are many and significant indications that Russia is stirring up mischief against Turkey. The engine has become so manifest that the Sultan has dispatched an envoy to solicit the intervention of England. There was a time when all Europe trembled at the tread of the Moslem cohorts, which threatened to subdue the continent and extinguish christianity. There was also a time when all Europe rang with enthusiastic shouts of armed legions on the way to drive the Turks out of Palestine. For long and bloody centuries there was no amity between these two forces, following respectively the cross and the crescent. Now, as for many years past, the Moslems have begged at Christian hands the boon of remaining in Europe. Before the Turks has appeared the dark shadow of destiny, silently motioning them away. As they were driven out of Spain, so will they at last be driven out of Europe into Asia. Strong as religious antipathies are commonly accounted—stronger, indeed, than all other political ties—there is an instance in which political passions and interests all together outweigh all suggestions of ecclesiastical and theological rivalry. The Turks remain because the Christian nations can agree among themselves what shall be done with the country when vacated by the present dominant race.

If a judgment should be formed touching this grave matter, based upon the relative value of the respective peoples inhabiting European Turkey, it may well be conjectured the balance would incline in favor of the Turks. Unquestionably when the Roman Empire of the East succumbed to the followers of the Prophet, the Christians had sunk below the ordinary polytheistic level. The ancient vitality had gone out of them. No stamina remained, and they yielded because they were the weakest. Since then the Mahometans have degraded; but not faster than the Christians. Both have gone down, but about ratably to each other.

Russia missed its chance when Garibaldi recently rose against Rome. Then combinations were feasible which would have terminated this debate of centuries, and made St. Sophia once again a Christian temple.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

Russian Intrigues in Roumania.

Gold Excitement in Siberia.

Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN ROMANIA.

LONDON, January 7.—Lord Stanley Secretary for Foreign Affairs, acting upon the remonstrances of the Sublime Porte, has prepared a despatch protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Romania.

RUSSIA.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN SIBERIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 7.—Reports have been received here from Siberia of the discovery of rich and extensive gold deposits on the Amoor river. The natives were flocking to the gold regions by thousands. So great was the excitement that troops had been sent by the Governor of the district to preserve order and guard the mines. Desperate and bloody conflicts had taken place between the natives and soldiers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, January 7.—*Evening.*—Five-Twenties 74.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—*Afternoon*—5-20s, 71½. Illinois Central, 86½. Erie, 48¾.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—*Afternoon*—There is a better feeling on the Bourse and rentes are strong.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—*Afternoon*—Cotton closed easier; sales of 8,000 bales; middling uplands at 7¾; Orleans, 7¾. Advices from Manchester were unfavorable. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn firmer; mixed western, 30s 3d for white; California, 31s 6d for No. 2; Milwaukee red, 31s 6d for American. Oats, 5s 10d for American. Peas, 47s 6d for Canadian. Provisions—Beef, 115s 6d. Pork, 73s. Lard, 49s 6d. Cheese, 62s. Bacon, 40s. Produce—Sugar is quiet and steady. Tallow, 43s 9d. Petroleum, 1s 3½d for refined.

ANTWERP, Jan. 7.—*Afternoon*—Petroleum is 45 francs.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 7.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, arrived here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement.

Alaska and the West Indies.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1868.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement, January 1st, Debt bearing coin int.....$1,800,102,001 80
Debt bearing currency int.....228,491,250 00
Matured debt, not presented for payment.....15,571,610 83
Debt bearing no interest.....2,642,326,253 43
Total debt.....
Amount in Treasury:
Coin.....$ 108,430,253 67
Currency.....25,770,349 71
Total.....134,200,603 38
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury.....2,508,125,650 10

The comparison of the statement shows an increase in the month of fifty millions in the debt bearing coin interest, a decrease of fifty-one millions in that bearing currency interest, an increase of $1,703,000 on the matured debt not presented for payment, a decrease of cash in the Treasury of nearly four millions, and an increase of total debt, less cash in the Treasury, of upwards of seven millions.

ALASKA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The House Committee on Appropriations is understood to be opposed to the purchase of Alaska, and the Committee on Foreign Relations is said to disavow the scheme for the Danish West India purchase.

VACATING OFFICES.

Mr. Wilson's bill, introduced in the Senate, vacates the offices of Governor, Secretary of State and Surveyor General of Georgia.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES presented a memorial from the Assistant Professor of the Naval Academy for an increase of the pay of Naval officers.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution providing for the adjustment of the accounts of the acting Collector of Internal Revenue. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to abolish the District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of the Western District over the whole State. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill vacating certain offices in Georgia, and empowering the Constitutional Convention to fill the same.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to amend existing laws in regard to Internal Revenue, and for other purposes. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to adjust the claims of the executors of the Indian Chief John Ross. Referred to Committee on claims.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to amend the act fixing the rights of volunteers as part of the army, so as to give volunteer officers their proper rank, including the Marine Board. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. THUMBULL called up the joint resolution appointing as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute Theodore C. Woolsey, of Connecticut, Wm. B. Astor, of New York, John McLean, of New Jersey, and Peter Parker, of Washington. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER reminded the Senate that the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia had been sent to the President December 10th. The President having failed to return it, he now asked to introduce a bill precisely similar.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested a reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee, as it might be that the bill was now a law of the land.

After a debate on the point by Messrs. Johnson, Edmunds, Drake and Sumner, until the morning hour had expired, the bill was so referred.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. DAVIS instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of regulating fares on the various railroads in the United States. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The bill to repeal the tax on cotton was taken up.

Mr. CONKLING withdrew his motion to postpone, saying he should, at the proper time, press the amendment confining the suspension to one year.

The question was on Mr. JOHNSON'S amendment, exempting crops grown in 1867, and remaining in the hands of producers.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved an amendment, exempting all cotton remaining unsold in the hands of producers when the act takes effect; providing that no tax therefore collected shall be refunded. Lost.

Mr. JOHNSON'S amendment was also lost.

The question recurring on Mr. NORTON'S amendment, reducing the tax on cotton grown after 1867 to one cent,

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by confining the exemption to 1868.

Messrs. JOHNSON, FRELINGHUYSEN and PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, spoke in favor of the repeal, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, against it.

Mr. DAVIS made a speech of some length, claiming that if the North would keep its spoon out of the southern dish, the South would soon be reconstructed, and that free negro labor had proved a failure.

Mr. MORTON replied that the reason why the northern spoon was in the southern dish was that the south had once put its spoon in the northern dish. The negro might have been made lazy by freedom, but that evil would be remedied, if the southern whites were there by made more industrious. He then proceeded to support the justice of at least a reduced tax.

Mr. HOWARD would support the amendment, if the Senator from Indiana would. He could not vote to give to the south privileges which he was compelled to deny to his own constituents, and he inquired of the Chairman of the Finance Committee whether provisions had been made for supplying the deficit occasioned by the removing of this tax.

Mr. SHERMAN replied, instancing several portions of the estimated expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, which would be reduced. The whole would not exceed one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty million dollars, so that Congress might now safely throw off one hundred millions taxation.

Mr. HOWARD inquired whether that Committee had considered the propriety of discontinuing the payment of the war debt for the present?

Mr. SUMNER said that a bill to that end was now on the table.

Mr. CONKLING'S amendment, exempting cotton grown in 1868 was adopted—twenty-five against twenty-one.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment, declaring that further provision of law is required to authorize the collection of the tax after 1868. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a proviso was added, exempting cotton imported between April, 1868, and April, 1869.

The bill then passed—yeas twenty-five, nays twelve, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COBB offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of putting officers of the 50th Wisconsin Volunteers on the same footing in references to three months extra pay proper as though they had been mustered into the service of the United States at the time of the passage of the act granting such extra pay to certain officers. Adopted.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of subjecting to entry under the homestead law, and offering for sale and pre-emption for actual settlement, all the unsold even numbered sections and parts of sections of public lands remaining unsold along the lines of the railroad where the odd numbered sections have been granted or reserved to aid in the construction of railroads. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of letters from the Secretary of War and Interior and Gen. Halleck relative to surveying and bringing into market the lands of the peninsula of Alaska. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

The bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounty came up. All the amendments were withdrawn, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, proposed as a substitute, a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ, by transfer or otherwise, a sufficient number of additional clerks, not less than fifty, in the division of the Second Auditor's Office in the Treasury Department, forming information to the Paymaster General in reference to soldiers claiming bounty under the act of July, 1863, to be continued so long as necessary, and the preference to be given to the employed clerks of clerks to discharged soldiers and sailors; also directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide rooms in the convenient rooms for all the clerks employed in that business; also, directing the Assistant Treasurer at New York to pay duplicate checks on notice of the loss of the originals.

Mr. ARNELL asked Mr. Washburne to accept an amendment transferring the claims of colored soldiers for bounty and back pay to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. WASHBURNE declined to allow the amendment to be offered, and moved a vote on his substitute, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of such iron clad vessels as in his judgment are not required by the interests of the service, at a price to be determined by appraisal to be made by a board of not less than five naval officers, two of whom shall be engineers, report to be made to Congress at which vessels are sold of the amount realized from such sales, and of parties to whom sold.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved an amendment, providing that the proceeds of such sales shall be paid into the treasury.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed a desire to have information as to the number, names, &c., of iron clad, belonging to the navy, saying there had been the grossest abuses in the whole business.

Mr. WOOD suggested that vessels should be sold at public auction, the Board fixing their minimum price.

Mr. PIKE stated that this bill applied to fifty four iron clad vessels that were now laid up. Of these there were at League Island twenty-one, New Orleans eight, Mare Island City eight, Washington five, Boston four, New York three, San Francisco two, and Philadelphia three.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired who were expected to be purchasers?

Mr. PIKE said it was manifest it was to the interest of the Government to dispose of these vessels. A better class could be produced in case of necessity, for, in addition to them, there were a number of them on stocks which could be completed in a very short time. Last year there had been apprehensions of difficulty between France and Prussia and France had immediately reinforced its navy by the purchase of two of our largest sized ironclads. Our navy was the smallest power in Europe and South America were in trouble and wished to purchase some of our iron clad vessels, and applications for that purpose had been made to the Navy Department last week.

After further debate the joint resolution was passed—yeas ninety; nays twenty-five.

A resolution, offered by Mr. NEWCOMB on the 20th of November, calling on the heads of Departments for information about their employees, was tabled.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing Rear Admiral Thatcher to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Island, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies for the Executive Departments to one year, was referred to Committee on appropriations.

Mr. BENCK, from Committee of ways and means, reported a bill to complete the payment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond, and to withdrawn from bonded warehouses, and made a lengthy explanation of the frauds which make it necessary. After considerable debate the bill as reported was passed.

Mr. UPSON, from a committee on elections, reported that Mr. Trumbull was entitled to his seat as a representative from the first Congressional District of Kentucky. Laid over for future action.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and was addressed by Mr. CARY on the question of the public debt.

The SPEAKER announced that the appointed Messrs. Scofield, Foland and Fryer regents of the Smithsonian Institute for the present Congress.

The Senate Joint Resolution for the appointment of regents of the Smithsonian Institute was adopted.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to report a bill providing for a bureau of Civil Service, to prescribe the duties, qualifications, salaries, terms of office, &c., of employees in the various departments of the Government.

Mr. KERR objected.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish copies of correspondence, &c., on file, in reference to the claim of B. W. Perkins against the Russian Government, arising out of contracts for ordnance. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the mode of taxing the Shaker Association at New Lebanon, N. Y. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

State Fair—Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.—The Louisiana State Fair commenced to-day, attracting large numbers of strangers. Two steam ploughs were on exhibition.

In the Convention yesterday Mr. Blackburn offered resolutions providing that warrants of the Convention bear eight per cent. interest from the date of the assembling of the Convention until paid into the State Treasury, making them receivable for all dues to the State, and prohibiting tax receivers from receiving any warrants other than those issued by the Convention.

Mr Cooley opposed them, on the ground of the illegality of the proposed measure. Mr. Edgerton offered a substitute, providing that tax receivers pay into the Treasury the identical funds collected.

Both were referred to a committee of three, which reported to-day in favor of Mr. Cooley's substitute, which was adopted after a stormy debate.

To-day one member was asked his opinion of the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, and gave it as his individual opinion that they were unconstitutional.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Meeting of the Legislature.

Organization of the Senate.

Speech of Mr. Graham, Speaker Elect.

Governor's Message Not Read.

The Legislative Record Contract.

The House Fails to Organize.

Six Ballots for Speaker.

Adjournment Till To-morrow

Republican Dissenters Firm in their Opposition to Davis.

They Declare He is Opposed to a Free Railroad Law.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1868.

The Senate convened at three o'clock this afternoon; Speaker Graham presiding. The new Senators unsworn and were sworn.

Mr. McCandless, Democrat, of Philadelphia, protested against the old Speaker's swearing in the new Senators. Ruled out of order.

For Speaker, Mr. Graham, Republican, received nineteen votes, and Mr. Wallace, Democrat, fourteen.

Mr. Wallace administered the oath of office to Mr. Graham, who spoke as follows:

Senators: In assuming the responsible duties of the Chair, to which your partiality has called me, I can only promise you to devote to their discharge whatever ability I may possess, and to give an equal attention to the business of the Senate. The rules which govern this chamber, if observed with ordinary strictness, will enable a member to transact the business of our constituents, and to frame such laws as may be necessary for the people of the State with due deliberation, without protracting the session to an unusual period. Digest of all the laws we should not have those rules observed, and by every means in my power I will protect the dignity of this body, and to expedite, as far as may be consistent with a proper regard for the deliberative character of the Senate, the consideration of the various legislative measures to which your attention may be invited.

The important interests of a great State are entrusted to our care. The enterprising spirit of our Commonwealth, stretching from Lake Erie to the Delaware, with resources as diversified as they are abundant, look to us to legislate for their advancement in material prosperity and moral greatness.

Let us then see to it that whatever measures will develope the buried wealth of the State, will make accessible the inaccessible forests and minerals of our mountains and the products of our soil, or weave into the fabric of our industry the industry of our citizens, and diffuse intelligence among our children, shall receive our hearty and unanimous support.

Prominent amongst these, I take it for granted, is the Free Railroad bill, which will extend the benefits of our railroad system to every corner of the Commonwealth, and place our farmers in our valleys, however obscure or remote, will receive your early and careful attention. I say for one that I am opposed to exclusive privileges in the carrying trade has passed. They might possibly have been right in granting them in the infancy of our Commonwealth, when money was scarce and capitalists few and timid; but now, when wealth is abundant, when capital seeks every where for remunerative investment, and when our large part of the art resources and productions of the State lie hidden from public view for want of ready access to markets of the world for want of transportation, a broader and more liberal policy is demanded by the requirements of the times.

Not the greatest good for the greatest number, but the greatest good for all should be our motto and our aim. The voice of the great political party, which for years controlled the destinies of the Legislature, and wielded the destiny of Pennsylvania, now represented in the Legislature, and in the halls of legislature, was heard in unmistakable language on this subject, by the Democratic representatives in convention at Williamsport last summer, and the recommendations of the Democrats of the majority for Gubernatorial honors, both on the floor of this Senate, and elsewhere, during the session of 1866, were endorsed by the other three hundred thousand voters of this Commonwealth. In good faith and in all sincerity then, let us carry out the clear expressed will of the people of this State on this all important subject.

The war for the suppression of the rebellion has left the nation burthened with a debt, the magnitude of which seems to stagger the minds of many, and crude schemes for its indefinite postponement or partial repudiation are openly agitated. Though that debt, contracted to preserve the NATIONAL UNITY, has been yet three times greater than that of the successful defense of our common country against treason and dismemberment would have been easy to meet at once. The breaking of this once united land into fragments, it is apparent, would have been a calamity far above all computation in mere dollars and cents. I think I hear utter the voice of Pennsylvania, a State which has been prodigal of the precious blood of her sons, exclaim, counting for far than all money or property, when I say, let that debt, contracted for a sacred object, date to the heart of every patriot, be sacredly and honestly paid. I mean not that its whole weight should be imposed upon this generation. Let there be no imprudent or unnecessary haste; but let the WORD KEPT, that our resources are simply enormous and are constantly increasing, our NATIONAL FAITH SMALLER PRESERVED INVIOLATE, and the obligation of our Government shall be honorably redeemed.

Not at all inconsistent with these views would be a large reduction or repeal of the Internal Revenue taxes on the principal manufactures of the country. All the leading industrial interests of the nation, and especially of our own State, are now depressed and suffering in consequence of the heavy and unnecessary burthen of taxation laid by Congress on our manufactures.

Vain are all our tariff laws for protection against foreign competition, if our manufactures are weighed down by an enormous and grinding system of taxation at home. I trust that Pennsylvania will demand of the National Congress immediate relief from the heavy burthens which oppress her labor and which experience has shown to be no longer necessary.

Grateful for the confidence reposed in me, thanking you for the honor conferred by this election, and soliciting your kind indulgence for my errors, I have now only to ask you to designate a Senator to administer the official obligation I am required to take on this occasion.

George W. Hammersly, of Philadelphia, was elected Clerk. F. M. Hutchinson, of Pittsburgh, was the Democratic candidate.

All the candidates of yesterday's Republican caucus were elected. The defeated candidates of the Democratic caucus were: For Assistant Clerk, Frank McGee, Timothy Sloan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Connelly; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, W. W. Williams, James Cady; Transcribing Clerks, Richard Kuhn, A. W. Walters, Thomas W. Watkins, John Pratt; Doorkeeper, Samuel Carson.

Mr. Worthington, Representative of Chester county, offered a resolution appointing a Joint Committee to inform the Governor that the Legislature was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Lowry, of Erie, moved to amend by appointing a Joint Committee. This House might not organize for several days, and the Governor had already sent his Message to the newspapers. The Message should be read in the Senate.

Messrs. Davis, of Berks, Searight, of Fayette, Dem., and Billingfelt, Rep., of Lancaster, thought the Governor was premature in delivering his message to the newspapers. Mr. Searight contended that the message could not be received till the House was organized.

Messrs. White, of Indiana, Worthington and Lowry cited the proceedings of 1864, when the Senate was unorganized.

Mr. Lowry's amendment was accepted.

The Governor notified the Senate that he would send in his message at twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Davis, of Berks, submitted a resolution for the purchase of Purdon's Digest, for Senators, clerks and committees room, which Mr. Lowry characterized as outrage in affording costly food for theft. Agreed to.

Mr. White, of Indiana, moved that the rules of 1866, instead of 1867, be adopted, because by the latter rules bills had been read and passed by titles, and some, he was informed, had passed without an intelligent insight into their character or bearing on the part of the Senate. Agreed to.

Some two hours were taken up in the discussion of the validity of Mr. George Bergner's contract for printing the *Legislative Record* for three years to come.

Mr. White moved a new Committee to frame a contract, and announced that the newspapers here would make a reasonable bid. He did not believe that in law a preceding Legislature could bind a subsequent one, to a contract for printing.

Mr. Lowry moved a reference of the subject to the Judiciary Committee. He believed the contract with Bergner was binding, and his claim on the treasury unimportunable.

Mr. Landon, of Bradford, supported Mr. Lowry. All asserted that they had not been satisfied with the manner in which the *Record* was published and furnished.

Mr. White accepted the amendment, providing that if no valid contract already exists, the new company to make a contract for printing, report at two days from the organization of the Legislature.

Pending discussion, adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

J. R. McAfee, Assistant Clerk last year, at twelve o'clock called the House to order. All the members were present.

Mr. Deise, Democrat, of Clinton, nominated for Speaker Richmond L. Jones, of Berks.

Mr. Thorn, Republican, of Philadelphia, nominated Elisha W. Davis, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Wharton, Republican, of Huntingdon, nominated Samuel McCamant, of Blair.

Mr. Smith, Republican, of Allegheny, nominated John Ewing, of Washington.

Six ballots were had without effecting any organization, the vote standing: Davis, forty-five; Jones, forty-six; McCamant, seven; Ewing, two.

Messrs. Armstrong, of Lancaster, Beckert and Riddle, of Allegheny, Espy, of Crawford, Richardson, of Washington, Robison, of Mercer, and Wharton, of Huntingdon, voted for McCamant, and Messrs. McCamant, of Blair, and Smith, of Allegheny, voted for Ewing. All the other Republicans, including Mr. Ewing, voted for Davis. The Democrats went solid for Jones.

There being no probability of effecting an organization to-day, at 250 o'clock the Republicans voted solid for adjournment, the Democrats opposing the motion.

Adjourned until twelve to-morrow.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

The Republican Dissenters Declare for a Free Railroad Law—They Will Hold Out to the Last.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 7.—Much excitement prevails in legislative circles to-day, arising from the refusal of the Republican members to take part in the caucus last night, which nominated officers. This renders the Republican majority eight in the House powerless. The dissenting Republicans say their opposition is based effect of those statutes, and then, when bluntly asked to resign, under the pretext of public considerations of a high character, Mr. Stanton refused to yield his assent to such considerations, and strongly and manfully opposed the idea that any incumbent was in duty bound to resign his place, for the purpose of enabling his post and seeking to place those statutes faithfully and effectually.

The report says that if the President is to become the final judge of what public interests require his resignation, he may be regard mere difference of opinion as to the propriety of carrying out the laws of the nation of Congress as official misconduct. It would seem so from the position here taken. But we cannot countenance a doctrine so absolute and despotic. It is not merely a step towards tyranny, but is itself essence of tyranny.

The report enlarges upon these points and then pays a warm tribute to Mr. Stanton, as follows:

We recognize in his refusal no misconduct, no fault, but on the contrary, we are of opinion that in so doing he fulfilled both his duty and the best interests of the country. During the bloody civil war his eminent talents, his great, his vigilance, his untiring devotion to the cause, and his unflinching determination to put down rebellion, justly entitled him to the gratitude and admiration of the country. In the worst of times he was true and faithful. When many others seem