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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor—SIMON DRUM.

For Poor Director—WM. MURDOCH.

In framing the Railroad Committee of the State Senate, Mr. Graham, Speaker, has exercised unusual good care and caution, selecting only such men as he knew, beyond doubt, to be friendly to Free Railroad interests. The displacement of Mr. Landon is a move in the right direction, as that gentleman was openly hostile to the Connellsville Railroad interests, and was closely identified with those of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TO-DAY the election for Mayor and ward officers of our sister city, Allegheny, will take place. We publish at the head of this column the regular Republican nominees for the principal offices. We hope the Republicans will turn out a full force and secure the election of the nominees of their party by a large vote, as all the candidates presented for their suffrages are eminently worthy support.

EX-GOV. CURTIN will decline the nomination tendered him for Vice-President of the United States, by the recent National Convention of the Boys in Blue, held in Philadelphia.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The town of Sardis, Miss., was nearly destroyed by fire on Sunday, supposed to be the work of an incendiary; loss $80,000, insured for $26,000 in the Peoria, Peoples' and Hernando' Companies of Memphis.

—During the late bathing season a pompous individual walked up to the office of a sea-side hotel, and with a considerable flourish signed the book, and in a loud voice exclaimed: "I'm Lieutenant Governor of——." "That doesn't make any difference," says the landlord, "you'll be treated just as well as the others."

—Boston, having annexed Roxbury, which had a population of 25,000, is now anxious to add the town of Dorchester, which has 10,000. This town has south of Boston, and its population consists chiefly of persons who do business in the city. It is beautifully diversified with hill and valley, and is singularly well adapted to sustain a large population.

—In a book called "Notes on the Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties of England and the Borders," by William Henderson, it is stated that in the remote parts of Yorkshire it is the custom to pour a bottle full of boiling water over the door-step just after the bride has left her house; and they say that before it dries up another marriage is sure to be agreed upon.

—At the Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, there was, in the junior class, not of American citizen of African descent, but a genuine African of wildness, the scent, who was brought from the Gaboon coast a few years ago, and who, with respectable standing in mathematics, leads in language and general culture, and has no social inequality to complain of in the treatment he receives from the families in the city.

—In reading of the destruction of asses in tropical countries, we are often tempted to question their utility and object. A recent traveller, however, informs us that, without their presence, the entire region would soon become uninhabitable by being choked up with vegetable growths, but that by the incessant activity of countless hordes all decaying matter—vegetable and animal—is speedily removed from off the face of the earth, to the great benefit of its inhabitants.

—An outbreak in Alaska is the latest intelligence reported from that interesting section of our widely extended country. It appears from dispatches from Alaska to December 8th, that the Indians in the neighborhood of Sitka had been insubordinate, and, raised the English flag over their villages. General Davis ordered them to take it down or he would bombard the village and it was taken down, but the Indians are discontented, and an outbreak is imminent.

—A schoolboy down East, who was noted among his playfellows for his frolics among the girls, was reading in the old testament, when coming to the old phrase, "making water upon the wall," he was asked what it meant. The youngster paused, scratched his head, but gave no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin, and cried out: "I know what it means, master. It means hug-gin' the gals, for Tom Hoss is always huggin' 'em round the water, and it makes 'em as glad as can be."

—The Magnolia (Arkansas) *Vindicator* records how a man, named Clower, rode into that town one night after dark, and seeing a group of negroes on the public square, ordered them to scatter. He drew his pistol and began firing indiscriminately among them. Two were wounded, one severely in the hip, the other slightly in the arm. Another had a hole shot in his hat. Clower then rode out of town, swearing vengeance against any and every one who might pursue or attempt to arrest him.

—An English paper states that Mr. Stephen Billy, for many years Harbor-master of Port Rye, was drowned recently by the upsetting of a boat in that harbor. He was the last survivor of a family of six sons, every one of whom had died by drowning—three at sea, one in Rotterdam harbor, and one, eight years old, in a well. This strange fatality so powerfully impressed the mind of the last remaining Stephen, that he abandoned going to sea, and relinquished even the command of the harbor steam ferry, which he latterly had charge of.

—Paris has within its fortifications, for the accommodation of 1,825,274 inhabitants, 19,318 public vehicles, of which 678 are ordinary omnibuses, in connection with the railway trains, and 250 omnibuses running some little distance in the environs. The number of cabs is 7500, and of hacks no less than 2000. Then there are 800 huge excursion omnibuses. During the past fourteen years the number of public vehicles in Paris has almost doubled. This arises not alone from the increase of population, but from the extension of the limits of the city beyond the barriers to the line of fortifications.

—The number of boys in the Massachusetts Nautical School at the date of the last report was two hundred and eighty-five; in the ship George M. Barnard one hundred and forty-five, and in the ship Massachusetts one hundred and forty-two. There have been two deaths during the last year, both on board the Massachusetts; one from consumption, the other from accident, a fall from a yard. From the Massachusetts during the year one hundred and twenty boys have been discharged, and from the George M. Barnard one hundred and nineteen. From the former seventy-five boys have been shipped on whaling and other ships.

VIRGINIA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, January 13.—In the Convention to-day a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the propriety of relieving Virginia from her debt incurred prior to and during the war was introduced and laid over.

The amendment embodying the recognition of the Deity in the Bill of Rights was adopted.

An article declaring that Virginia shall ever remain one of the United States, and is substitute to the effect that the government of the United States can only be dissolved by the consent of the majority or armed revolution, were introduced; both by Republicans, and discussed until the Committee rose. A resolution declaring secession null and void, and citizens of the Southern States citizens of the United States, was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Louisiana Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—In the Convention to-day a resolution was adopted endorsing the proposed action of Congress with regard to State Governments, and an ordinance was adopted providing that registered voters desirous of remaining on plantations in the precinct where registered may do so, and making it a misdemeanor for any person to eject them until after the vote on the ratification of the Constitution. A resolution asking for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau was adopted by a large vote. The balance of the session was spent in the discussion of article seventy-four of the Constitution. Adjourned without a vote.

Steamer Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The steamer Homeyerwas burned on Ouachita River yesterday, with nine hundred bales of cotton. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Standing Committees in the Senate.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock this evening.

Mr. Lowry asked to be excused from serving on the Railroad Committee. Granted.

Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, presented a bill repealing all taxes on mortgages, except those issued by corporations.

Mr. Searight, of Fayette, a bill restoring the act of 1860, granting pensions to soldiers of 1812.

Also, relative to evidence in actions of ejectment.

Also, relative to compensation of Commissioners of Fayette county.

Mr. White, of Indiana, a resolution discharging all Committees from the consideration of bills five days after reference. Passed.

Mr. McConaughey, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill to provide for investing the surplus in the Treasury and Sinking Fund to produce revenue for the State. Passed.

Mr. Shoemaker, a bill for a general registry law.

Establishing an additional State Lunatic Hospital in the northern section of the State.

Also, authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record official bonds.

Mr. Lowry, a supplement allowing the stockholders of the Marine Hospital at Erie to hold votes in proportion to stock.

Also, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the feasibility of the State purchasing first mortgage bonds of the Erie Canal.

Mr. Brown, Lawrence, a bill giving the Court of Quarter Sessions jurisdiction over roads partly in and partly out of boroughs.

Also, for an additional Justice of the Peace in Mahoning township, Indiana county.

Incorporating the Trustees of the Allegheny Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees as follows:

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, McConaughy, Brown, (Lawrence) Wallace and McCandless.

Finance—Messrs. Connell, Worthington, Landon, Errett and Jackson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Shoemaker, McConaughy, Wallace, White and Burnett.

Judiciary, local—Messrs. Cowles, Stutzman, Fisher, Davis and Stinson.

Accounts—Messrs. Stinson, Coleman, Nagle, Shugart and Linderman.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. McConaughy, White, Wallace, Cowles and Searight.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Fisher, Lowry, Randall, Brown, Northampton and McIntyre.

Corporations—Messrs. Ridgway, Taylor, Brown, (Mercer), Glatz and Nagle.

Banks—Messrs. Brown, (Mercer), Connelly, Lowry, Randall and Brown, (Northampton.)

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Taylor, Shoemaker, Searight, Linderman and Stinson.

Railroads—Messrs. Coleman, Lowry, Ridgeway, Randall and Errett.

Election Districts—Messrs. Stutzman, White, Jackson, Billingfelt and McIntyre.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Brown, (Lawrence), Billingfelt, Errett, Davis, and Beck.

Education—Messrs. Worthington, Searight, Brown, (Lawrence), Brown, (Mercer), and Cowles.

Agricultural and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Stutzman, Landon, Billingfelt, Glatz and Shugart.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Taylor, Fisher, McCandless and Davis.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Billingfelt, Landon, Taylor, Glatz and Nagle.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Jackson, Stutzman, Billingfelt, McCandless and Nagle.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Brown, (Lawrence), Worthington, Taylor, Burnett and Linderman.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Fisher, Stutzman, Billingfelt, Beck and McIntyre.

Library—Messrs. Worthington, Cowles and Wallace.

Public Printing—Messrs. Errett, McConaughey, Connell, McCandless and Searight.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Coleman, Brown, (Mercer), and Glatz.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Brown (Mercer), Shoemaker, Lowry, and Searight.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate resolution adopting the joint rules of 1867 was adopted.

The Governor's message was received and the reading dispensed with. A motion to print was postponed.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, offered a resolution in respect to the memory of the late Chief Clerk, A. W. Benedict, which was passed.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, Mr. Jones, of Berks, Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, Mr. Ewing, of Washington, and Mr. Deise, of Clinton, all passed glowing tributes to the memory of the late Clerk.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, presented a petition from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, for a law allowing them to loan money in Pennsylvania.

Also, from A. W. Foster, of Pittsburgh, for cumulative voting.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, a petition, from Jacob Grubbs, soldier of 1812, for a pension.

Also, from Surveyors of Allegheny county for increase of fees when engaged as witnesses.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, presented a bill for the retiring officers of the House. Amended to include two assistant clerks, one transcribing clerk, sergeant-at-arms, one assistant doorkeeper, one assistant messenger and postmaster. Passed.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, a bill for the repeal of what is known as the "Tioga Law."

Mr. Wilson, Allegheny, a Free Railroad bill.

Also, relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Deise, Clinton, a bill repealing the act of 1867 compelling the admission of negroes in cars.

The Angola Disaster—Unrecognized Victims Buried.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—The unrecognized bodies of the victims of the late railroad disaster at Angola, seventeen in number, were buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery, in separate graves, this morning. It is intended to erect a monument.

General Butler in Richmond, Va.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, January 12.—Major General Butler arrived here to-day. He was greeted by a large concourse of colored and prominent Republicans and escorted to his hotel. He speaks to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the New Reconstruction Bill.

The Austrian Mission.

Stanton Suspension Not Sustained.

Reduction of Army Officers.

Gens. Hancock and Rousseau.

Bill to Muster Them Out of the Army.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The *National Intelligencer* has a very lengthy editorial this morning, supposed to reflect the President's views regarding the new reconstruction bill. It declares that the measure could not become, except in naked form, an act of Congress. It denounces bitterly what it styles an attempt to abolish the National Executive, placing the President virtually under the control of Gen. Grant, while the latter has no authority over his superior, nor indeed that of his superior and commander, the highest of all centers, in himself having all power and authority over all officers and soldiers of an army. It points out what would be the result under the 5th section of the bill should Gen. Grant refuse to, or even go farther than the law permits, and says that in case of a difference between the President and Congress, each acting from a sense of duty, there would be no power on earth to decide, and it would become the duty of each party to coerce the other to submission. After reviewing the sections, which it claims abolish both the judicial power of the Government and the Executive Department, the article closes in the following remarkable language: "It can come to nothing without the co-operation of the General of the army. It all rests on him. Whatever his reticence, this is a matter in which reticence might be misunderstood. At the first overt act, however slight, were it but to orally promise to accept the sanctions offered in a fact such that he been repassed over the veto, the General of our Army must be cast into jail to await his trial for treason to his country, unless the Chief Magistrate of this country is false to the trust of the people and to his oath of office.

THE STANTON SUSPENSION.

The Senate was in executive session more than five hours to-day, debating the resolution reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, namely, that the Senate having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in his message of the 20th of December last, for the suspension from office of the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, do not concur in such suspension. The debate was still pending at o'clock this evening, and the resolution passed by a vote of 35 yeas, 6 nays.

BUSINESS OF EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate refused the injunction of secrecy from the majority and minority reports of the Committee of Military Affairs. The Senate also ordered that a certified copy of the resolution be transmitted to the President, Gen. Grant and Edwin M. Stanton.

ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee on Ordnance will hold a meeting on Thursday next. The report of the joint committee appointed to take testimony relative to frauds in the Ordnance Department, is understood to be complete, and the sub-committee will conclude with a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the name of Colonel Dyer, the present Chief of the Ordnance Department.

CURRENCY REPORT DENIED.

The Comptroller of Currency denies the truth of a report that he decided to authorize national banks to issue their twenty-year bonds now on deposit as security for circulating notes for ten-forty bonds at eighty-seven and one-half cents. He will not authorize such change until ten-forties reach par value, with instructions of remaining there permanently.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The House having to-day received the Senate Committee on Treatment of Prisoners of War and Union citizens by retail authorities, of which General Sickles is chairman, it will forthwith recommence its labors.

REDUCTION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, has prepared a bill, which he will introduce to-morrow, to reduce the number of Major Generals to one, and the number of Lieutenant Generals to two, and making it the duty of the Secretary of War to cause to be mustered out of service all such grades officers last commissioned. The bill, if passed, will leave but one Maj. Gen. Hancock and one Lieut. Gen. Rousseau.

BARRACKS BURNED.

The Kendall Green barracks, seven miles from Washington, were destroyed by fire to-day. The building was occupied by about two hundred and seventy colored persons, many of whom lost what little bedding and furniture they owned.

SECOND RECEPTION.

The second drawing-room reception of the ladies of the Executive Mansion, this evening, was largely attended, notwithstanding the rain. Grant and Mrs. Grant were among the visitors.

MINNESOTA LANDS.

The Commissioner of General of the Land Office has had prepared and transmitted to the Governor of Minnesota a list of lands embracing one hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight acres, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for sale to the State of Minnesota, under the act of May 12th, 1864, to aid in the construction of the Minnesota Valley Railroad.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The President this afternoon nominated to the Senate, S. S. Cox, Minister to Austria.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.

TELLER ABSCONDED.

James H. Lawrence, second teller of the City Bank, has absconded. He is a defaulter to the amount of $100,000. He is supposed to have gone to Europe. The Bank has a surplus of $500,000, and its standing is not affected.

JEWELRY STORE ROBBED.

The store of Dowarry, 610 Broadway, South street, was robbed last night of watches and jewelry to the amount of $10,000.

MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO.

The newly elected Councilmen have commenced legal proceedings to oust the old Board.

POSTMASTER SUED.

The parties concerned in a gift enterprise have sued Postmaster Kelly for retaining in custody their letters.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

The New York State Tobacco Manufacturers' Convention, which assembled yesterday, adopted resolutions endorsing Compulsioner Wellcs' plan for the compulsory smoking and stamping of all tobacco before sale is permitted.

OVERDOSE.

Mrs. Annette Hayden, whose husband is on insurance agent and absent in Cincinnati, died this morning from an overdose of laudanum.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

A locomotive exploded on the Erie road at Godwinsville station, this morning. Wm. Liffey, of the home of A. T. Stewart & Co., and four others were slightly hurt.

OHIO.

Inaugurations of Gov. Hayes—Thurman for U. S. Senator.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—Gov. R. B. Hayes was inaugurated Governor of Ohio at two o'clock P. M. in the rotunda of the State House, before an immense crowd. A large number of ladies were present.

There will be a Democratic caucus tonight to nominate a candidate for United States Senator to be elected to-morrow. A. G. Thurman will be the candidate.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated Judge Thurman for United States Senator on the first ballot. The vote stood fifty-one to twenty-four for Vallandigham. He will be elected to-morrow.

Cotton Mill Damaged.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—L. Schofield's cotton mill, at Manayunk, was damaged to the extent of $6,000 by fire to-day. No insurance.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

New Reconstruction Bill.

It is Made the Special Order for To-morrow.

Supreme Court Quorum.

Exciting Debate on the Subject.

The Senate Bill Passed

Bill to Relieve Gen. Hancock of His Commission.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1868.

SENATE.

CONCERNING IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law or a rule of the Senate, for the trial and regulations for procedure in the trial or impeachment and suspension of an officer under impeachment pending trial, if, in the judgment of the Senate the public safety shall require it, and for the prompt enforcement of the decisions of the Senate in such cases.

ARMY AND NAVY REDUCTION.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill which limits the number of men authorized to be enlisted in the Navy to 5,500. All acts authorizing enlistment in the Marine Corps of a greater number of officers and men than that fixed by the act of July 25th, 1861, are repealed, as are all laws creating the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

FROM MINISTRY COMMITTEE.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs, without amendment, the bill relieving Gen. Hancock from duty and dismissed from the army by sentence of Court Martial shall be restored to military service without confirmation by the Senate.

A bill authorizing the sale of the Harper's Ferry property, which he denounced the proceeds, first, to defraying the expenses of the sale; second, to refunding to Pennsylvania the expenses incurred by her, and the surplus to the State of West Virginia for the use of Harper's Ferry. Also, an amendment providing that the Secretary of War shall have power to convey by deed all the property of the Government which have heretofore been set apart for religious, charitable, educational and town purposes.

Also, a bill directing the Secretary of War to settle claims of the State of Kansas for Military improvements. Referred to Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the bill was referred back to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEEDS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill regulating the service of final process in suits at law and of criminal prosecutions in the courts of the United States in places out of their judicial limits. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, his resolution that the Constitution is a sufficient tribunal without the addition of a member of each State to decide the constitutional question of jurisdiction when a State shall claim to have seceded. Informally laid aside.

THE CHINA MINISTER.

Mr. CONESS offered a resolution inquiring whether Anson Burlingame has been appointed by the Emperor of China to any diplomatic office. He desired definite information, in order to predicate future action. The resolution was adopted.

SENATOR HOWARD'S REPORT IN THE STAUNTON CASE.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial from the manager of the *Evening Press Association*, in relation to the remarks of Senator Howard, recently made in the report of the publication of a condensed report in the Stanton matter, asking that the matter be referred to the Committee for investigation, claiming that he can fully vindicate himself from the charge made by Senator Howard, declaring that as many as a dozen persons had access to the document, and that it was published without his authorization.

Mr. HOWARD declared the assertion that the publication was made without authority incorrect, and known by the individual to be so.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Printing.

SURPLUS APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate what appropriations, other than those for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, may properly be postponed to a future period. Adopted.

SECRET RETURNED.

Mr. DAVIS' resolution, above referred to, was taken up, and he took the floor arguing that the Reconstruction Bill was necessary under the present mixed system, quoting from framers of the Constitution, that the government was a compact. At 6 the President announced as the special order the bill to prevent further obstruction of Reconstruction.

Mr. HOWARD moved Executive Session, which prevailed, after opposition by Messrs. SHERMAN and EWING, on a vote of twenty-three to nineteen, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALL BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: To continue the Bureau of Freedmen and Refugees.

By Mr. WOOD: Joint resolution to limit time and circumstances relating to the actions of United States with reference to the recognition of belligerent rights of hostile nations.

It recites that an indefinite state of war between two or more belligerent States, which do not by hostile military act or operations manifest the fact of being in the condition of actual war, is contrary to the principles of international law, opposed to the progress and present civil action of the world, and causes grave and irreparable injury to industry, commerce and navigation, of neutral nations, especially, when the interests of the latter are intimately connected with one or both belligerents, and it therefore declares that the United States will consider a state of war terminated between two or more belligerents whenever a period of twelve months has elapsed from the date of the last act of war without a renewal of hostilities, and that in every such case the Government of the United States will resume the relations of peace with all such nations as shall be found in such state of imperfect war.

By Mr. BLAINE: In reference to taxes on shares of National Banks.

By Mr. MILLER: Requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, for the passage of a tariff law affording adequate protection to the industrial interests of the country. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUNTER: For funding the National debt and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOUTWELL: To promote agricultural industry in States recently in rebellion, and secure homesteads for freedmen. Referred to Committee on Freedmen's affairs.

The first section declares the title of all abandoned lands in States recently in rebellion to be in the United States, and forbids the President or any other officer of the Government from surrendering it or ordering any act to impair or affect the title of the United States. The second section authorizes the Commissioners of Freedmen' Bureau to contract for the sale to Freedmen of such abandoned lands, in lots not exceeding ten acres, to one person at a fair market valuation, on three years' credit. The third section authorizes the same Commissioners to deliver to farmers and planters articles of subsistence and receive their money on certain designated conditions.

By Mr. CULLOM: For the payment of bounties to soldiers in the late war, discharged from the service on account of disability.

By Mr. BURR: Pledging protection to all citizens, native born or naturalized, in the enjoyment of all the rights of citizenship under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Declaring the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the fourteenth article, duly ratified. Referred to Judiciary.

REVIVING A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. PAINE, on behalf of the Special Committee of last session on the treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens, offered a resolution that the Committee be continued, with full powers under the resolutions of July 10th and July 12th, '67.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to offer an amendment, providing that the Committee shall incur no further expense, but

Mr. PAINE moved, and the House seconded, the previous question, cutting off all amendments.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay the resolution on the table—Negatived, yeas, fifty-two; nay ninety-seven. The resolution was then adopted.

NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a resolution that the rules be suspended and the Committee on Reconstruction authorized to report immediately, and also that the House will to-morrow proceed to the consideration of the report, and at the close of the debate on Wednesday proceed to vote on the same.

The question on suspending the rules resulted—yeas, one hundred and sixteen; nays, forty-four—and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM thereupon reported a bill additional and supplementary to the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and to supplementary thereto, and it was read twice and recommitted.

Mr. BINGHAM, at the same time, informed the House he did not wish the last clause of the resolution, but would let the debate continue on Wednesday and next day, when he would move the previous question, if he thought it would be the wisest course to pursue. He (Mr. Bingham) did not intend to be a dodger. He intended to be considered, in spite of the fact that he did say, that Washington and his associates had passed a law declaring that no judgment of the Supreme Court could be pronounced without the assent of two-thirds of its members.

Mr. MARSHALL inquired whether the Court had not been so organized that it required some number of judges to declare a law valid?

Mr. BINGHAM admitted it did.

Mr. MARSHALL held therefore there was no analogy between the two cases.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to contend there was, and that he had a very strong reason for the passage of this act. He would not stop to ask attention to the terrible consequences which followed in the train of that lawless announcement to which he had previously referred. But he desired this bill passed in view of the questions that were pressing on the country. Every moment there were gentlemen of high social and political influence in the country, who held that the very fundamental law itself could not be changed by the people without the consent of the rebel States. This showed the importance attached to the present issue, and he, for one, trusted the issue would be made speedily. He was ready to take it to the country, fight the battle on ballot-boxes and to await the result. The proclamation of the gentleman from Illinois had no terrors for him. That gentleman was no more a prophet of God and the people than any other man of his station. (Laughter.) The people alone could decide this question, and to the people he would appeal.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved the previous question, stating that he would not do so, except for the order of the House making a special order to morrow of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. WILSON, who was entitled to an hour to close the debate, yielded twenty minutes of his time to Mr. WOODWARD, who opposed the bill and the action of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. HUBBARD, Connecticut, having had five minutes time allowed by Mr. Wilson, opposed the bill, declaring it a usurpation on the part of Congress.

Mr. WILSON closed the debate in favor of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment was rejected. Yeas twenty-five, nays one hundred and twenty-four.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment was adopted—yeas, one hundred and eleven, nays thirty-eight, and the bill passed, one hundred and sixteen against thirty-one.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the title by adding the words "Requiring a concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Court to declare a law of the United States invalid."

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pa., suggested instead to make the amendment read, "and to regulate the jurisdiction thereof."

Mr. WILSON accepted the suggestion and the title was so amended.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend to reduce and improve the military establishment by the discharge of one Major General, and the one who was last commissioned in that grade before the 1st of January, 1868—General Hancock.

After a very decided indication on the part of Messrs. Brooks, Randall and others, that a resort to filibustering would be had to prevent the bill passing, Mr. GARFIELD withdrew the motion, giving notice that he would renew it next Monday, and then, it being half past six, the House adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

More Liberal Policy in Candia.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

Fenian Matters in Great Britain.

Rumors of Disturbances in Italy.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TURKEY.

MORE LIBERAL POLICY.

VIENNA, January 13.—Dispatches received from the South indicate a more liberal policy to be pursued by the Porte in the Eastern question. A decree has been issued guaranteeing equal rights in Candia and the suspension of the collection of tithes for two years.

ABYSSINIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH COMMANDER.

LONDON, January 13.—Telegrams from Odessa announce that General Napier had arrived at Annesby Bay and immediately set out for Senaefoe to place himself at the head of the British advance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN MATTERS.

LONDON, January 13.—The Warwick jail, where the Fenian prisoners Burke, Casey, Shea and others are awaiting trial, is occupied and surrounded by regular troops, which were sent there by order of the Government to guard against any attempt at rescue.

In the Queen's bench to-day a motion was made by the counsel for the defense that the prisoners be returned to London for trial, on the ground that the bitter religious prejudice existing against the prisoners in Warwickshire would render it impossible for them to obtain a fair and impartial and fair trial. The motion was heard, and the judges reserved their decision.

The prisoners, Desmond and Allen, implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion, were again arraigned to-day for examination, on a charge of murder. Many witnesses were present, but the evidence given contains no facts of importance.

FENIAN PLANS EXPOSED.

DUBLIN, January 13.—Papers have been found on the person of the prisoner Lennon, which it is said expose the whole plan of the Fenian leaders for future operations in Ireland.

ITALY.

RUMORS OF DISTURBANCES.

PARIS, January 13.—The Opinion Nationale says commercial vague rumors which have been floating about of popular disturbances in Naples, and assures its readers of perfect tranquillity in that city and surrounding provinces.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, January 6.—Ev.—The steamship Chicago ran ashore in a thick fog and will probably be a total loss. The passengers and crew were saved and the specie and was landed. There are hopes that some of the cargo will be saved.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—*Evening*—Cotton opened quiet and closed at the day, and closed at an advance of ½d, middling uplands 7¾, Orleans 7¾ sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet with a decline of 3d. Corn, mixed western, 37s. Wheat steady at its for California white, 14s6d for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley, Oats and Peas unaltered. Provisions—Beef, 115s. Pork, dull 78s. Lard firm at 53s. Cheese 52s. Bacon 40s. Produce—Sugar steady at 25s 6d for No. 12 Dutch standard. Refined sugars 3d higher, other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Consols closed to-day for money at 93 and for account 93½. American securities closed quiet; 5-20s 71½ to 74½; Illinois Central 88; Erie 42½.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 13.—United States bondsteady, at 76¾.

HAVRE, Jan. 13.—Linseed cakes advanced to 10 pounds 15s per ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 13.—Petroleum rather weak; standard white closed at 45 francs.

GEORGIA.

Order of General Meade Removing Governor Jenkins and State Treasurer.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, Ga., January 13.—The following order was issued this morning:

"Headquarters Third Military District, January 13th, 1868. General Orders No. 5.

First, That Gov. Jenkins, Provisional Governor, and John Jones, Provisional Treasurer of the State of Georgia, have declined to respect the instructions of, and failed to co-operate with, the Major General commanding the Third Military District, are hereby removed from office.

Second, By virtue of the authority granted by the supplementary reconstruction act of Congress, passed July 19th, 1867, the following named officers are detailed for duty in the District of Georgia: Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel of the 33d Infantry, to be Governor of the State of Georgia, and Capt. Charles F. Rockwell, of the Quartermaster Corps of U. S. Army, to be Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

Third, The above named officers will proceed without delay to Milledgeville and enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, subject to instructions from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. Meade.

(Signed) R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

At half-past ten this morning this order was read in the Reconstruction Convention, and the first section greeted with loud applause.

RICHMOND, VA.

Address of General Butler.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, January 13.—Gen. Butler addressed an immense crowd at African Church to-night. He advocated equal political rights for blacks, equal power in the government, and an equal burden in supporting it. The land should bear its part of the taxation and the burden should not be thrown on the laboring man. He said the time for conciliation, whether right or wrong, was gone, and he did not think his audience now expected it. Cries of ("No we don't.") He advised southern men to divide their lands, as it must come to that at last. (Laughter.) The man who worked the land would eventually be the owner of the land. He did not believe any war of race would occur. If it did it would not come from the blacks. He argued against the folly of the Southern people remaining out of the Union, hoping for better terms. There they could not get, for whatever other change might take place the Senate would not change "the six years," and before two years expired the admission of States to their rights in the Union would be accomplished on the present terms.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Controllers' Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held last evening in the Common Council chamber of that city. The meeting was called to order by the President and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Swift.

Members present:—Messrs. Barr, Brown, Boyle, Barker, Beckert, Benny, Boren, Chadwick, Carr, Dunlap, Francis, Ingham, Kollock, Kay, Loomis, Leggate, Lockhart, McCance, McClinton, Patterson, Pitcairn, Painter, Ross, Swift, Strasser, Scott, Shea, Thorn, Thompson, Torrence, Towers, White, Walton, Young and President Clark.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS.

The Visiting Committees of the several wards reported the schools in their respective wards as in a flourishing condition. The night schools especially are reported as progressing more favorably than