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The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

*For Mayor*—SIMON DRUM.

*For Poor Director*—WM. MURDOCH.

AT AN END.

The legislative lock-out which so seriously threatened our local interests and which clogged the working machinery of our State Government, was happily brought to a close yesterday afternoon, by seven of the dissenters coming to terms and voting for the caucus nominees. Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, refused to come in. The dissenters filed reasons for their course, which practically amount to nothing. They cannot expect that their unwise conduct can so easily be glossed over, and that the people will believe them to be so scrupulously honest and devoted to principle as they would like to appear. As yet they do not know what damage they may have done to the party, its measures and prospects; and if evil should, in the future, come out of the unfortunate dead-lock just terminated, they cannot expect to escape responsibility. However, it is a matter of congratulation with all that the bolters could not succeed in their plans, whatever they might have been, and that party ranges have not in the end been departed from to the organization of the House. We trust a feeling of unity and harmony will hereafter prevail, and that there will nothing more arise to disturb the general good feeling of the members at Harrisburg.

DEATH OF BISHOP HOPKINS.

The Right Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., whose death on the 9th inst., at the Episcopal residence at Rockpoint, near Burlington, Vermont, was published with our telegraphic reports on Friday, was at the time of his death Bishop of Vermont, and by right of seniority President of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The death of this aged and eminent Prelate will be mourned as a sore affliction throughout the American Church, and in no part of it by more or more attached personal friends than in this city, where he resided for several years. Before coming to Pittsburgh he had been engaged in the furnace business in a neighboring county. He relinquished the iron business for the study and profession of the law, by of which he commenced the practice at the bar in this city, and while rapidly rising to distinction, with high prospects of preeminence over many talented rivals, his strong religious proclivities led him to turn his active and vigorous mind to the study of theology. He was ordained Deacon by the venerable Bishop WHITE, of Revolutionary fame, and in due time advanced to the Priesthood, and was the first Rector of the then new Trinity Church on Sixth street, to which the congregation of the old "Round Church"—previously under the pastoral charge of the venerable Rev. JOHN TAYLOR—removed. Mr. HOPKINS furnished the design and superintended the erection of Trinity Church, of which he continued to be the much loved and popular Rector until about 1830, when he was elected Assistant Minister of Bishop Eastburn's Church in Boston, and was elected and consecrated Bishop of Vermont in 1832.

Bishop HOPKINS was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated with his father about A. D. 1800, at the age of about eight years. He was one of the many American Bishops who attended the Pan Anglican Convention of Bishops at the Palace of Lambeth, England, in September last. During his absence on this occasion he visited, we believe, his native Ireland, Paris and other continental centers, enduring and enjoying the fatigues and vicissitudes of his journeyings, and returning thence to his home with good prospects of many years of life and usefulness. We are not advised of the immediate cause of his sudden death. The venerable widow and the many sons and daughters that survive have the cordial and heartfelt sympathy of numerous old acquaintances in this city, who cherish the kindliest memory of "auld lang syne." We understand that old Trinity is to be immediately vested of its Christmas green and draped in mourning for its warmly cherished first pastor.

The Right Reverend BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH, D. D., who was consecrated on the same day, in October, 1832, with Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont, will succeed to the Presidency of the House of Bishops. No one in the Church will more sincerely than the good Bishop Servant mourn the sad providence that elevates him to the high position made vacant by the death of the venerable and learned HOPKINS.

As we predicted a few days ago, the Soldiers' Convention of Philadelphia, nominated Grant and Curtin as the presidential and vice presidential candidates. It was fitting that the soldiers of the Commonwealth should bestow the highest mark of their confidence on their most eminent compatriot in the field. It was equally fitting that they should designate Mr. Curtin for the second place. The masses of the Republican party in the State will respond with hearty good will to both suggestions.

Severe Weather at St. Louis.

[BY Telegraph to the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.]

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—The cold weather of the few days past bazentirely suspended navigation, and even the ferry boats have ceased to run. No mails have been sent across the river since Thursday morning, and none have been received since Wednesday night. An attempt was made to cross railroad passengers at Venice, four miles above the city, yesterday afternoon, but with what success was not now known. A large number of railroad passengers were on the other side of the river waiting to cross.

The weather moderated slightly yesterday, but not enough to affect the river, and an ice gorge was expected to take place last night at a narrow point twenty miles below, in which event the ice opposite the city will soon cement and afford safe passage that way. No crossing had been effected at St. Charles, on the North Missouri road, since Thursday, the ice in the Missouri river being too heavy to allow ferry boats to run.

—Charles Holmes, of Haywardville, Conn., appears to have been singularly unhappy in his domestic relations. His wife left home December 16th, with a boy eight years old, in a sleigh, taking with her a melodeon, a number of sewing machines, and quite a stock of furs and dry goods, together with $100 that had been given her to pay the rent, and another hundred from his pocket, besides some valuable papers. She returned on the 21st without the goods, and on the 22th took a horse and a sum of money and again bade her liege lord an affectionate farewell, since which time nothing has been heard of her whereabouts.

—Chicago is now said to have a population of 220,000 and a property valuation of $192,240,645, on which $3,849,245 tax is paid annually. During the past year $2,569,035 have been spent by the city for public improvements. The commercial business of the year is estimated at $305,000,000, and the value of manufactures $75,000,000.

—A movement has begun, it is stated, in New York to raise money and send to Italy a regiment of the Papal Zouave corps.

# Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868. NUMBER 9.

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## FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

### HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Dead-Lock Ended.

Davis Elected Speaker of the House.

The Dissenters Yield, After Giving Their Reasons.

Riddle, of Allegheny, Holds Out.

Speech of Speaker Davis.

Legislative Record Squabble.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1868.

A prominent bolter last night remarked that if the Democrats would join them and elect McCamantor Ewing for Speaker, the bolters would vote for and elect a Democratic State Treasurer. The Democrats will accept nothing short of the Speaker. They are willing the bolters shall have everything else. So there is not much chance of coalition between the bolters and Democrats.

Some of the Davis men say sooner than allow the bolters to triumph, they will vote for Jones. The bolters are willing to vote for any man on their side of the House except Davis. So the matter stands at ten o'clock this morning.

The Democrats are now in caucus, but as several of them are opposed to compromise with the bolters under any circumstances, it will probably not amount to anything.

The Democrats held a caucus this morning in regard to a coalition with the bolters, but a majority was opposed to taking any action, and the matter was dropped.

At eleven o'clock the House was called to order, when, without taking a ballot, on motion of Mr. Thorn, took a recess until two o'clock. This is understood to mean that the Republicans have at last concluded to settle their difficulties.

HOUSE.

The morning session immediately adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the twenty-sixth ballot the dissenting Republicans voted for Mr. Davis, except Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, who voted for Mr. Wilson. The result was: Davis, fifty; Jones, forty-three; Wilson, one.

Mr. Heilman, Republican, Lebanon; Mr. McMiller, Democrat, Montgomery; Mr. Holgate, Republican, Philadelphia; Mr. Rush, Democrat, Union; Mr. Boyd, Democrat, York, and Mr. Hickman, Republican, Chester, all paired off.

THE DISSENTERS' "REASONS."

The dissenting Republicans filed reasons for holding out: first, because they wanted a man not identified with offensive legislation last year; second, one in favor of retrenchment and reform; third, one not connected with corporations; fourth, one in favor of a Free Railroad Law. Mr. Davis had now satisfied them.

SPEAKER DAVIS' SPEECH.

*Representatives of Pennsylvania.*—If I consulted my own feelings on the present occasion, I would merely thank you. But after the ordeal through which I have passed, just consideration for those friends and myself demand that I should say something in vindication of myself and those who so magnanimously supported me in the canvass. I shall not refer to anything that would mar the harmony of the great party of which I am an humble member. I will simply say I stand to-day before the representatives of the people and this vast assembly, and I know that I must stand before a higher tribunal, the great Heaven's great Court of Resort, and should these attacks make upon my public acts and private character be sustayed against me at the throne of the Almighty Justice, in the presence of the God that made me, I will pronounce them false.

I will now proceed to say to the members of the House what I intended to say upon the day they assembled to elect a Speaker. I have not changed one word. I have just left those remarks as they were penned that Monday evening. Every pledge that I have made shall be carried out. I have not had time to commit myself to any course in history. It is very brief and I ask your patience during the reading.

For this very high compliment bestowed, and the confidence reposed in me, I tender my hearty thanks. I will endeavor to deserve it, by earnest effort, and to the extent of my ability discharge the duties with equal justice to all. Every energy of my nature shall be taxed to this end. I expect and no doubt will receive your hearty co-operation and support in this effort. Our duties will be important and arduous. The eyes of myriad millions of people are upon us. Our actions will be closely watched and severely scrutin sed. The people have entrusted us with their interests, no questionably pledged to certain measures of State policy, all of which I cordially approve. I hold now, as ever, that legislation should be general, instead of local or special. We have general mining, banking, manufacturing, and corporation laws. We should also have a general railroad law, a liberal, practical, comprehensive one, under the operations of which capital would be invested to develop the immense resources of our great State. Let the Legislature be true to what seems to be the almost universal demand of the people of every section of the State, by taking away restrictions to a liberal system of internal commerce, yet always guarding the rights of individual citizens, invite capital to come freely and develop our inexhaustible fields of iron, coal and other minerals, as well as the immense lumbering regions and other sources of wealth and greatness. This can only be accomplished thoroughly by giving the right to open every locality of the State containing such sources of wealth to free and wholesome competition.

That I may be properly understood, I am in favor of, and hope the House will speedily pass, the much agitated and greatly needed Free Railroad Law. Any efforts to that end shall receive my entire sympathies and ready co-operation.

Seven years ago I was selected by the House to preside. We then stood on the threshold of the most gigantic conflict of modern times. The House then pledged all the resources of the State to maintain the Constitution, sustain the Government, and enforce the laws of the nation. How well those pledges were carried out and redeemed is now part of our country's history. Pennsylvania soldiers were the first to respond to the call of the President to defend the Capitol. It was Pennsylvania soil where the rebellion received its most effective and stunning blow, and sent it staggering back from the glorious field of Gettysburg to a dishonored grave at Appomattox. The country's power was re-established, and armed treason crushed, and if traitors were not punished or if treason was not made odious, it was not for want of power, but palpable and wanton disaffection in high places. But, thank God, the people's representatives in Congress are still masters of the situation. Let them continue to proceed loyal men everywhere in their just rights, and hold traitors to a strict accountability. This, in my judgment, is the only safe way to reconstruct the union of these States. If men whose hands are red with the blood of our brothers are again permitted to take part in the administration of the laws, we will only have ourselves to blame if similar scenes of bloodshed, through which we have passed, should be re-enacted.

I again affirm that I will employ all honorable means, at my command to carry out what I firmly believe to be the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, and endeavor so to conduct the deliberations of the House as to make the session harmonious and pleasant as well as advantageous to the public.

Again, gentlemen, for this very distinguished mark of your esteem and endorsement of my humble pretensions as a representative, from my soul I thank you.

OTHER OFFICERS.

The Republican caucus nominees for other offices were all elected, as follows:

Clerk, James L. Selridge, Northampton; Assistant Clerk, Edward G. Lee, Philadelphia; Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Casper Gang, Allegheny; Assistants, W. J. Woods, Israel K. Hayon, John McConnell, Robert Johnson. Postmaster, A. M. Henry; Assistant, James Penrose. Doorkeeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Samuel Mitchell, J. L. Vincent, Moses Arndt, Theodore Clauss. Messengers, James McCandy, Barrett Brown, P. C. Hemphill, T. Bishop. Transcribing Clerks, Frederick Metzie, George A. Backoven, Rueben Bernard, John T. Keagey, Wm. A. Nichols.

Adjourned till eight o'clock Monday evening.

LEGISLATURE RECORD.

On motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, a new Committee on *Legislative Record* was appointed, namely; Messrs. Thorn, Herr and Josephs, with power to contract for printing.

This is a fight between the *Telegraph* and *State Guard*. The Committee is regarded favorable to the *State Guard*.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1868.

The House is still, at this writing, unorganized; and if an election takes place to day or to-morrow, nothing further will be done, in this body, this week.

The Senate occupied most of i t time, to-day in drawing a Committee to try the contested election case in the State Senatorial District—Robinson vs. Sluger. The Committee consists of Landon, Cowles, Ridgway, Taylor and Fisher, Republicans, Jackson and Linderman, Democrats.

The manner of forming these Committees is a mere formality. The names of the thirty-three Senators, including the Speaker and the sitting member, whose seat is contested, are written on seperate strips, whichare rolled up like the names of jurors in the jury box in Court, and then all placed in one box. The Clerk shakes this thoroughly, so as to mix the names and then draws them out, one by one, placing the name he first drew unopened, in three different boxes, the first one the second, the second box, and so on alternately, until the names are equally divided between the three boxes. The Clerk then draws out a name from the first box, which the Speaker opens and reads, and either party can challenge the Senator whose name is so drawn. If not challenged, his name goes on to the Committee, and a name is then drawn from the second box, and so on until seven unchallenged names are obtained, when the other two, but thirteen names are left in the boxes.

The practice now is for one or the other of the parties to challenge every name drawn while but thirteen are left in the boxes, each in the hope that a majority of their political opponents will be drawn in the thirteen. With the list of these thirteen names the contestant and sitting member each strike off six names, which reduced to seven, and the seven thus left constitutes the Committee. The report of the Committee is final, it is all important to the parties interested to have the Committee composed of their political friends.

In the case to-day, the first half dozen names drawn were all Republicans, and it looked for a moment or two, as if all the Democratic members called to serve would be left in the box; but the luck then turn and the next half dozen names drawn were all Democrats, and when the seven names had been drawn, eight Democrats had been challenged and ten Republicans, leaving the names of five Democrats in the boxes and eight Republicans. Of these, three Democrats were struck off, leaving the Committee three and four Republicans. The result was actually that the thirteen withdrawn, the result would have been a Democratic Committee.

This whole system of drawing committees by lot, leaving their constitution to chance, seems to be the reproachable. At each House is made, by the Capitulation, the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, but the disposing of its prerogative by lottery does not seem to make judicial fairness or judicious.

After the committee was drawn, the Governor sent in a batch of vetoes of bills originating safely in one house or the other. Three of these related to Allegheny county. One was a bill conferring upon the borough of West Washington power to levy taxes for building side walks, to impose vehicle licenses, and to vest assessors and collectors of collecting school taxes. The Governor objects to this, first, that the borough has ample powers, under the general law of 1851, to impose taxes for sidewalks; and second, that the tax rates to three distinct objects, and is therefore unconstitutional. The veto was sustained unanimously.

The second bill is one relating to the fees of Notaries Public in Allegheny county, which is an improvement over one passed the last session, which, for cause he had approved the same bill, word for word, previously passed by the House. We have forgotten the third bill relates to the Sheriff taxing the cost of employing watchmen to guard property seized by the Sheriff and in danger of being removed. The further consideration of this bill was postponed for the present.

A bill authorizing the Treasurer of Beaver county to pay a certain claimer was also vetoed, and the consideration of this veto was also postponed.

The other bills vetoed, and applied to Eastern counties, except one, which authorized the Governor to commute the death penalty in one case, the consideration of this veto was likewise postponed, it being a question of some importance.

The Senate, having nothing to do, on account of the non-organization of the House, adjourned to Monday next, when the Committees will be announced, and the active work of the Senate begin.

ALLEGHENY.

### PHILADELPHIA.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8th, 1868.

A little rain and sleet last night have made the streets somewhat unpleasant to pedestrians; but our Hibernian fellow citizens who are always ready to do honor to their late Fenian martyrs by procession and funeral ceremonies, will not mind that. The affair attracts little attention beyond that circle.

This being the week of prayer, services are being held in all the churches every evening, and union meetings every afternoon in one or other of the churches of the several denominations—Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians. These last mentioned meetings draw crowded houses.

In business circles everything is quiet, and all eyes are directed towards Washington to see what Congress will do in reference to the currency; although men here, as well as there, differ in their views as to what ought to be done. I believe that a majority desire an assurance from Congress that the currency shall not be interfered with, either in form or quantity, and believe as you do, that a check upon importations by the imposition of more onerous duties would more effectually restore prosperity, and with it a sound convertible currency, than anything else Congress could do.

I have been reading some manuscript letters from the surveying parties of the Union Pacific Railway in Central Arizona. They are delighted with that country, its climate, soil, mineral wealth, beauty, and the unexpected facility with which a railroad can be run through it. Our friends of that great interest are in fine spirits, for they now believe that they can demonstrate that their road will be self-sustaining at once, and consequently no burden at all to the National Treasury. Mr. Perry, the President, has just prepared a letter to members of Congress and others, setting forth in strong but sober terms the numerous advantages which will enure to the government and the country from its construction. Indeed every week adds to the evidences of the immense natural wealth and resources of New Mexico and Arizona. J. C.

National Poly'mic's Association.

[BY Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UTICA, January 10.—The American Dairymen's Association, which began its sessions in this city on Wednesday, adjourned Thursday afternoon. The following year: President—Horatio Seymour. Vice Presidents—Messrs. Alvord, Lewis, Elmira; Walker, of New York; Williams, of Kentucky; Dubois, of Massachusetts; King, of Illinois; Howe, of Ohio; Weller, of Wisconsin; and Partington, of Ontario, C. W. Secretary and Treasurer—C. D. Weeks, of New York.

Meeting of Foreign Born Citizens.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 10.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of foreign born citizens was held in the Exchange building last night. Mayor Lettner presided. Resolutions were passed urging the Government to afford more adequate protection to the foreign born citizens, and that it was the duty of the Government to recall without delay any minister or officer who had neglected or refused the lawful protection of American citizens traveling abroad.

## SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

### FROM EUROPE.

Important Fenian Arrested.

Fenian Telegraphers Imprisoned.

Italian Government Measures

Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANS TAKEN TO JAIL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—5 P. M.—Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullaney, the Fenians who had a preliminary examination at Bow street, yesterday, were to-night heavily guarded and taken by a special train to Warwick jail.

IMPORTANT FENIAN ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, January 10.—Facts which have come to the knowledge of the authorities lead to the belief that the leader of the rising at Tallaght, last spring, was not killed, as reported, but that a man named Lennor, a prominent Fenian, who was arrested here to-day, charged with high treason, is confidently asserted to be the person who organized and directed the insurrection on that occasion. His examination will soon take place, when the evidence in possession of the Government will be brought to light.

IRISH EDITOR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Pigott, editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been examined and is held for trial for publishing seditious alleged libels in his own paper and writing the seditious articles which appeared in the *Irish American*.

FENIAN TELEGRAPHERS.

BELFAST, Jan. 10.—The clerks in the office of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in this city have been arrested and thrown into jail, on a charge of belonging to the Fenian organization.

ITALY.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

FLORENCE, January 10.—The budget which will be laid by the Ministry before the Italian Parliament will call for the adoption of the following measures to meet the liabilities and expenditures of the financial year commencing year: First, the imposition of fresh taxes to the extent to produce the sum of one hundred and ninety million lires, in addition to the present revenue; second, the authorization of a new loan for four hundred million lires.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—*Evening.*—Cotton at 9½d for middling uplands, and 9½d for New Orleans; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn at 45s 6d for western. Wheat 10s for white California. Flour 24s 6d for Ohio. Milwaukee red. Barley 5s 6d for American. Oats 3s 6d for American. Peas 47s for Canadian. Produce—Petroleum is 2d for refined. Pork 78s 6d. Provisions—Beef 115s. Pork 78s. Lard 49s 6d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 54s. Linseed Oil 27s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 10—*Evening.*—Petroleum firmer, at 45 francs for standard white.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

—The jury in the case of Van Solen, at St. Paul, for the murder of Dr. Harcourt, failed to agree and were discharged.

—The steamboat Lilly, loaded with cotton from Yazoo City, for Mobile, sunk in the Tombigbee river yesterday. The boat is a total loss. The cargo may be saved damaged.

—George W. Williams has been arrested at Boston and bound over for trial in $6,000 for forging Government steel bills, as alleged he is the party who made and forged the necessary indorsements, and were used in the extensive Buffalo and Boston whisky frauds some months since.

—Resolutions were adopted in the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature yesterday, setting forth that grave issues exist in the Lunatic Asylum, charging corruption on the part of managers, that funds have been squandered, and appointing a committee to investigate.

—The Louisiana Reconstruction Convention is hurrying the Constitution through, having got as far as article sixteen yesterday, which was reached late in the evening, and were at it in session at a late hour. It is reported that this article will be passed without a debate, prominent politicians now at washington.

—In the Missouri Legislature, on Thursday, a bill was introduced to make it compulsory upon parents and guardians to send their children, between the ages of eight and fifteen, to school at least four months each year, the tuition fees ranging from ten to thirty cents per day of absence without satisfactory cause.

—The Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas, held their annual session at Topeka on Thursday, elected John A. Martin, of Atchison, Commander, M. J. Adams, of Leavenworth, Senior Vice Command, and General Blunt and Captain Throckmorton, of Atchison, delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. A meeting was held, after adjournment, at which resolutions were passed recommending General Grant for the Presidency.

—Robert Fowler has been re-elected Treasurer of the State of Maryland. An Atlanta special states that rumors are current that Governor Jenkins, the State Treasurer, will be removed. General Meade is awaiting instructions from General Grant in the matter, having all the papers on the subject. Governor Jenkins will not pay out any more money for the Convention, and if his removal is attempted, he will seek an injunction from the United States Court.

—The Grant block at Oswego, N. Y., in which were located the First National Bank, Julien Wilcox, jewelry store, T. J. Dinsmore's clothing store, Young's clothing store, Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Mead's Commercial College, H. B. Mally's insurance office, Miller's bowling alley, Brown's restaurant, Dr. McFarland's office, and the offices of A. P. Grant, A. A. Hathaway, Comptroller, Wm. F. Allen, and Edwin F. Allen, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss about $100,000. Insurance $50,000.

—Gen. Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, now in charge of surveys on the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-second parallels through New Mexico, Arizona and California, writes to headquarters, at St. Louis, under date of December 28th, that he has a good line to Colorado river, below the head navigation, at an excellent bridging point, south of Fort Mohave, about one thousand three hundred and seventy miles from Kansas city; and five hundred and sixty miles from San Francisco. For two hundred miles between Albuquerque and Colorado river the route lies through or immediately adjacent to extensive pine forests. He had seen no snow except two thousand feet above their highest summit. Animals found good grazing all the way. There had been no frost, and the trees were still green, and no evidence of winter. Gen. Palmer is satisfied that with the facilities afforded by the Colorado river, by the mild climate, abundant timber and productive soil, on this route the whole line can be completed in four years.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Expenses of the State Department.

The National Finances.

The Stanton Suspension Case.

Stanbery and Reconstruction.

*American Citizens Abroad.*

The List of Pardons.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1868.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body to-day a statement of the following expenditures by that Department: Edward Pierrepont, counsel in the Surratt case, $3,000; H. G. Riddle, in the same case, $3,000; H. H. Emmons, $1,000, in the matter of the extradition of the prisoners of the St. Albans raids, &c., the Governor of Vermont, $1,750, in the matter of the raiders, including the expenses in the case. All the above sums were charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries. Hindy and Triphagan, fifteen hundred dollars, in the case of Jones against the Secretary of State for false imprisonment, which was charged to the appropriation for expenses under the habeas corpus act. C. Johnson, $2,000, for services in the extradition case, in the British Provinces. There was also allowed to Wm. B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, $1,500, in defence of Fenians, counsel fees, etc. Both of these sums were charged to the appropriation for expenses under the extradition act. Wm. M. Evarts, $6,000, for fees and expenses in England. Wm. C. Johnson, $2,000, for services in the Hudson Bay Company. There has also been allowed to F. H. Morse, United States Consul at London, $3,000 for amount paid in England in the case of Ferguson & McRae, and to Thomas H. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, $2,000, in various cases, including the Alexandria and Florida claims, which has been charged to the appropriation for contingent expenses in foreign interiors, and the secretary says it is proper to state that most of the foregoing amounts included attorneys' fees and other expenses, which he deemed it proper, which it is impossible to discriminate in this report.

In reply to the inquiry whether the Department has paid for reporting any Senate speeches, he says that there has been paid to F. H. Smith, for the Surratt trial, the sum of $2,225, which was charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries to Washington; Underhill & Hayes, $681, for the Mexican case, in the case of the request of Judge Betts, of the District Court of New York.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is out in a long letter this morning on the subject of National Finances. He states that an attempt by law, or by Executive action, to fasten the resumption of specie payments under existing circumstances, would be disastrous to every branch of business carried on with borrowed capital. He favors the payment of the debt in accordance with the strict letter of the contract, in specie where the law expressly provides for it, and in greenbacks where the law does not require it.

THE STANTON CASE.

The Senate in Executive Session considered the report of the Judiciary Committee in the Stanton suspension case. The Senate will probably resume the subject to-morrow.

RECONSTRUCTION CONSTITUTIONALITY.

In the Supreme Court to day Attorney General Stanbery objected to arguing the case on the part of the Government in the case of McCardle, involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, on the ground that he had written an opinion sustaining the other side of the case, when Johnson solicited from his suggestion until the Government could arrange to appear by some other counsel.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have been engaged for a week in the consideration of the bill declaring the status of American citizens abroad. Report says they have decided against giving in favor of some definite action in the matter.

THE LIST OF PARDONS.

The reports called for by Congress of the number of persons pardoned by the President who have been convicted of counterfeiting, forging, &c., is nearly completed, and, it is said, will show that no criminals have been pardoned who are not eminently deserving of Executive clemency, and that many of these pardoned were strongly endorsed by members of Congress.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1867.

SENATE.

CORRESPONDENTS CENSURED.

Mr. HOWARD rose for a personal explanation. He blamed the conduct of B. Randolph Keim, of the *Herald*, and other papers, and W. Scott Smith, of the *Evening Press Association*, in violating the confidence reposed in them in publishing an abstract of his report in the Stanton case, pledging themselves not to do so without his consent.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, in pursuance of the notice he gave when reporting the funding bill, moved it be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions, if it had been given to a well written amendment circular which had been sent to each Senator and extensively published, and which seemed to impute to the Finance Committee a desire to favor private interests. The clause complained of was the limitation of one per cent. for expenses of issuing and disposing of the bonds authorized by the act to change the answer was that the one per cent. was a mere limitation of expense, as in every loan law passed for twenty years, with this difference, that in this bill there is no appropriation of the money, as in other loan laws there was. The Committee did not contemplate any expense for the printing of new bonds, or else surrendered the Government securities, and in case they surrender such part of their circulation as to reduce the amount outstanding to less than three hundred millions, then allow the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a similar amount of legal tender notes, to be used in purchase and payment of bonds at the time redeemable. The resolution further instructs the Committee to consider the propriety of creating a financial board, composed in part of the Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of Currency, who shall have power, in case the National Bank currency shall not be materially diminished, to cause the rates gradually to be funded or cancelled until the resumption of specie payments, after which the board may be authorized in times of commercial distress or panic to cause to be issued and delivered to the banks in proportion to their circulation, or deposit of the new bonds, legal tender notes to an amount not exceeding fifty millions.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to amend the act to change the organization of the Postoffice Department and provide for the settlement of accounts thereof. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments, a bill to supply deficiencies under the reconstruction acts, and for service in Quartermaster's Department for 1868.

TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The bill relative to the tax on distilled spirits come over from the House for signature and goes to the President.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

The morning hour having expired, the special order—the bill to prevent the further contraction of currency—was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by adding at the end the following:

Provided, that nothing contained in this act, or any other act, shall be construed to authorize an increase of U. S. notes or other lawful money beyond the amount thereof now outstanding.

There was opposition to the amendment by Messrs. SHERMAN and WILLIAMS.

Mr. EDMUNDS supported it, saying it was a feeler to see whether the Finance Committee favored a future increase of dishonored paper.

Mr. EDMUNDS modified his amendment by inserting the word "existing" before the word "act," and by adding at the end the following: "for services in the extradition case, in the British Provinces. There was also allowed to Wm. B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, $1,500, in defence of Fenians, counsel fees, etc. Both of these sums were charged to the appropriation for expenses under the act to ratify act. Wm. M. Evarts, $6,000, for fees and expenses in England. Wm. C. Johnson, $2,000, for services in the Hudson Bay Company. There has also been allowed to F. H. Morse, United States Consul at London, $3,000 for amount paid in England in the case of Ferguson & McRae, and to Thomas H. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, $2,000, in various cases, including the Alexandria and Florida claims, which has been charged to the appropriation for contingent expenses in foreign interiors, and the secretary says it is proper to state that most of the foregoing amounts included attorneys' fees and other expenses, which he deemed it proper, which it is impossible to discriminate in this report.

In reply to the inquiry whether the Department has paid for reporting any Senate speeches, he says that there has been paid to F. H. Smith, for the Surratt trial, the sum of $2,225, which was charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries to Washington; Underhill & Hayes, $681, for the Mexican case, in the case of the request of Judge Betts, of the District Court of New York.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is out in a long letter this morning on the subject of National Finances. He states that an attempt by law, or by Executive action, to fasten the resumption of specie payments under existing circumstances, would be disastrous to every branch of business carried on with borrowed capital. He favors the payment of the debt in accordance with the strict letter of the contract, in specie where the law expressly provides for it, and in greenbacks where the law does not require it.

THE STANTON CASE.

The Senate in Executive Session considered the report of the Judiciary Committee in the Stanton suspension case. The Senate will probably resume the subject to-morrow.

RECONSTRUCTION CONSTITUTIONALITY.

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