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The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

NO ORGANIZATION.

The Legislative Lockout continues, and the twenty-fifth ballot was reached in the House yesterday without effecting the expected result, the election of Mr. DAVIS as Speaker. The dissenters scattered their votes after the twentieth ballot, as no gentleman would consent to permit his name to be used as their candidate. The conduct of the fractious members excites condemnation and rebuke from the leading Republican journals of the State, and they certainly cannot blind their eyes to the fact that they are working their own political destruction as rapidly as it is possible for men to accomplish that end.

If it had been left to us to name the man for Speaker of the House, the choice would not have fallen on Mr. ELIJAH W. DAVIS. No such authority was vested in us. Nor were we deputed to counsel or advise the Republican members of the Legislature in the matter. We consequently did not counsel or advise them. But a large majority of those Republicans chose Mr. DAVIS, as was their privilege. Nine others, not only exercised the privilege of cheating for themselves, as they were entitled to do, but when they found they were badly beaten refused to go into caucus at all. Some of them roll up the whites of their eyes and sanctimoniously protest they cannot vote for such a man as Mr. DAVIS.

WALL, HICKMAN, MASON, NICHOLSON, WILSON, and most others who are widely reputed to have high personal characters, have no difficulty on that score. Mr. DAVIS has reason to be proud of the support of such men.

The fact is this unreasonable bolt has damaged the prospects of a General Railroad Law and of the restoration of the Constitutional Amendment. Republican members from other parts of the State, who have been acting in good faith, and meant to go straight through, are so ured. Others who wanted an excuse to strike the measures particularly demanded by Allegheny and other populous cities, they have found it. This illustrates the truth of what we said some days ago, that Allegheny was altogether too provincial for its own welfare, and could not alter its course in that particular a moment too soon.

Mr. DAVIS has been acting honorably, and would undoubtedly have made all his pledges good. He has been badly used, and naturally feels aggrieved. He would be less or more than human if he did not. His particular friends are enraged. No reasonable man can blame them. Men from all parts of the State who have the welfare of the Republican cause at heart, and want it to triumph in the fall, in the election of General GRANT, are aggrieved, are out of patience, and with abundant cause. A Free Railroad Bill, or any other measure of importance, cannot be secured in this way, and certainly ought not to be.

THE DEAD LOCK—A CARD.

The following is the card (referred to yesterday) of the Republican members of the Lower House of Representatives who refused to support Mr. Davis for Speaker:

HARRISBURG, January 8.—*Editors of the State Guard*:—Gentlemen: Our attention has been called to an article in the *State Guard* of this day, reflecting severely on the position and motives of those of us who feel it to be our duty to withhold our support from the Hon. Elisha W. Davis, as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Permit us to state that we are not disorganizers, but have at heart the success and welfare of the Republican party. We have voted and acted with that organization ever since it had an existence, and we intend to do so in the future, except when an attempt is made to inflict a great wrong upon that party. This we believe is now being done by some gentlemen who desire to see Mr. Davis elected Speaker, and who are and have been freely applying to us the epithets of disorganizers and malcontents. In the faithful discharge of our duty to an honest and incorruptible constituency, we have taken this stand, assured that when the time arrives for us to lay before the world our reasons at large for our action, it will meet with the approbation of every honest and true Republican in the State.

L. AMSTRONG, Lancaster.
DAVID L. SMITH, Allegheny.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton.
GEO. R. RUPERT, Allegheny.
REED EPPY, Crawford.
SAMUEL MCCAMANT, Blair.
H. S. WHARTON, Huntingdon.

The democrats have taken the initiative, calling their State Convention early in March. Among other encouragements that have fallen in their way is the legislative lock-out at Harrisburg. They take this as a symptom that they are to encounter a host during the coming summer, which will be circordant, discordant, belligerant; that will be carrying weapons against its own members. We doubt not they are calculating wildly; but it must be confessed the present look favorable their inference. Republicans! so close up this difference, and right speedily, that not a trace of it shall be left.

On our third page we publish to day the important and able address of District Attorney Mann, of Philadelphia, recently delivered in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Tack Brothers, now pending in Court in that city. Mr. O'Connor, believing that he is right in this important suit, is determined to prosecute it to the bitter end, and asks only a fair and impartial hearing from the community at large before opinion on its merits may be framed. The document is lengthy but will give clear insight into this very important case.

THE action of the Soldiers' Convention at Philadelphia in nominating Gen. Grant for the Presidency may be taken as indicative of the enthusiasm with which his selection as the standard-bearer of the Republican party will be hailed throughout the whole length and breadth of the land by the men who sustained the national flag in the field during the dark days of the rebellion.

—The Connecticut State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, in session on Thursday, unanimously passed resolutions endorsing General Grant for the Presidency, and pledging him the support of the soldiers of Connecticut. Officers were chosen for the ensuing year, and delegates appointed to the National Convention in Philadelphia on the 15th instant.

—Seventeen banks of St. Louis make a showing of $9,273,610; discounts, $15,140,636; circulation, $3,318,201; bonds, $4,656,201; deposits, $15,052,423, cash means 4,236,339; undivided profit, $1,094,631. Of the above banks eight are National, four new and comparatively small banks, and the remainder savings institutions.

—The New York State Republican Committee met at Albany Thursday afternoon, and resolved to call a State Convention on the fifth of February, to select delegates to represent the State in the National Republican Presidential Convention.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

The Legislative Dead Lock.

Twenty-fifth Ballot Taken Without Electing a Speaker of the House.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1868.

SENATE.

The Committee on the contested seat of Senator Shugart was drawn. The Governor sent in the vetoes of a number of bills passed at the last session, among which were acts authorizing the Sheriff of Allegheny county to tax costs in certain cases relative to vehicle license, and the construction of board walks in Mount Washington, and regulating the fees of Notaries Public of Allegheny county.

HOUSE.

The afternoon session adjourned till six o'clock.

The twenty-fifth ballot was taken without electing a Speaker.

On the twentieth ballot Mr. Ewing withdrew, requesting the dissenters to vote for Mr. Davis, but they voted for other gentlemen, who each in turn withdrew.

On the twenty-third ballot Mr. Webb, of Bradford, offered a preamble declaring Mr. Davis pledged for a Free Railroad Law, and a resolution for his election.

The preamble was ruled out by the Clerk.

Mr. Herr, of Dauphin, offered an amendment embodying the substance of the preamble in the resolution. Ruled out by a majority of the House.

Vituperative motions were made by the Davis men, but were defeated.

The Clerk refused to receive votes from the Governor.

The House meets to-morrow at eleven o'clock. It cannot adjourn over till organized.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

HARRISBURG, January 9.—The House has taken two more ballots for Speaker without success, the vote standing, forty-five for Davis, Republican, to forty-five for Jones, Democrat, and eight for Ewing, two members being absent, having paired off.

LATER.—The dead lock in the House continues. No election was made this afternoon, and the House adjourned over until to-morrow.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1868.

In the list which I sent you of the officers of the Senate, Geo. S. Strain, of Allegheny county, is erroneously put down as "Doorkeeper of the Rotunda." He was chosen as one of the Assistant Doorkeepers.

The House, after ten ballots, adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow, without being nearer an organization than at first.

Mr. McCamant withdrew his name as a candidate for Speaker, and the nine disaffected members voted for Mr. Ewing, of Washington. As the ballots progressed, Mr. Hobbson, of Mercer, changed from Ewing to Davis; but Mr. Ewing, who had all along been voting for Davis, changed, and cast his vote for John S. Mann, of Potter. This left things as they were, and the House in rather an ill humor.

In the Senate, Mr. Searight introduced a bill to restore the charter of the Connellsville road, being the same as the bill read at last session. Mr. Errett will probably introduce one of a somewhat similar character to-morrow. The committees are announced. Mr. Searight asked the Senate to take up his bill at once; but the general feeling being against taking up bills until they are printed, the motion was not passed.

Mr. Wallace, (Chairman of the Democratic State Committee) introduced a bill to repeal the bill of last session, allowing negroes to ride in public conveyances. As the Democracy intend, if they can, to ride "the nigger" as their hobby, the evidently do not mean to let the nigger be a rider, at all; they may, however be ridden. We do not undertake to ride, or to do as the Irishman did, who, when his horse got his foot in the stirrup, exclaimed, "Faith, if you're going to get on, I'll get off."

Mr. Lowry introduced a bill to create a new County out of parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren—mainly out of Crawford, with the county seat at Titusville. This will give him a big fight.

Mr. Errett presented the petition of A. W. Foster, in favor of compulsory voting, which was ordered to be published in the Legislative *Record*. He also read in place a bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co., being similar in its provisions to the bill chartering the Peoples' Line.

The Governor's Message is very heartily approved by all, in its various recommendations on State affairs, and by our political friends on political questions. His suggestions relative to putting out the large balance now in the State Treasury upon temporary loan, is especially acceptable. If we had a law requiring all the money in the Treasury over a specified sum to be put out at interest, there would be no surplus. As there now is, for the office of State Treasurer. With nothing but its paltry salary of $1,100, there would be no inducement to obtain it.

On the list of nominees of the House Republican caucus, the following Allegheny names appear on the list: Frederick Magee for Transcribing clerk; Casper Gang for Sergeant at Arms; Samuel Mitchell as Assistant Doorkeeper; and G. L. Braun as Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

ALLEGHENY.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Whiskey Revenue Frauds—Southern State Governments—Reconstruction of the Currency—The Bridge at Louisville—Arrest of American Citizens in Great Britain—Interesting Debate in the House, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1867.

SENATE.

A number of petitions of no general interest were presented and referred.

FRAUDS FROM DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to prevent frauds on the revenue from distilled spirits, with an amendment striking out the words "in bond."

Mr. SHERMAN stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Conness, that the words "in bond" seemed to limit the operation of the bill to distilled spirits on which a tax had accrued, and he thought such a judge should be located above the Falls, should be constructed with at least three draws, and should in no way interfere with the navigation of the river, and it was currently reported that the bridge now built was constructed there was in flagrant violation of these provisions, and almost a serious obstruction to navigation, and receiving that the Secretary of War had instructed to cause an examination of the facts by a corps of Government engineers. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. EGGLESTON also presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, in reference to the tax on whisky. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

PROPORTION OF OFFICE OF WITNESSES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the protection, in certain cases, of persons making disclosures of facts in evidence, or testifying as witnesses. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

This bill provides that no answer or other pleading of any party, and no discovery or evidence obtained by means thereof, judicial, quasi judicial, or administrative, shall be given in evidence and used against such party or witness, or his property, in any Court of the United States.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. ARNELL introduced a bill to amend the bankrupt act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ARREST OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Father MacMahon.

Mr. PAINE introduced a similar joint resolution in reference to Robert Lynch, of Milwaukee.

Mr. WOOD gave notice of his intention of introducing a joint resolution requesting the President to interpose his influence with the Queen of Great Britain in behalf of Colo. John Warner and W. J. Nagle, and any other American citizens now in Ireland under sentence of *habeas corpus* act, and now imprisoned, without sufficient grounds to charge them with treason, or any other offence against the laws of Great Britain.

Mr. WOOD also characterized the whole action of Great Britain as insulting, arrogant, and such as no proud, great and free people, having the spirit of freedom, could submit to or tolerate any longer.

Mr. SHANKS spoke in support of the joint resolution relative to Father McMahon, taking the ground that he was entitled, under British statutes, to a trial by a mixed jury, which right had been denied him.

Mr. BROOKS suggested a modification of the language of the joint resolution. He would advise the omission of the words "Queen of England."

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, admitted the propriety of the suggestion, and modified the joint resolution in that particular.

The joint resolution then passed unanimously.

Mr. PAINE'S joint resolution in reference to Robert Lynch, of Milwaukee, also passed unanimously.

Mr. WOOD then introduced the joint resolution, of which he had given notice, in reference to Colonels Warren and Nagle.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested the omission of the words, "interpose his official authority," and the substitution of the words "that the President be requested to intercede," &c.

Mr. WOOD made the modification suggested.

Mr. WOOD also, at the suggestion of Mr. Banks, struck out "under the *habeas corpus* act."

As thus modified, the joint resolution was passed unanimously.

THE WHISKEY REVENUE FRAUDS—RESOLUTION FOR A COMMISSION OF MEN-TEERS, &c.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to provide for a commission of five persons to examine carefully all meters and mechanical contrivances or inventions that may be presented, intended to measure, test and ascertain the productiveness of grain or other articles prepared for distillation, or actual quantity and strength of distilled spirits subject to tax produced therefrom, giving due notice of the time when and place where such examination is to be conducted. The Commission is to meet and proceed to the performance of its duties, under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury at the earliest practicable day, and report in detail to the Secretary, to be communicated to Congress, the results of their examination, with such recommendations as may be deemed expedient, on or before the 15th of February next. Pending the action of the Commission, and until its report is made and a meter adopted by law, all work on the construction of meters, under the direction of the Treasury Department, shall be suspended, and in the meantime no further contract for meters shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Pending its consideration the Senate amendments to the House bill in reference to bonded warehouses for whisky was concurred in.

The consideration of the joint resolution was then resumed and Mr. SCHENCK explained the necessity of a commission and advocated the resolution.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in support of the joint resolution and declared that the regulations now in force in relation to whiskey tax seemed to be made specially for the purpose of protecting villainy and fraud. They must have been either suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, or adopted through ignorance. He explained at considerable length the facility by which frauds could be consummated with any meter applied to the test of the still. His theory was to measure grain and compute the quantity of whiskey which it should produce, but unless the moral integrity of its employes of the Government and Mr. McCullogh could be measured, the tax could never be collected. He himself told the officers of the Department that certain employes were thieves, and he could not get them removed. He knew facts showing that members of the Metropolitan Revenue Board had avoided justice by means of straw bail and otherwise. It was a disgrace to the corrupt machine from head to foot. He did not care how high the President or Secretary of the Treasury might stand, they were either dishonest themselves, or so ignorant they could not tell when fraud was committed.

Mr. PILE asked Mr. Logan what assurance he had that the Secretary of the Treasury would appoint proper men on the Commission?

Mr. LOGAN replied there was a full understanding between the Committee and Secretary as to whom the Commissioners were to be. He went on to say he did not charge Commissioner Rollins with dishonesty; that the Commissioner said he could not help himself in the matter; but he (Mr. Logan) was sorry to say that all these officials tried to hide themselves behind the Tenure of Office Act. (Commissioner Rollins might report the facts to the President where officials were dishonest, and he hoped he would do so; still he was satisfied that although Mr. Rollins might be an honest man, a great many frauds had been committed in the Department, of which he had been recently notified, but on which he had taken no action, and he now gave him notice that unless he reported these men whom he (Mr. Logan) had signified to him as dishonest scoundrels in this Department, he would denounce him from his seat in the House. These frauds would not be stopped so long as Andrew Johnson was appointing thieves, and so long as the Secretary of the Treasury longings the Secretary of the Treasury was winking at these frauds. He mentioned the fact of a man named McDonald, who had been a convicted and sentenced to death for being a conspirator in burning hotels in New York, and who had since been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to an office in New York. The conduct of that man, Andrew Johnson, of the Secretary of the Treasury and Cabinet, was so black and hateful that the world would blush if all the facts could be known. The revenue had not been collected since Andrew Johnson and Congress had been divided, as it was collected before, and there was no reason for that. The revenue was not collected in many districts in the country, because Andrew Johnson's pets were put in office there. He (Mr. Logan) was ready for anything to sell themselves to Andrew Johnson for the opportunity of perpetrating villainy on the country. Andrew Johnson had appointed a class of men who had disgraced the nation, and yet he relied upon the Secretary of the Treasury, the responsibility for all these frauds rested.

Mr. ROSS asked leave to state to his colleague that the Senate had rejected 15 assessors of the Internal Revenue for dishonest men, who had been nominated by the President and who were capable of discharging the duties.

Mr. LOGAN.—Well, what kind of men did he send? that the Senate did not respect? (Laughter.)

Mr. ROSS.—The truth is, if the President nominates a good man, the Senate is sure to confirm him.

Mr. LOGAN.—And then the Senate waits until he nominates a scoundrel.—(Laughter.)

Mr. ROSS—Yes, that is it. (Loud laughter.) In order to show that the President has appointed demoralized Republicans—(continued laughter)—men who profess to be friends of the party with him, and who pretend to the Senate to be with it, and are consequently trying to kill it, and of course they succeed in doing so. (Laughter.)

Mr. LOGAN.—That is the simplest proposition in the world. The President sends in a man whom the Senate does not want to see demoralized, and he hangs there for months. The President continues sending in names until finally he sends in the name of a man which is in accord with the Senate and country.

Mr. ROSS—Yes, and then the Senate confirms the first man he sent in.

Mr. LOGAN—Of course, because he is Mr. Johnson's choice; and because the Senate does not want the office to be vacant with him. My colleague says the President sent in the names of nine men in his district for assessors. I do not know what sort of a man he has there now in the office, but if he is honest, he is an exception. (Laughter.) Rather number! honest men, and afterwards appointed a thief, he is responsible for the appointment of the thief, not the Congress, nobody else in the world. The President and Secretary of the Treasury are the men here. I least sufficient evidence of men's honesty before appointing them, to avoid a rebuke.

Mr. KERR asked Mr. Logan whether he meant to say that either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury had anything to do with the duty of the President to appoint Inspectors?

Mr. LOGAN.—It certainly is not his duty, but, if he does it, just as he does everything else that is not his duty. (Laughter.)

Mr. KERR—I desire the gentleman to name an instance in which the President has made a wrong appointment.

Mr. LOGAN—I did not get up for the purpose of naming men and putting their names on the record to be used against them. Hence, I do not answer the question.

Mr. KERR—The President does not make the appointment at all. The law does not give him the power. It is the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. LOGAN.—The law does not give the President power to do a great many things he does. The Secretary of the Treasury appoints the Inspectors.

Mr. KERR—Excuse me, if you please. The Secretary of the Treasury appoints all the men whom the President sends in to him to appoint. The President, under the law, has the appointment of Assessors and Collectors, but the Secretary of the Treasury can appoint the Inspectors. I am told, for instance, that he has been required to appoint certain men as Inspectors by the President, and I have no doubt of the truth of that; but it makes no difference whether he does it or not, for the President who appoints them. I believe Mr. McCulloch went off a sulking table at the time of the appointment of Assessors and Collectors, for the express purpose of not being called on to